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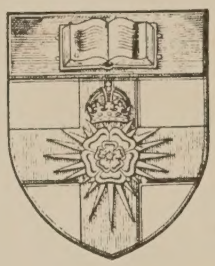

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— *(36.)* —

SECONDARY EDUCATION—*continued.*

SESSION 1.—5 *February* 1895——6 *July* 1895.
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ROYAL COMMISSION ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

VOL. VIII.

SUMMARY OF, AND INDEX

TO

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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[C.—7862.-VII.]

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

YOUNG, SIR GEORGE, BARONET.

Is one of the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts, and has had charge of the administration of the Welsh Intermediate Education Act. (*Qu.* 1, 2.)

Evidence relates to Endowed Schools Acts and Secondary Education generally. (*Qu.* 3–5.)

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

1.—Government of Schools.

Has dealt with this under organisation of schools, but if the number of bodies dealing with schools is to be less than in Wales, the county governing body must be omitted. (*Young*, 179.)

Has no objection to a boys' school and a girls' school in a town being under the same governing body, and even a first and a second grade school might be under the same governor. Objects to a number of headmasters being under one governing body. (*Young*, 180, 181.)

University members elected on a governing body are by no means regular in their attendance at meetings. As a remedy an expert graduate resident in the locality might be appointed. (*Young*, 184.)

A member ceases to be a member of a governing body if he does not attend any meetings for two years. (*Young*, 185, 186.)

The Charity Commission does not favour the appointment, as a rule, of *ex-officio* members, as their attendances are generally very few. (*Young*, 187.)

The representation of members of local school boards is very useful. Gives reasons. (*Young*, 188, 189.)

The representation of the older universities on governing bodies is advantageous for the purpose of giving advice, and of keeping universities in touch with secondary education. (*Young*, 191.)

Representative members should have a distinct majority over co-operative members. (*Young*, 192.)

School boards rarely appoint a representative outside their members, but when this is done they have generally a good reason for so doing. (*Young*, 193–5.)

The county governing bodies will supply visiting teachers. (*Young*, 196, 201–4.)

2. Provincial Control of Schools.

The functions of a controlling body, as distinct from the governing body, are the inspection of schools and buildings, to carry out schemes, examinations, and see that the teaching is efficient. To supply educational appliances and, where funds admit, to maintain a training college for teachers. (*Young*, 196, 200.)

The provincial board is requisite to prevent the centralisation of control in London. (*Young*, 196, 197.)

Returns from schools will show whether the work is being efficiently carried on. If not properly performed, the Education Department will then interfere. (*Young*, 198, 199.)

Private schools should be invited to accept the arrangements made for inspection and examination by the provincial authority. (*Young*, 205, 206.)

The provincial authority should decide whether a new school is necessary, subject to revision by the authorities in London. (*Young*, 207, 208.)

Thinks the system of proceeding by schemes, as now carried out by the Charity Commission, is too cumbrous, and suggests that the schemes should be prepared by the provincial authority and revised by the proposed new Education Department. There would be no appeal from the decisions of that department, as it would be presided over by a Minister responsible to Parliament. (*Young*, 209–18.)

CENTRAL ORGANISING AUTHORITY.

In Wales all schemes were drafted by the joint education committees, and submitted to the Charity Commission for approval. If the amendments of the Charity Commission were not accepted both schemes were submitted to the Minister for decision. This plan worked well ; its success was partly due to the presence of an Assistant Commissioner at the meetings of the committees to advise them in matters of detail. (*Young*, 132–6, 175–8.)

No friction has arisen between the Assistant Commissioners and the committees. (*Young*, 137.)

A central agency is necessary for the purposes of first organisation and general supervision as to the founding of new schools. No private persons should be allowed to establish a boarding school, to be aided from public funds, without the permission of the central authority. (*Young*, 138–48.)

Would like to see the relations between the Minister for Education and the Commissioners or board who will superintend the organisation of Secondary Education drawn closer and strengthened either by additional members or further power. (*Young*, 149.)

The central agency should be separated from the Charity Commission. (*Young*, 150–2.)

A strong feeling was shown in Wales against the supervision of schools being placed under the Education Department as being a highly centralised office, and advocating the Charity Commission instead, as an office where the value of decentralisation was understood. Teachers are in favour of this course. (*Young*, 153–8.)

The election of women on governing bodies should be left entirely to the organising committees, who would be able to decide whether their presence would be useful or not. (*Young*, 159, 160.)

A new education office should be constituted, distinct from the present Department, to control Secondary Education, under a Minister. (*Young*, 161–6.)

The Assistant Commissioners should continue to act as advisers to the provincial authorities whenever the central authority intervenes. (*Young*, 167, 168, 172–4.)

The provisional education committees should exist so long as they have work to do in preparing schemes for schools and proposals for educational endowments. They would then pass gradually into permanent committees. (*Young*, 169–71.)

LOCAL ORGANISING AUTHORITIES.

In carrying out the Welsh Intermediate Education Act three separate authorities have been constituted. The joint education committees (one for each county and county borough), the Charity Commission to draft schemes for and advise the committees, and the Vice-President of the Education Department, as responsible to Parliament. (*Young*, 6, 7.)

Ninety schools founded under the Act in Wales. (*Young*, 6.)

The expense is covered by a county rate, a Treasury grant equal to the county rate, and a grant under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act. (*Young*, 7.)

Describes the difficulties in constituting educational areas for this purpose, referring more particularly to county boroughs situated in two counties. (*Young*, 14.)

Suggests the formation of districts which will be most convenient for the interests of the localities rather than the adoption of the county or county borough as a local area uniformly. These could be modified from time to time to meet existing requirements. (*Young*, 14–20, 76, 113.)

The educational or organising committees might consist of some members of the county council, with other representative members added to them, and temporary nominees of a responsible Minister. (*Young*, 21–8, 38, 182, 183.)

People in the district, interested in, and acquainted with educational subjects might be added. (*Young*, 39–42.)

The county council could assign the amount of the amalgamated rate for educational purposes to each district. (*Young*, 30–3.)

Permanent authorities might in the future be formed to take the place of these temporary district committees. (*Young*, 34–6, 59–71.)

Each school should have its own local governing body. It is inadvisable to group schools of different kinds under one governing body. (*Young*, 37.)

Hopes in time to see a university institution in each educational province or district, provided that these districts covered large areas. (*Young*, 44, 45.)

Before fixing absolutely the nature and qualifications of the district committees it is necessary to ascertain first by experience the class of member who should form the committee. (*Young*, 46, 47.)

Teachers have too much interest in their own schools, to be, generally speaking, suitable representative members on a district committee. (*Young*, 48.)

Members of committees, nominated by Ministers of the Government would, when permanent committees are formed, be displaced in favour of members co-opted by the district authority. (*Young*, 50, 129–31.)

So long as the Welsh Act constituting joint education committees is in force the committees have power to initiate schemes for endowments not included in county schemes, but on expiration of the Act the committees cease to exist. (*Young*, 51–8.)

Explains how provincial districts should be constituted when large county boroughs, such as Manchester and Liverpool, are included in the county, for the purposes of first organisation. (*Young*, 77–83.)

Candidates for scholarships and exhibitions would be as well off in having to go to different centres to compete for a smaller number, as if they went to one centre to compete for the whole number. (*Young*, 84–8.)

Difficulties no doubt will arise in carrying out these suggestions in the case of endowments and scholarships when large counties with large endowments are amalgamated with smaller counties or areas not so well endowed, but this difficulty did not arise in Wales. (*Young*, 89–97.)

Parents living near the borders of a county would not object to send their children to a school out of their county, though perhaps the members of the local governing body or council might object. (*Young*, 106.)

The representation of the provincial body should be taken on the basis of the population and not on the financial basis. (*Young*, 103, 111, 113.)

No committee should consist of less than 11 or more than 25 members. (*Young*, 112, 116.)

In planning areas regard must be had to the railway communication to enable day scholars to come to school. (*Young*, 114, 115.)

School boards within each area might agree as to their representatives on the provincial authority. (*Young*, 118, 119.)

Teachers of all ranks should be represented. (*Young*, 120, 123.)

GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

The difficulty of enforcing the limitation in the education to be given in schools is great and is increasing. If it is to be maintained, it must be embodied in legislation. Gives reasons. (*Young*, 219, 220.)

The objection of parents to their children mingling in school with children of a lower social grade is diminishing, and exists more in girls' than in boys' schools. The introduction of boys by merit from elementary to secondary schools has enabled parents to see that the fears of social difficulty were unfounded. (*Young*, 221–3, 225, 226.)

Possibly the social objection exists more in boarding than in day schools. (*Young*, 224.)

Considers that the age for entrance to the universities for boys from first or second grade schools should be lowered. The present age, 18 or 19, is too high. In Scotland boys enter the universities at 15 or 16. (*Young*, 227–32.)

The education demanded of those who go to Oxford or Cambridge, as a rule, is beyond the reach of the poorer classes, as they cannot devote the time to the acquirement of the dead languages necessary for entrance to a college. (*Young*, 233, 234.)

These causes prevent the Charity Commission sometimes from making a scheme for a grammar school with a university endowment, which people would lose the advantage of if the limit of age were altered. (*Young*, 235.)

Parents would not keep their boys in first or second grade schools up to the age of 18 or 19 if they were not going on to the university. (*Young*, 236.)

Boys going up for the army entrance examinations come as a rule from the upper classes, therefore the above remark does not apply. They generally come from the great public schools, where separate departments are to be found for these examinations. (*Young*, 237–41.)

Boys who are to leave school early should be sent to those schools where the system of education is planned to suit their individual cases, and *vice versâ*. If boys go to school, intending to leave at the age of 16, and others at 18, separate departments should be provided. Gives reasons explaining this. (*Young*, 242–50.)

Third grade schools have been "crowded out" between the elementary and second grade schools, as it was found that the elementary school trespassed so much on the secondary school, that there was little likelihood of any success attaching to the formation of third grade schools. Refers to the evidence of the Select Committee on the Endowed Schools Acts of 1887 with regard to the grading of schools. (*Young*, 251–61.)

The character of elementary education was greatly altered by the Act of 1870. (*Young*, 262, 263.)

The Code shows, from the subjects taught, that there is considerable overlapping on the part of elementary schools and secondary schools. (*Young*, 264–6.)

The conditions as to third grade schools in town and country vary, and there is a deficiency in many country districts of such schools. (*Young*, 267–9.)

It would be advantageous to have the control of secondary and elementary education, so far as it is central, under one department. (*Young*, 270, 271.)

There are two difficulties in supplying graded schools in rural districts; the provision of first grade schools for the few to whom such education may fairly be given, and the provision of Secondary Education in any form for children of the poor. (*Young*, 272–9.)

The entrance scholarships to the great public schools are out of the reach of the poorer classes. (*Young*, 282–4.)

FINANCE.

Assumes that the local grants under the Customs and Excise Act, will not in future be confined strictly to technical education. If education is to be regarded from that point of view only, the results will be disastrous, and it has had some harmful effect upon existing institutions by distorting the balance of the curriculum. (*Young*, 287–9.)

Under the Technical Instruction Act, no portion of the local taxation grants may be devoted to the literary side of Secondary Education. This is an error which should be rectified. (*Young*, 290–5.)

The discretion which county councils now have, of allocating to education purposes sums smaller than the whole grant under the Customs and Excise Act, should be removed. (*Young*, 296.)

In settling the finance of schools, the cost price of education must be kept in mind. Describes in detail the course to be pursued. (*Young*, 297–304.)

The maximum and minimum fees should be fixed by the governing body and approved finally by the central authority. If fixed too low, the private adventure schools would be injured, and in many cases destroyed, which would be a great misfortune. (*Young*, 305–28, 346–9.)

The system of entrance scholarships at schools is open to objection, and does not meet the case of the poorer classes, who cannot afford to pay the cost of training necessary to obtain a scholarship. It thus happens that scholarships intended for the poor become available for the rich. (*Young*, 329–35.)

Those parents who can afford it should pay the whole cost of education, and any funds available should be expended upon scholarships or bursaries, &c., to assist those who cannot pay for their children's education. (*Young*, 336–40.)

No stigma of poverty need attach to the holder of such a scholarship. The matter could be privately arranged between the school committee and the parents. Such a system exists at Christ's Hospital. (*Young*, 341, 342.)

If administered by a private body the system might lead to abuse, but if administered by a properly constituted representative body, the evil would be minimised. (*Young*, 343–5.)

Children who have obtained these bursaries might be sent to public secondary schools, and, in some cases, to efficient private schools. (*Young*, 350.)

Some cheap county schools, established in sparsely populated areas, have failed from lack of funds or endowments. The Barnard Castle School was endowed out of the Flounders charity and is a success. (*Young*, 832–43.)

RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

If bursary funds to aid the children of the poorer classes were properly established, the children under certain conditions might be sent to private schools certified by the provincial board as efficient both as regards buildings, teaching staff, and the system of education. (*Young*, 350–5.)

Provincial boards should have powers to take over private schools. This has been done in Wales. (*Young*, 356, 357.)

The compulsory closing of private schools should not be entrusted to provincial boards, unless there was a power of appeal. (*Young*, 358.)

Provincial boards should not have the responsibility of examination and inspection of schools in small areas. (*Young*, 359.)

TEACHING STAFF.

The headmaster should be appointed, and at pleasure dismissed, by the governing body. The headmaster should have the appointment and dismissal of assistant masters under his control. (*Young*, 360.)

The right of appeal against a dismissal is not good for the school. If a headmaster and the governing body disagree the interests of the school suffer if a superior authority overrules the decision of the governing body, and the same applies to the case of assistant masters. In Wales the right of appeal was resisted by the Commissioners, though as a compromise a joint committee of the county governing body and the local governing body was formed to consider such questions. Does not advocate this in England. (*Young*, 361–5, 368, 369.)

In dismissing an assistant master, a written statement of the facts, with reasons, should be sent to the governing body. (*Young*, 366, 367, 370.)

The salaries of assistant teachers should come out of the fee fund, and not out of the endowment. It gives a teacher an impetus if he knows that his salary depends to some extent on his success. (*Young*, 371–4.)

Pension funds should be provided for all teachers, as when they are less efficient, owing to age, an inducement is thus given them to withdraw. (*Young*, 375–80.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In Wales there has been less friction than might have been expected. There has been some controversy as to the use of formularies and the religious instruction to be given in boarding houses, but not with regard to day-boys. (*Young*, 761–5.)

EFFECTS OF GRANTS BY COUNTY COUNCILS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION UPON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

This is having a prejudicial effect on grammar schools by developing the scientific or technical education and neglecting the literary side of the school. (*Young*, 766–74.)

Suggests as a remedy that the grants should not be confined to technical instruction only. (*Young*, 775–94.)

The restriction of the grant to technical subjects tends to upset the balance of education in secondary schools. (*Young*, 795–803.)

FUNCTION OF EVENING SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

The object of evening schools is to enable those who leave school when young to continue their education, more particularly the technical portion of it. The continental system of paying the sons of the working classes by means of scholarships to remain at school is not desirable, and money so spent is practically wasted. Gives reasons. (*Young*, 804–16.)

APPRENTICESHIP CHARITIES.

The Charity Commission have applied apprenticeship charities to technical instruction under section 30 of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869. (*Young*, 818.)

The existing apprenticeship charities are not of much use as they stand, for they give a gratuity to the employer or to the parent which, as a rule, is not necessary. Objections have been raised by the public to the dealing with such endowments under the Endowed Schools Acts. (*Young*, 819–28.)

RELATION OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There is no doubt that higher grade elementary schools tend to prevent the establishment of third grade schools, and they compete injuriously with schools of even a higher grade. The lower rate of fees charged at these schools draw boys from the higher schools. (*Young*, 844-9, 862–8.)

People who can afford to pay high fees use these schools, and so waste the general education fund of the country. (*Young*, 850–4, 871, 872, 878.)

Secondary schools in country districts have been established, giving special facilities to the children of poor parents to attend them. (*Young*, 858–61.)

Is aware that the Leeds Grammar School is unreformed, as the scheme prepared by the Charity Commission for that school has not become law, but does not attribute growth of higher grade elementary school to this fact. (*Young*, 873–7.)

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Scholarships should be distributed over the country so that children from elementary schools may have a chance of competing for them. A county committee would be the best executive to carry out this proposal. (*Young*, 881, 882, 889.)

The Careswell Exhibition Fund, in Shropshire, is at present uselessly encouraging other schools to compete with Shrewsbury School. (*Young*, 883–5.)

Considers 12 the earliest age at which competitions for scholarships should begin, but prefers 13. (*Young*, 886–8.)

Does not approve of the selection of children at an early age for small scholarships with renewed competitions subsequently between them for higher scholarships. (*Young*, 890–6.)

Examinations for scholarships must be held. Does not approve of nomination or selection. (*Young*, 897–905.)

In awarding scholarships the position of the parents should be considered, so that if they are very poor the full amount might be given. If the value of the scholarships given, as in the case of the London School Board, is 30*l.*, they will be sought after by the children of parents well-to-do. The amount should therefore be graded. (*Young*, 906–14, 930.)

Girls and boys do not require separate regulations for scholarships. (*Young*, 915–20.)

Has found it difficult to induce trustees or governing bodies to found scholarships out of school funds for students leaving, as it takes the money out of the school or town. (*Young*, 921, 922.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO UNIVERSITIES.

Entrance scholarships are not so useful as those given to students leaving secondary schools for the universities. (*Young*, 923, 924.)

Greater facilities exist now than 40 years ago for poor men to go to the universities in some respects. (*Young*, 925, 926.)

But believes that the general necessary expenses are greater now at Oxford and Cambridge than they were 50 years ago. (*Young*, 927–9.)

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The effect of the scholarship system and the examination by external authorities tends to fetter those secondary schools which prepare the students for these scholarships and examinations. Explains this. (*Young*, 931–3.)

The position of the parents should be taken into consideration in awarding the amount of the scholarship, as recommended for school scholarships. (*Young*, 934; *see ante*, 906–14, &c.)

With the exception of Balliol College, there has been a tendency on the the part of the college authorities to increase the value of the scholarships in order to get the best students, intellectually and morally, as well as to improve the reputation of their colleges as places of education. (*Young*, 935–44.)

RELATIONS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS TO UNIVERSITIES.

The Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board has done good work. Would like to see the provincial authorities establishing their own systems of examination in co-operation with the Joint University Board. (*Young*, 945–9.)

The requirement of Greek at Oxford and Cambridge severs second grade schools from those universities. (*Young*, 950, 951.)

Scholarships should be limited to particular schools, or class of schools, and decided by competition. (*Young*, 952–6.)

The universities should be thrown open to a greater extent to boys who do not intend to become classical scholars. (*Young*, 957, 958.)

If classical knowledge is retained as a *sine quâ non* at the universities, it will tend to send boys from secondary schools to the modern universities, and make Oxford and Cambridge the universities of the rich. (*Young*, 963.)

The age for scholarships is fixed by the college authorities at 19. Boys leaving secondary schools at 17 or 18 have to compete at a disadvantage with those older, and for many reasons it is not desirable to keep them at school until the age of 19. (*Young*, 959–62, 964.)

LEAVING (ABITURIENTEN) EXAMINATIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Entrance examinations for various professions are far too unsystematic, but the evil is being cured. Many professions accept the certificates of certain well-constituted educational authorities. Suggests the German system of "*abiturienten-prüfung*" as a remedy, which should be accepted as a guarantee of educational qualifications up to a certain stage. (*Young*, 965–73.)

RICHMOND, Mr. DOUGLAS C.

Formerly Assistant Commissioner under Schools Enquiry Commission, and since 1874 employed on the Charity Commission. Since 1883 has been a Commissioner. (*Qn.* 381–3.)

ORGANISATION BY DISTRICTS.

In London.

There are about 50 endowed secondary schools in London, governed by 36 different governing bodies. The area should be subdivided into districts, with a governing body for all the schools in each district. Gives details. (*Richmond*, 384–405.)

Would exclude such schools as Westminster (St. Peter's), Saint Paul's, and the City of London School, from the proposed scheme, mainly on account of the traditional character of the schools and the class of children who resort to them. In fact, there would be great opposition on the part of the governing bodies of these schools to their inclusion in the same category with lower grade schools. (*Richmond*, 406–11.)

The second and third grade schools which charge a fee of from 3*l.* to 4*l.*, or more, are widely separated from the higher grade board schools in London, or in board schools where higher grade work is being taught. (*Richmond*, 412–16.)

The class of people, such as tradesmen, whose children would go to second grade schools, have migrated to the suburbs, and new schools are more wanted in these localities than in the centre of London. (*Richmond*, 417–21.)

A girls' school at Stamford Hill, under the Skinner's Company, to accommodate 250 scholars, has lately been built under a new scheme of the Charity Commission, and now has 275 scholars, and increased accommodation in the building is required. (*Richmond*, 422.)

The schools of the City Livery Companies are not included under this scheme, as the Charity Commission have entered into an honourable understanding with the Companies that they are not to be disturbed in the administration of some of these schools. They should be included under the proposed educational board for London, but be apart from the district area in which they are situated so far as government goes. (*Richmond*, 424–8, 446, 453, 454.)

Certain denominational schools should also be left out, such, for example, as the Grey Coat School, Westminster. (*Richmond*, 429–40.)

If subsequently they are brought under the scheme, a means for guarding their denominational character should be provided. (*Richmond*, 441, 442.)

The existing emulation between schools does not always act for the good of the schools. (*Richmond*, 443, 444.)

Does not recommend the equalisation of endowments by putting rich schools and poor schools under one foundation. (*Richmond*, 445.)

The amalgamated body should be large, to combine representatives of existing governing bodies: district work would be performed by local committees, while the whole authority would meet for joint business. *Ex-officio* governors, except for special reasons or purposes, are not desirable, but co-optative members to a certain extent are advantageous. (*Richmond*, 447–52, 455–64.)

Doubts whether private schools would care to join in the scheme. (*Richmond*, 465, 466.)

Teachers should not be members of the district committees. (*Richmond*, 467.)

The amalgamated body would take the place of existing governing bodies. (*Richmond*, 468.)

Twelve district committees would cover the whole area of London, with a population of about 500,000 for each district. With some modifications, the elective principle would probably continue. (*Richmond*, 469, 470.)

Further legislative powers would be needed than those of the Charity Commission under the Endowed Schools Act, to carry out the plan in order to meet difficulties which would arise. (*Richmond*, 471, 472.)

Such bodies as the Boys' and Girls' Public Day School Companies, should be brought into the scheme, and they should have the benefit of any endowments to places of higher education equally with other schools. Their interests have always been protected by the Charity Commission, and the fact that the Companies pay a small dividend ought not to operate against their participating in the advantages attached to the scheme. (*Richmond*, 473–77.)

EDUCATION BOARD FOR LONDON.

Recommends the establishment of a central educational authority for the Metropolitan area. It should be represented on all district governing bodies, and the sum which is now received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act should be at the disposal of the board. This would yield an endowment of about 170,000*l.* a year. (*Richmond*, 478, 479, 499.)

Describes the functions, duties, and powers of the board. (*Richmond*, 479–91, 500, 545, 546, 657, 658.)

Certain endowed secondary schools, outside the jurisdiction of the district committees, to have representatives of this board on their governing bodies. (*Richmond*, 479, 480, 546–50, 573, 574.)

With regard to migratory population, and the consequent moving of a school to continue its work in a new area, mentions Aske's Hoxton Schools as an instance, and describes the action taken by the Charity Commission and the London County Council to provide Secondary Education for the people remaining in the district. (*Richmond*, 492–8.)

The central board should consist of about 28 members. Describes the component parts of the board, and the interests to be represented. (*Richmond*, 505–19, 679.)

The money received by the board should be devoted generally to Secondary Education and not solely to technical education. (*Richmond*, 534–44.)

Only schools which come within the Endowed Schools Acts can be placed under the board. (*Richmond*, 663, 664, 681.)

The withdrawal of certain classical boarding schools from the board's jurisdiction would not affect the board, nor would the schools left be entirely technical, but literary to a great extent. (*Richmond*, 665–8.)

It is not desired to make these two classes of schools thoroughly distinct and separate departments under the board. (*Richmond*, 669, 670.)

All new schemes for schools should have the greatest publicity, and must be approved by the Minister of Education; but not by Parliament. (*Richmond*, 682–6.)

Discusses further the question of representation of governing bodies on the board. (*Richmond*, 687–92.)

Area and Jurisdiction.

The area of the board to include "Greater London," with parts of Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey. (*Richmond*, 501–4, 551, 552.)

The counties should contribute rateably out of their funds to the board. (*Richmond*, 520–31, 553.)

As the population alters in the outer parts of the suburbs, so must the London area be enlarged. (*Richmond*, 532, 533.)

A large number of boys from near London attend London schools, therefore they should be treated as being within the Metropolitan area. (*Richmond*, 544.)

By taking into the London area the outside districts there would be less opposition to the scheme. (*Richmond*, 545–59.)

There should be a power of appeal to the board if the schemes of the district committees are not approved of in the local areas. (*Richmond*, 560–3.)

Evening classes for the promotion of technical education amongst the industrial classes should be formed. (*Richmond*, 564–72.)

The central board should have jurisdiction over exhibitions and scholarships granted to secondary endowed schools from sources other than their own endowments. (*Richmond*, 575–8.)

The governing body of each school should be kept acquainted with the opinions of the head teacher, but it is undesirable that head teachers should be members of the governing bodies, or even represented on the district committees. (*Richmond*, 579–93.)

ORGANISATION IN THE COUNTRY.

The area should be sufficiently large, and the county boroughs should, with rare exceptions, be merged in the county area for the purposes of the educational control. A borough of 500,000 inhabitants or upwards might be excepted. Gives instances. (*Richmond*, 594–600, 647–50.)

Counties should be grouped together, as a rule, where there are joint interests. Gives examples. (*Richmond*, 601–13, 623–40.)

The joint rural board could control a population of 5,000,000, while the local or subordinate boards would look after 500,000 people. (*Richmond*, 614, 615, 623–6.)

Describes the constitution of the proposed provincial boards. (*Richmond*, 616–22.)

Where several governing bodies exist in one area they should be consolidated into one. (*Richmond*, 643–6.)

In rural areas endowments are not placed where they are most wanted. This should be remedied by new schemes proposed by the district committees and submitted by the board. Opposition will, no doubt, arise to any interference with existing arrangements. (*Richmond*, 693–702.)

There should be one governing body for each county borough. (*Richmond*, 651–3.)

School boards should have power to deal only with elementary schools; they should not establish secondary schools. (*Richmond*, 654–6.)

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS FROM ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Much good has arisen from this, but boys leaving elementary schools at 13 for higher schools do not derive much benefit from the change. They sometimes go more for the social advantage gained than for a continuance of education, with a result that they gain a smattering of knowledge only. Boys should be transferred not later than 11 years. All teachers are agreed on that point, and the leaving age should be 17. (*Richmond*, 703–15.)

It is difficult to provide leaving exhibitions for children in rural districts. (*Richmond*, 421, 422.)

Scholarships are frequently augmented under schemes of the Charity Commission to enable the children of poor parents to remain at school. (*Richmond*, 725–9.)

In some cases endowments are devoted especially to the intellectual children of very poor parents; and the poverty of the family in some cases must be tested. (*Richmond*, 730–6.)

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS TO FIRST GRADE SCHOOLS.

This is difficult to arrange, as boys must be transferred when very young to derive any benefit from a classical education. Most of the free scholarships are taken by the children of well-to-do parents, and these scholarships should be confined to the children of poor parents. (*Richmond*, 737–47.)

Scholarships are often not valuable enough to support poor children at school, and to augment in each case is expensive and cannot always be done. (*Richmond*, 748–50.)

In preparatory schools boys are specially trained to win scholarships to the detriment of boys at lower secondary schools. This is a difficulty for which he is unable to offer a solution. (*Richmond*, 751–60.)

KEKEWICH, C.B., Mr. G. W.

Secretary of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. (*Qu.* 974.)

RELATION OF ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Education Department is connected with Secondary Education through higher grade schools, training colleges, and university training colleges. (*Kekewich*, 974.)

The line between Elementary and Secondary Education should be drawn where the elementary stages of the Science and Art Department begin. Explains fully. (*Kekewich*, 976–85.)

All in the Code should be considered elementary education. Specific subjects taught to ex-VII. children are generally the same as those taught to children in Standards V., VI. and VII. but no grant is paid for ex-VII. subjects for children over 14 years. (*Kekewich*, 986–90.)

In some schools elementary schools dovetail into secondary schools, but it is difficult to decide whether children are receiving elementary instruction or not, and grants are paid. Instances the Birmingham Bridge Street School as a case in point. (*Kekewich*, 991–5.)

Elementary Latin is not a subject for secondary schools, and grants are paid on it in elementary schools. (*Kekewich*, 996–8.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The system of receiving secondary scholars in these schools works very well, and supplies a want which is much felt in towns and districts of school boards. They probably get scholars who would otherwise go to lower grade secondary schools. The lower class private schools cannot compare with these schools. (*Kekewich*, 999–1010.)

The curriculum of these schools infringes upon Secondary Education. (*Kekewich*, 1012.)

In specific subjects, the Department requires that specific subjects must be taken stage by stage, and discourages the system of leaving one subject for another. (*Kekewich*, 1015.)

The first stage in these subjects is usually taken up about 11, and generally only in town schools. (*Kekewich*, 1016–20.)

Overlapping exists in elementary schools in specific subjects for which grants are paid by the Education Department and by the Science and Art Department in secondary and higher grade schools. It is difficult to draw a distinct line between Elementary and Secondary Education. They must dovetail to a small extent. (*Kekewich*, 1021–8.)

RELATION OF EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Evening continuation schools ought to be secondary schools. Though common in towns, great difficulty is experienced in carrying them on in rural districts. Rural evening schools are frequently concerned with elementary subjects. (*Kekewich*, 1029–32.)

Elementary subjects should be taught in preparatory evening continuation schools; technical subjects by aid of the local authorities. (*Kekewich*, 1033–6.)

Facilities should be given for teaching the higher elementary subjects in rural evening schools, owing to the early age of leaving day schools, but there is a difficulty in getting boys into these schools unless technical subjects are also taught. (*Kekewich*, 1037–40.)

PROVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

A secondary department might be added to elementary schools in thickly-populated districts; but in rural districts, with sparse population, it can only be done by the authorities and managers of schools combining, but there is a want of co-operation on their part. (*Kekewich*, 1041–50.)

TRAINING COLLEGES.

The establishment of day training colleges in 1891 has been a valuable addition to the existing training institutions. Gives reasons. (*Kekewich*, 1051–5.)

The time allowed for instruction in teaching is too short in the colleges. (*Kekewich*, 1056–8.)

Suggests the establishment of special instruction in the science and method of teaching in each university college. (*Kekewich*, 1059–60.)

A difficulty has been felt at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, in providing for the adequate instruction of female students, owing to their not being on the same level of attainments as the men; but has heard of no other instance. School managers feel the want of trained female assistants. (*Kekewich*, 1061–3.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A new authority constituted for the purpose would be ideally preferable. (*Kekewich*, 11,544, 11,656.)

Under existing circumstances local authority should consist of representatives of the borough council, the school board and of secondary teachers. This body should have power to co-opt persons not belonging to the above bodies. (*Kekewich*, 11,544–8, 11,654.)

Local authority to have power to levy rates, either directly or through the town council; teachers might be excluded from voting on questions of rating. (*Kekewich*, 11,549–51, 11,631–3.)

School boards should be retained for purposes of elementary education; this would meet with less opposition than if school boards were made the nucleus of the new authority, and the local taxation money were transferred to them. (*Kekewich*, 11,552, 11,553, 11,658–60, 11,673–7, 11,730, 11,731.)

Local authority in administrative counties to be similarly constituted; where there is no school board, managers of voluntary schools cannot be admitted instead. (*Kekewich*, 11,554–62.)

No need for the presence of representatives of elementary teachers. (*Kekewich*, 11,678–83.)

Local authorities should have power of voluntary combination. Combination desirable for purposes of examination and inspection. One authority might contribute to the support of a school in the district of another authority. Blind and Deaf Childrens Act is precedent for this. (*Kekewich*, 11,563–75.)

Provincial authorities would be difficult to organise, and difficult for central authority to deal with. (*Kekewich*, 11,576–84, 11,661.)

POWERS AND DUTIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Local authority should have power:—

(1.) To supply new schools where deficiency existed. Existing endowed proprietary and private schools, if efficient, should be recognised as forming part of the supply of a district. If a recognised school charged prohibitive fees local authority might establish a new school. (*Kekewich*. 11,585, 11,798–804.)

(2.) To aid and manage existing schools, management might be delegated to local committees. (*Kekewich*, 11,587–90.)

Secondary Education for the poorer classes should be provided by means of scholarships rather than by free schools. (*Kekewich*, 11.591–4, 11,602.)

Such scholarships should be limited in number, so as to be obtainable only by children of exceptional ability. (*Kekewich*, 11,686–8.)

Funds of local authority to be drawn from rates; the rate limit should be fixed. Local authority should have powers for compulsory borrowing of money and acquirement of land. (*Kekewich*, 11,590, 11,608–11.)

Powers of county councils under Technical Instruction Acts to be transferred to local authority. (*Kekewich*, 11,611.)

Relations between local authority and governing bodies of endowed schools. (*Kekewich*, 11,634–8.)

Endowed schools must be recognised as part of educational supply, but the local authority would not necessarily govern or control them. (*Kekewich*, 11,666–71.)

HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND FREE EDUCATION.

Third grade schools analogous to existing higher grade schools should be established by local authority, but should not be free. (*Kekewich*, 11,602–7.)

Higher grade schools have not been allowed to charge fees since January 1st, 1892. This is in accordance with the requirements of the Free Education Act and is not the deliberate policy of the department. (*Kekewich*, 11,603, 11,604, 11,613–5, 11,639–42.)

Higher grade schools are regarded by the department as elementary. (*Kekewich*, 11,605–7, 11,690–3.)

Definitions of elementary and Secondary Education. (*Kekewich*, 11,616–8.)

Result of prohibition of fees upon the spread of higher grade schools. (*Kekewich*, 11,643–52.)

PLACE OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Higher grade schools should remain under the management of school boards. The new third grade schools to be established by the local authority would not compete with them because they would not admit children in the standards. (*Kekewich*, 11,662–5.)

More standards might be added so as to include in elementary education all the subjects now taught in higher grade schools. (*Kekewich*, 11,694–709.)

Higher grade schools are efficient within a limited range and as a continuation of elementary education. (*Kekewich*, 11,691–4, 11,712, 11,713.)

Powers of school boards to teach non-elementary subjects provided that such action is not taken under the Education Acts or supported out of the rates. (*Kekewich*, 11,622, 11,714–20.)

Possibility of having masters in rural elementary schools capable of giving Secondary Education, as in the old parish schools of Scotland. (*Kekewich*, 11,721–9.)

Question of fee-paying secondary department at the top of elementary schools in rural districts. (*Kekewich*, 11,688–9.)

RELATION OF EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS TO ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Evening continuation schools should be left in the hands of school boards and should continue to receive grants for technical instruction from county council. (*Kekewich*, 11,732–4.)

At present elementary instruction is necessary in continuation schools, but this would not be so if the exemption standard were sufficiently high. Desirable that exemption standard should be fixed by a central authority. (*Kekewich*, 11,735–42.)

CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The Minister of Education should control elementary, secondary, and technical education. The Vice-President of the Council does actually unite the Education Department and South Kensington, and might also control the educational side of the Charity Commission. (*Kekewich*, 11,743–5.)

The three departments cannot be completely fused, but might be brought under one roof and united through a permanent official. (*Kekewich*, 11,746–55, 11,788–97, 11,805, 11,806.)

A council of educationists is undesirable as tending to fetter the freedom of the Minister. (*Kekewich*, 11,776–82, 11,811.)

Teachers have abundant opportunity of forming public opinion and of making representations to the Department. (*Kekewich*, 11,783–5, 11,808–10.)

The existing Code Committee consists, with one exception, of persons within the office, and works better than when composed largely of inspectors. (*Kekewich*, 11,807.)

A central authority would allow much greater freedom in the case of secondary than of elementary education. The great public schools might place themselves under its control without fearing any loss of freedom. (*Kekewich*, 11,756, 11,757, 11,812–9.)

DUTIES OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

(1.) To provide for the supply of new schools in districts where the local authority failed to do so. Such schools must not be set up directly by the central authority, but it must have power to compel the local authority. (*Kekewich*, 11,758–60, 11,772, 11,773.)

(2.) To prevent the establishment of new schools by the local authority if advised that such schools were unnecessary. (*Kekewich*, 11,761–5.)

(3.) To supervise the inspection carried on in the first instance by the local authority. (*Kekewich*, 11,766–71, 11,776.)

(4.) To frame new schemes for endowed schools upon the initiative of the local authority. (*Kekewich*, 11,774, 11,775.)

(5.) To present an annual report to Parliament. (*Kekewich*, 11,776.)

DONNELLY, General Sir JOHN F. D., K.C.B.

Is Secretary of the Science and Art Department. (1064–5.)

THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT GRANTS.

The Department is connected with the Education Department only through the Vice-President of the Council. (*Donnelly*, 1066.)

Grants for science instruction are payable only for such scholars in elementary schools as have passed the Sixth Standard; beyond that they are paid on account of any students of the industrial classes whose incomes or parents' incomes do not exceed 400*l.* a year. (*Donnelly*, 1067–9, 1147–51.)

The instruction thus aided, except drawing, in elementary schools, is secondary instruction, and the grants of the Department to schools are independent of the large aid given by county councils. (*Donnelly*, 1070–2, 1145–6.)

The Department has to deal with organised science schools and science and art classes only. (*Donnelly*, 1143.)

EFFECT OF COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS ON OPERATIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The science and art schools and classes have been much stimulated by the grants from the Department and the county councils. The Department has abolished the second class elementary stage and increased the grants for the higher stage without incurring additional expense, and the county council grants have aided the elementary stages to a great extent. (*Donnelly*, 1073–5, 1081–3.)

In some of the small private schools nearly 50 per cent. of the students were sent up for the second-class elementary stage alone, and by abolishing this stage, those schools have suffered. (*Donnelly*, 1077, 1087, 1103.)

The change has largely increased the number of students taking the advanced stage. Gives details of numbers. (*Donnelly*, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1081.)

Gives details of numbers of students attending the examinations. (*Donnelly*, 1079, 1120, 1121.)

The change has proved very beneficial. (*Donnelly*, 1084–6.)

The schools where instruction in science and art is given are inspected from time to time. (*Donnelly*, 1088–90, 1122–6.)

Explains the system of payment on results of the examinations. (*Donnelly*, 1091–7.)

The county council grant is a payment of a capitation grant on the students attending science schools. In some cases it is confined to those who do not take the Science and Art Examinations. (*Donnelly*, 1098–100.)

Gives instances of large grants gained by higher grade elementary schools. These grants are devoted to the payment of teachers mainly. (*Donnelly*, 1104, 1105.)

To gain grants teachers must be qualified under the rules of the Department, except in certain schools, such as those under the Endowed Schools Acts, the Public Libraries Act, or under local authorities. (*Donnelly*, 1106.)

SYSTEM OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS.

No change has been made in the system since 1876, when a capitation grant was introduced on all students who made 250 attendances and passed a fair examination. (*Donnelly*, 1107, 1152, 1153.)

If literary instruction were given to a larger extent in organised science schools than is done at present, the capitation grant might be increased, and by-and-by the Government grant might be administered through the county councils and local authorities in a lump sum. The examination cannot be dispensed with, and is useful to the working classes. (*Donnelly*, 1108.)

The county council grant is paid mainly as a capitation grant, though they have proposed paying it on the result of the Science and Art Examinations in some cases. (*Donnelly*, 1109, 1110.)

The grants cannot be paid fairly on the result of inspections. The payment by results system enables the grant to be paid with absolute fairness. (*Donnelly*, 1128.)

In organised science schools the payment by capitation might very well be increased and payments by results decreased. Some portion should be allocated on the results of examinations. (*Donnelly*, 1129–31.)

Endowed schools cannot give 15 hours a week to science instruction, therefore, they only take up one or two subjects at a time They have not, as a rule, the laboratories or apparatus that a science school possesses. (*Donnelly*, 1132–5, 1163.)

An organised science school, consisting perhaps of only one class, may be established in a school and the students in that school may present themselves for examination and receive the grant. (*Donnelly*, 1136–42.)

The number of organised science schools has largely increased, owing to a great extent to the higher grade board schools; while the increase in the science classes is due to the county council grants. The value and advantages of these schools is only gradually becoming appreciated in country districts. (*Donnelly*, 1154–62, 1188–90.)

Private adventure schools are not aided by the Science and Art Department but proprietary schools are, provided they are not conducted for private profit or farmed out by the managers to the teacher. The school

must have local support, either from fees, subscriptions, or rates. (*Donnelly*, 1163–71, 1194.)

Endowments of schools must not exceed 300*l.* a year if a grant is to be paid for stage one or two in elementary mathematics, and the parents' income must not exceed 400*l.* a year. Where a few incomes exceed that sum, no deduction is made from the grant. (*Donnelly*, 1172–8.)

Evening continuation schools as a rule are elementary schools, and as such do not come within the Science and Art Department Code, except for drawing and ex-Seventh Standard pupils. The Department, broadly speaking, is concerned solely with Secondary Education. (*Donnelly*, 1179–87.)

No organised science school has been established by the county councils as yet. Any difficulties in doing so could be easily surmounted. (*Donnelly*, 1191–3.)

Proprietary schools, under a company not conducted for profit, are eligible to receive grants. If the ordinary shares are changed into debentures a school would obtain a grant. Gives an instance. (*Donnelly*, 1194–202.)

The work of the inspectors is confined to science and art teaching only. (*Donnelly*, 1203.)

If, in grammar or endowed schools, the literary instruction were reduced to a minimum to meet the requirements of the Department to obtain a grant, the examiners of those schools would detect it at once, and report the matter to the governors. (*Donnelly*, 1204, 1205.)

PROPER RELATION OF SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT TO AN ORGANISED SYSTEM OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

If the system of capitation grants in lieu of payments by results were carried out as proposed, coupled with the condition that the literary instruction and a knowledge of modern languages was adequate, then an amended system of organised science and art schools could be applied to endowed schools so as to form a modern side of the school, but it would involve a large expenditure. (*Donnelly*, 1206–8, 1215–7.)

The present inspectors of the Science and Art Department could judge whether the literary teaching was fairly given. (*Donnelly*, 1209.)

The educational work of the three Departments may be more co-ordinated than it is at present. (*Donnelly*, 1210–4.)

It is necessary to restrict the number of scholarships for the industrial classes in each school. If a real demand existed for a greater number than there are now (one for every 100 scholars), no difficulty would be raised by the Department, subject to Parliament voting the money. For the year 1893–94 the expenditure for Science and Art Scholarships was 2,597*l.* (*Donnelly*, 1218–23.)

The county councils have, for the most part, accepted the offer of the Department to issue extracts from the inspectors' reports on schools aided by the county councils. (*Donnelly*, 1224–7.)

The fact that the county councils have not been under the control of any Department in spending money for technical education has enabled them to make experiments which have turned out well. (*Donnelly*, 1228–38.)

A few disputed cases have been referred to the Science and Art Department by county councils, and have been amicably arranged. (*Donnelly*, 1239, 1240.)

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

(1.) Payment on results in elementary stages has been abolished. (2.) Minimum time for scientific instruction reduced to 13 hours a week. (3.) Minimum time specified for literary instruction. (*Donnelly*, 17,308–14.)

The minimum hours specified are the same whatever may be the total number of hours' work per week. (*Donnelly*, 17,315–9, 17,398–405.)

Literary instruction is now subject to inspection; at least one modern foreign language must be taught. The inspector may call in the aid of H.M. Inspector. (*Donnelly*, 17,430–7, 17,441, 17,442.)

The literary instruction must be adapted to students who have received an education which would fit them to enter Standard VII. (*Donnelly*, 17,410, 17,438–49.)

Inspection will now take place much more frequently than formerly. (*Donnelly*, 17,450, 17,451.)

The Department grants aid to schools under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, but the only organised science schools in Wales are not under the Act. (*Donnelly*, 17,469–71.)

PROBABLE EFFECT ON NUMBER OF ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOLS, AND AMOUNT OF GRANT.

No large increase in the number of organised schools or of grants earned is expected. Schools which gave only the minimum time to science would not earn large grants. (*Donnelly*, 17,319–26, 17,406–12.)

It is estimated that the grant per head will be somewhat less than under the old regulations, but that the number of schools in receipt of grants will slowly increase. (*Donnelly*, 17,353, 17,371, 17,452, 17,453.)

The conditions required in the case of organised science night schools are rather severe, and it is improbable that much increase will take place in their numbers. (*Donnelly*, 17,418–21.)

The new regulations make the amount of grant earned largely dependent on the report of the inspector; modifications of this system are under consideration. (*Donnelly*, 17,361–5.)

If, in consequence of the organisation of secondary education, the claims on the Department became much greater, it would probably alter its regulations. (*Donnelly*, 17,372–8, 17,396, 17,397.)

Science classes which are not organised science schools are doing good work, but would probably become extinct if left to local aid. (*Donnelly*, 17,380–7.)

Particulars of aid to science classes given in the Report of the Department. (*Donnelly*, 17,388–94.)

Improbable that many grammar schools will become organised science schools. (*Donnelly*, 17,414–7.)

LIMIT OF INCOME OF PARENTS.

Organised science schools and science classes must certify that they are not claiming grants for any individual whose parents' income exceeds 500*l.* a year. (*Donnelly*, 17,327-31, 17,333, 17,335–8.)

Evening classes are only obliged to certify that the students generally belong to the wage-earning classes. (*Donnelly*, 17,332, 17,334.)

The limit of income has been raised from 400*l.* to 500*l.* in consequence of the new law for the abatement of income tax. Doubtful cases can be settled by reference to the income tax collector. (*Donnelly*, 17,454–65.)

The raising of the limit will affect a comparatively small number of cases. (*Donnelly*, 17,466–8.)

RESTRICTIONS AFFECTING ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

The grant of payment on results to endowed schools with a net income from endowment of over 300*l.* a year must be the subject of special reference to the Department. (*Donnelly*, 17,339–41, 17,350.)

This regulation is carried out without regard to the numbers in the school. (*Donnelly*, 17,344–7.)

Its only effect up to the present has been to prevent payments on the elementary stages of mathematics. (*Donnelly*, 17,344.)

Number of cases in which aid has been refused put in. Some largely endowed schools, such as St. Paul's, send in students for examination, but do not claim payment on results. (*Donnelly*, 17,343, 17,347, 17,348, 17,395, 17,422–9.)

ABNEY, Captain W. de W., C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Director of science in the Science and Art Department. (1241.)

ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Twenty years ago there were no such schools, and 10 years later only one existed, at Nottingham. Now there are 93. They are exclusively town schools, and are very valuable institutions, are complementary to the work of the evening science classes, and the instruction is better than that of many public schools. (*Abney*, 1242–7.)

The students at these schools are more successful at the science examinations than those of the evening classes. (*Abney*, 1248–9.)

The Department is endeavouring to stop the system of teaching a large number of subjects in the elementary stages, and is organising a plan to check it. Gives details. (*Abney*, 1250–2.)

The small number of students passing in the first class advanced stage is not satisfactory, but under the new arrangements of the Department there will be an improvement. (*Abney*, 1253–8.)

The honours stage should be difficult, as it is intended to be an honour and not an inducement to obtain a money grant, which, however, has been increased. (*Abney*, 1259–63.)

The students must belong to the classes whose incomes do not exceed 400*l.* a year. (*Abney*, 1264–7.)

Organised science schools were not intended for girls originally, but girls now attend them, and the course of instruction has been altered to suit them. (*Abney*, 1268–74.)

SYSTEM OF PAYMENTS BY RESULTS ON EXAMINATION.

In elementary instruction in science, there is a tendency to "cram" for the examinations, and that has partly induced the Department to suggest a change in the system. (*Abney*, 1277–84.)

The withdrawal of the second class elementary stage has not caused the numbers attending the examination to fall off. (*Abney*, 1285–8.)

Additional inspectors would be required if the proposal to pay on results and on inspection in organised science schools and in science classes, both day and evening, is adopted. (*Abney*, 1313–22.)

The system by which the inspectors marked the art drawing was not satisfactory, as the standards varied. The papers are now marked by Departmental examiners. (*Abney*, 1323, 1324.)

Explains how a standard of uniformity can be maintained with regard to science examinations under inspectors. (*Abney*, 1325–31.)

Efforts have been made to combine university teaching and the work of the Department, at Reading and Exeter, under the university extension system, aided by the county council. (*Abney*, 1332–38.)

Difficulties arise by the formation of organised science classes in secondary schools, which might be arranged by treating the school as a whole; but payments can only be made for strictly science subjects. (*Abney*, 1339–43.)

The Department examines scholars in schools not having a recognised committee, but no grant is paid. Some endowed schools are examined also in subjects which are considered as part of the regular curriculum,

and not as science subjects. Grants are not paid for these subjects. (*Abney*, 1347–56.)

PAYMENT ON RESULTS OF INSPECTION.

Payments for elementary stage should be on the results of inspection, if practicable. There are difficulties in the way, as the science classes number over 3,000. The cost would be very great. (*Abney*, 1289–99.)

Inspectors have to visit schools three or four times a year, and they could not inspect more than 200 schools a year each. Fifteen inspectors therefore would be required to inspect all the science classes in a thorough manner. (*Abney*, 1300–5.)

Very poor classes, labouring under great difficulties in teaching science, might receive a special grant. (*Abney*, 1306, 1307.)

Would still preserve the examination for the advanced and honours stages and pay grants on the results. One-third of the total grant would meet this expense. (*Abney*, 1308–12.)

NEW REGULATIONS FOR ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

Under the new regulations no payment on results will be given for the first year's science course in organised science schools. (*Abney*, 11,971, 11,972.)

A general inspection of all the work done by the school is to be substituted for individual examination in science subjects only. (*Abney*, 11,972–7.)

Grants will be paid (1) on attendance, (2) on the result of the general inspection. (*Abney*, 11,972, 11,973, 11,986, 11,987).

Individuals will be examined in the science subjects of the second year's course, and payment on results given, but the variable grant will be paid on the work of the school as a whole, and thus literary instruction will receive due encouragement. (*Abney*, 11,988, 12,005.)

About half the school hours in organised science schools is devoted to literary instruction; this should be sufficient for schools in which literary education must always be subordinate to scientific. (*Abney*, 11,980–5, 12,006–10.)

If State aid is desired for purely literary instruction, it must be obtained either by a grant from the Treasury, or by the removal of the present restrictions on the local taxation money. (*Abney*, 12,012–5.)

The above changes apply only to organised science schools; not to other schools which have classes in connexion with the Science and Art Department. (*Abney*, 12,016–9, 12,082–4.)

DEVELOPMENT OF INSPECTION BY SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Eighty inspectors, 27 of whom are already at work, have been appointed to carry out the new regulations. (*Abney*, 12,020, 12,085.)

These new inspectors supersede the temporary art inspectors formerly employed by the Department, and are competent to examine science and art classes, as well as drawing in elementary schools. (*Abney*, 12,022–4, 12,087.)

The expense of the new system will probably not exceed that of the old, while the range of inspection will be much wider. (*Abney*, 12,088–94.)

DEFECTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACTS IN COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Local taxation money has been applied by several county boroughs to objects outside the scope of the Technical Instruction Acts, *e.g.*, Yarmouth gave 450*l.* for a cricket and football ground. (*Abney*, 12,025–32.)

Some applications, such as payment of the expenses of an inquiry into systems of technical education on the Continent, are not inadvisable, but are illegal. (*Abney*, 12,040–51.)

County councils have not misapplied their funds in the same way as county boroughs, because their accounts are subject to the audit of the Local Government Board. (*Abney*, 12,035, 12,052.)

RELATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

At present the Science and Art Department examines, free of charge, any private school which appoints a local committee, and fulfils certain other conditions; it could not continue this if the number of schools desiring examination were to largely increase. (*Abney*, 12,058.)

The Department has decided that scholarships founded out of public funds, cannot be held at schools conducted for private profit, including proprietary schools. (*Abney*, 12,060–7.)

Relations between the Department and county councils are improving, and the number of applications for legal interpretations is decreasing. (*Abney*, 12,068–72.)

Complaints from schools, chiefly small endowed or private schools, that they do not receive a due amount of aid from the local authorities are settled by the Department. (*Abney*, 12,073–7.)

Department holds that all schools giving technical instruction are entitled to aid from the local authorities, whatever their income from endowments may be. (*Abney*, 12,078–81.)

SHARPE, The Revd. T. W.

Is the Senior Chief Inspector of Schools in the Education Department? (1357, 1358.)

PROMOTION OF SCHOLARS FROM ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Describes a system of entrance and continuation scholarships, founded over 20 years ago in St. Olave's, Southwark, for boys of 10 or 11, and the successes gained by them. (*Sharpe*, 1361–87.)

By removing boys at 10 from elementary schools, they benefit immensely, and the teachers are always willing to let them go, though the school loses intellectually. (*Sharpe*, 1388–95.)

Does not approve of higher grade elementary schools; prefers higher standard schools, but modifies this statement subsequently. (*Sharpe*, 1396–1403.)

No jealousy exists now on the part of the teachers of elementary schools with regard to the higher grade schools, but there is some for higher standard schools, because the same subjects are taught there that are taught in the elementary schools. (*Sharpe*, 1402, 1404, 1405.)

St. Olave's has a very large endowment, and so an extensive system of scholarships can be maintained. Boys have to pass an examination to obtain a scholarship, and to retain it they must pass a successful examination every year. (*Sharpe*, 1406–17.)

The competitive examinations passed by these boys has not the effect of exhausting their strength, or prejudicing their future career. (*Sharpe*, 1418–23.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS.

Many higher grade elementary schools are giving Secondary Education which had better be left to some other authority than school boards. Instances three in London, viz., Medburn Street, Bloomfield Road, and Thomas Street. School board members are not always elected for their educational knowledge, and the cumulative system is undesirable. Again, the work of the boards, as regards Secondary Education, during the last 20 years, has not in some cases been well done. (*Sharpe*, 1424–49.)

Mentions as an instance a place in the South of England where the school was not worthy to be called a higher grade school, as the scholars were "crammed" for the Government inspection in November, and then for the Science and Art Examinations in May. (*Sharpe*, 1445, 1467, 1476, 1477.)

If county councils are to be the educational authorities, they should be associated with representatives from educational bodies also. (*Sharpe*, 1450–9.)

The encroachments on Secondary Education begin with boys who stay at school until 16. Primary education was intended for boys who would leave at 14. Specific subjects in elementary schools should be selected in connexion with the trade of the district, and not for the purpose of general culture. (*Sharpe*, 1460–6, 1479.)

Boys may be studying specific subjects, and earn grants from both Departments. (*Sharpe*, 1467, 1473, 1474.)

Objects to this system of overlapping; the boys should be transferred to higher schools. (*Sharpe*, 1468–72, 1475–78.)

It would not do to withdraw the specific subjects from the Elementary Code. The study of French, for example, would be taken by a boy for advancement in business, not for culture. The school boards should be allowed freedom in selecting the subjects. Where it is abused the Department can check it. (*Sharpe*, 1479–500.)

RELATION OF ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A good system of secondary schools should be set up, and the higher grade schools under school boards should be restricted so as to prevent their competing with the secondary schools as to fees, &c., and also to stop overlapping. (*Sharpe*, 1501–17.)

The suggestion that free Secondary Education would produce a class of persons indisposed to manual labour would be met by the law of supply and demand, and the evil would right itself. (*Sharpe*, 1518–21.)

Considers that a general system of Secondary Education should be established on a similar footing in all boroughs and counties. It is desirable that both Primary and Secondary Education should be the work of one board. (*Sharpe*, 1522–4.)

Children who have passed the standards before they can go to work might continue at a primary school, and the Department could establish additional standards to meet their case. (*Sharpe*, 1525–42.)

The fees of secondary schools are too high for the industrial classes to pay, so they send their children to the higher grade board schools. (*Sharpe*, 1543–5.)

The schools he has proposed should be established should take boys from 9 or 10, and keep them there until they go to work. (*Sharpe*, 1546–9.)

If boys go to secondary schools at the age of 9 or 10 the existing system would work well. (*Sharpe*, 1550, 1551.)

COUNTY COUNCILS AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Surrey County Council have offered to form technical classes in a secondary school and give a grant of 200*l.* a year to the school. (*Sharpe*, 1552.)

The council should be associated with other people in the district interested in education, so as to prevent their establishing schools which would interfere with existing well-managed schools. Gives details. (*Sharpe*, 1553–72, 1588–94.)

Technical instruction for trades should not begin until the age of 14. Elementary science may be taken up earlier. (*Sharpe*, 1573–9.)

Free travelling expenses should be allowed to boys and girls attending technical schools and classes. (*Sharpe*, 1580–7.)

Would make all education free for those who desired remission of fees. (*Sharpe*, 1597–610.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Advocates inspection of all schools to be paid for by the State under a central department in London. All schools should be examined by a joint board of the universities. The board should be as representative as possible. (*Sharpe*, 1611–39.)

TRAINING AND REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

The registration of teachers should include all classes of teachers; it should show that they possess a certificate of adequate attainments and a diploma from some competent authority that they can teach the subjects they have learned. Explains this in detail. (*Sharpe*, 1640–57.)

MIXED SCHOOLS.

Has a great belief in the mixture of the sexes in schools. The London School Board is establishing these schools, and they answer exceedingly well at Cardiff. There should be no limitation of age. (*Sharpe*, 1658–67.)

STONE, Mr. W. H.

Is chairman of the council of the Girls' Public Day School Company. (1668.)

GURNEY, Miss MARY.

Is a member of the council of the Girls' Public Day School Company. (6169.)

THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL COMPANY.

Hands in a paper giving the origin, management and constitution of the company. Started to provide accommodation in large centres where deficiences existed. Has now 36 schools with 7,000 pupils. (*Stone*, 1670–1.)

Fees vary from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* in ordinary schools, in a few schools they were a little more, but these h ve been closed. (*Stone*, 1672–4.)

Some boarding houses in connexion with the schools, but not belonging to or managed by the company, have been established for the benefit of girls attending the day schools. (*Stone*, 1675–9.)

Local committees exist in towns where the schools are, to act as an advising body, but they are not part of the council. (*Gurney and Stone*, 1680–4.)

The company was started as a result of the Report of the last Royal Commission on Secondary Education. (*Gurney*, 1730.)

Gives details of the successes of some of the girls at college and examinations. (*Gurney*, 1730–2, 2416.)

There are 2,110 shareholders. (*Stone*, 2417, 2418.)

TEACHING STAFF.

The teachers are appointed by the council, and can only be discharged by the council, receiving two months' notice. (*Stone*, 1686–90.)

The salaries of the assistant teachers range from—for the third class, 70*l.* to 95*l.* or 100*l.*; for the second class, 95*l.* to 130*l.*; for the first class, 135*l.* to 200*l.* or 250*l.* in some cases; the headmistresses get 250*l.* and a capitation grant, varying according to the number of scholars. (*Stone and Gurney*, 1691–7.)

The assistant teachers may contribute to a provident fund on which they receive a bonus; the headmistresses who contribute receive no bonus. (*Stone*, 1696–8.)

Gives the qualifications of the various teachers. (*Stone*, 1699–714, 1716–9.)

Residences are not included in the salaries. (*Stone*, 1715.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

The schools are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board and by special examiners outside the council. Inspection is made by gentlemen appointed by the council. (*Stone and Gurney*, 1720–4.)

FINANCE.

Gives details as to the capital of the company, the receipts and disbursements, dividends, and the sale and purchase of shares. (*Stone*, 1725–30.)

The average cost of teaching, taken over a period of 10 years, is 10*l.* per pupil; outlay on premises, interest on capital mortgages, rent, &c., and other expenses, nearly 3*l.* The total cost is about 15*l.* per pupil. (*Stone*, 2419.)

The total number of pupils at present in the schools is 7,100. (*Stone*, 2420.)

CLAIMS OF THE COMPANY TO BE A PUBLIC INSTITUTION.

Quotes statistics based on United States figures to show that there is a sufficient provision for Secondary Education in England, and that the schools of the Public Day School Company have, to a great extent, made that provision in the form of high schools for girls in certain districts. (*Stone*, 2421–3.)

In connexion with the schools, boarding houses are provided for pupils coming from a distance. (*Stone and Gurney*, 2424–7.)

The Church Schools Company and other companies have taken up similar work in smaller towns. (*Stone*, 2428.)

In most cases the company has established the high schools on the express invitation of the leading authorities in the towns, and the Charity Commission has been first consulted to avoid competing with existing endowments. Gives further details. (*Stone and Gurney*, 2429–32.)

The higher grade elementary schools have absorbed a large number of children of late years, and these schools will be developed as time goes on. (*Stone*, 2433–40, 2445, 2446.)

Considers that of the school population of girls, who require Secondary Education, only one-third would go to high schools. (*Stone*, 2445–9.)

At Ipswich there is one of the company's schools, and there is a higher grade elementary school and an endowed school. This latter school has a scholarship for girls to proceed to the company's high school. The girls remain there until they are 19. (*Gurney*, 2450–5.)

The evidence given tends to prove that the company has claims to be regarded as a public institution. The directors receive no remuneration, as the object of the company is for the public good. (*Stone*, 2456.)

RELATION OF THE COMPANY TO FUTURE ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The company desires to be protected from the destruction of their schools by the establishment of high schools in the same places as those where their schools exist. Where they have established schools by invitation, and have borne the loss incumbent on starting a school, it is not right that a State-aided school, with a large subvention, should be started, which, by means of the State-aid, can charge fees one-half those of the company's school. (*Stone*, 2464, 2465.)

At Swansea it is proposed to start such a school, and the only protection granted by the Charity Commission is that the new governing body may take over the high school, but there is no proviso that the buildings are to be taken over, or that the company are to receive compensation for loss, &c. (*Stone*, 2465–8.)

Would prefer to be left alone and carry on the school. (*Stone*, 2469, 2484.)

There should be a central authority to fix the fees in such a case, which should not be too low. (*Stone*, 2470.)

The buildings in 26 of the schools belong to the company, while 14 are hired for the purpose. 238,000*l*. has been spent on buildings, and 30,000*l*. on furniture. (*Stone*, 2471–3.)

The company considers the system of central management an advantage —better men are obtained as members of the council—the salaries are above the market rate—and the company is not worked on commercial principles, as they might have earned a high rate of interest. (*Stone and Gurney*, 2474–82.)

In the event of the supply of Secondary Education being inadequate in any centre, would prefer to supply it, even with funds supplied by the locality, and give them some representation on the council for local purposes; or the company would take over the management of an existing school. (*Stone*, 2485–96.)

In all cases where it is proposed to found a new school, there should be a local inquiry, with a right of appeal to the central authority. The company was not asked to appear at the inquiry at Swansea, nor received notice officially of the inquiry. (*Stone*, 2497–509.)

Would have wished the Swansea public school to be of a lower type than the high school. (*Stone*, 2510–4.)

SCHOLARSHIPS OF THE PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL COMPANY.

The company has scholarships for girls at the schools, the value of which is equal to the fees, 15*l.* a year during residence. The Reid Trustees give one leaving scholarship of 40*l.*, tenable for two years at Bedford College. (*Stone and Gurney*, 2457–63.)

VARDY, M.A., Rev. A. R.

Is headmaster of King Edward's School, Birmingham. (1733, 1736–9.)

COOPER, Miss A. J.

Is headmistress of the High School for Girls, Edgbaston. (1734, 1735.)

TRAINING AND REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Registration is desirable for teachers of all schools. Training should combine practical instruction and theoretical practice in the art of teaching. Explains his ideas fully. (*Vardy*, 2016–32.)

ORGANISATION OF SCHOOLS: KING EDWARD THE SIXTH'S FOUNDATION.

The schools under this Foundation consist of four schools for boys and five for girls, with a total number of 2,504 pupils. They come from within an area of 10 miles from Birmingham. None can be admitted outside the area unless room exists. (*Vardy*, 1740–6.)

There are some private boarding-houses in connexion with the schools. (*Vardy*, 1747.)

Gives details of the schools. (*Vardy*, 1748.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE FOUNDATION.

Describes the constitution of the Governing Body of King Edward's School. They consist of representatives nominated and co-optative members. University members should be resident at the universities, and the governors would be willing to pay the necessary expenses to secure their attendance. (*Vardy*, 2033–7.)

COST OF EDUCATION.

Gives particulars as to fees and cost of education in the schools. The raising of the fees would exclude the lower middle classes from the schools. (*Vardy*, 1748–67, 1804.)

The opening of the higher grade elementary schools for girls has had the effect of reducing the number of children from the board schools, but those who do come stay longer. (*Vardy*, 1768, 1769; *Cooper*, 1852–5.)

The average salary of the assistant masters is 300*l.* Most of them have arrived at the maximum of the scale. The average salary of assistant mistresses is 150*l.*, but they are not yet at the top of the scale. There is

no pension scheme, but pensions are awarded in certain cases, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. (*Vardy*, 1815–7.)

The masters are in the proportion of 1 to every 21 pupils; the mistresses are in a slightly lower ratio, viz., 20·8. (*Vardy*, 1836–8.)

The expense of girls' schools, as compared with boys' schools, is kept down by the inferior provision for teaching science to girls. (*Cooper*, 1844–8.)

The fees at the schools, which are affected by the higher grade elementary schools, vary from 3*l.* to 7*l.* (*Cooper*, 1862, 1863.)

PASSAGE OF SCHOLARS FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS INTO SCHOOLS OF THE FOUNDATION.

All the Birmingham higher grade board schools are free. (*Vardy*, 1770–5.)

The schools are a distinct advantage to Birmingham, and relieve the foundation schools of those scholars who would come at the age of 14 or 15. (*Vardy*, 1776–1780.)

62·6 per cent. of all the students in the boys' grammar schools come from primary schools, and 50 per cent. of the girls also come direct from primary schools. The average age is 11. Gives further particulars on this point and the special subjects taught in the grammar schools. (*Vardy*, 1781–94, 1803, 1807–14, 1821, 1822.)

In 1894 the per-centage of boys from primary schools was 54·5. (*Vardy*, 1822.)

The number of boys coming from the primary schools to the high school is 7 per cent. (*Vardy*, 1830.)

Gives particulars of the higher grade elementary schools, and how they affect the grammar schools. (*Vardy*, 1795–1802.)

The establishment of mixed classes for science teaching is not practicable in the grammar schools. Gives reasons. (*Vardy and Cooper*, 1805, 1806.)

The higher grade elementary schools have taken the place of third grade schools. They were designed to give a literary education, while the former give a scientific training. (*Vardy*, 1818, 1820.)

A technical school has been established in Birmingham by the municipal council, which is largely attended, and the council are building a new school for this purpose. There will be no overlapping between these evening classes and the grammar schools. (*Vardy*, 1823–9.)

Gives particulars of successes at the universities and also of scholarships in the grammar and high schools. (*Vardy*, 1831–4, 1849, 1856–60.)

The ages of the grammar school boys passing into the high schools are higher than those of boys coming from other schools. (*Vardy*, 1835.)

There is no limit of age to which pupils may stay at the higher grade elementary schools. (*Vardy*, 1839, 1840.)

A greater number of candidates apply for admission to the schools than can be admitted. (*Vardy*, 1841–3.)

Some pupils come to the higher schools, who by social position should not be there. (*Cooper*, 1866–70.)

To place girls on a better footing as regards education, suggests a better development of the technical side in the higher grade elementary schools. It is not sufficiently practical in some ways, and it is too narrow in other ways. Schools similar to those in Paris are wanted. (*Cooper*, 1870–81.)

PROPRIETARY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN BIRMINGHAM: THEIR RELATION TO SCHOOLS OF THE FOUNDATION.

The scholars at the high schools are drawn from about 40 private schools, but they are not on the same level as the foundation schools, except two schools for girls. The foundation schools have not ruined any private schools, but rather have set them a standard to bring them up to their level. (*Vardy and Cooper*, 1882–903.)

At the Waverley Road Board School no fees are paid by the scholars. The cost of maintaining the school is met partly by the Science and Art Department grants, and partly by the rates. (*Vardy*, 1904, 1905.)

SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM.

One-third of the students in the King Edward Schools in Birmingham obtain scholarships. One-half of these are given to students from elementary schools on admission by competition. One-third of the remainder are also given on admission, and the rest are awarded to pupils already in the school. The ages for competition vary from 8 to 19, and the examinations are arranged so as to do justice to boys of each age. The holders of scholarships receive free education. Gives further details. (*Vardy*, 1906-21, 1939–44.)

There are also a few maintenance scholarships for both the grammar and high schools. Gives particulars. (*Vardy*, 1922–31.)

Gives particulars of scholars from elementary and other schools who have gone to the universities, and of their subsequent successes. (*Vardy*, 1932–5, 1938.)

Some children who would otherwise go to private schools are sent by their parents to elementary schools in order that they may compete for the foundation scholarships. (*Vardy*, 1936, 1937.)

Scholarships are only retained by proficiency in study and good conduct. (*Vardy*, 1945–49.)

Some children are excluded on account of the poverty of the parents, who are unable to pay for the books required. "Hiring Libraries" have been established in each school to meet this difficulty. (*Vardy*, 1950–5.)

POWERS OF HEADMASTERS AND HEADMISTRESSES.

Headmasters of the grammar schools appoint and dismiss their assistants absolutely. The headmistresses appoint their assistants subject to the approval of the governors, and if they are dismissed they have a right of appeal to the governors. Is in favour of a general right of appeal for all assistant teachers. (*Vardy*, 1958–68.)

At the Edgbaston High School for girls, the headmistress neither appoints nor dismisses the assistants. The governors undertake this. With the right of appeal in case of dismissal, the headmistresses should have power to appoint their assistants. (*Cooper*, 1969.)

CURRICULUM.

In the high school there is a modern and classical side, taught by the same masters to keep the two sides together. In the grammar schools there is no technical instruction, and very little commercial education, which is provided in other schools, and so overlapping is avoided. (*Vardy*, 1970.)

Physical education is attended to, and every boy has to go through a two hours' course daily in the gymnasium. The girls practice there in the afternoon, unless excused by a medical certificate. Various games are encouraged. (*Vardy*, 1971–8.)

CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

All religious teaching is subject to a Conscience Clause, and there is no objection to it except in the case of a few Jews and Roman Catholics. (*Vardy*, 1979–83.)

The Cambridge syllabus for religious instruction is used at the Roan School with the Conscience Clause. There have been very few children claiming exemption from the religious teaching. (*Blackmore*, 3714–9.)

MEANS OF SECURING UNITY OF AIM: THE COUNCIL OF TEACHERS.

Suggests the formation of a voluntary council of teachers, to secure unity of aim; and variety of teaching in all schools. Describes the suggested scheme. (*Vardy and Cooper*, 1984–91.)

DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

Would like to see such an authority formed in Birmingham, to consist of members of the municipal council, the school board, and of representatives from the King Edward's Schools. If teachers are adequately represented it would meet with their approval. It might embrace a larger area than Birmingham, and should have teachers and managers of elementary schools on the council. (*Vardy and Cooper*, 1992–2007.)

CONTACT OF SCHOOLS WITH PLACES OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The grammar schools are in contact with Oxford and Cambridge, the London University, and with Mason's College. The latter is not suitable for boys going to the universities, as it does not send many students there, and those preparing for the universities would be practically alone. The age for going to college might be 17 instead of 19. (*Vardy*, 2008–15.)

BIRMINGHAM MUNICIPAL ORGANISATION OF EDUCATION.

The municipal council appoints a committee to manage the School of Art, and has established a technical school. The committee consists of members of the council, and outside experts, the principal of Mason's College being one. The council is represented on King Edward's Schools, the Midland Institute, and Mason's College, and provides funds for the School of Art and Technical School. (*Cooper*, 2038–52.)

The local taxation money is paid over to the municipal council who devote it to the schools which they manage. (*Cooper*, 2053–6.)

Suggests the foundation of an educational council in Birmingham, composed of representatives of the Corporation School Board, Mason's College, the Midland Institute, King Edward's Schools, and the teaching profession. (*Cooper*, 2051.)

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

A Day Training College exists in Birmingham, formed by the school board in connexion with Mason's College, where elementary school teachers are trained. (*Cooper*, 2057–60.)

It has been suggested that the work might be taken over by Mason College, and the scheme extended to provide for the training of secondary school teachers, where the practical and theoretical work might be carried on. (*Cooper*, 2061–8.)

Gives details of her scheme. (*Cooper*, 2080–9.)

Many teachers are able to attend day training colleges who could not, on account of expense, go to residential colleges or the universities.

Pecuniary help should be afforded to young teachers to enable them to get the best training. (*Cooper*, 2069–73, 2092–8.)

The number of women teachers who are untrained in Birmingham is decreasing. (*Cooper*, 2074–7.)

An untrained teacher, or one without experience, would rarely be engaged in King Edward's Schools. (*Cooper*, 2078, 2079.)

Would like all the best secondary teachers to possess an university degree. Scholarships should be founded to meet the expense necessary to take them to college. (*Cooper*, 2099–109.)

Suggests travelling scholarships, such as now exist in France, to enable teachers to learn foreign systems of education as well as to acquire the language of the country. Instances a French teacher in the Edgbaston High School. (*Cooper*, 2110–6.)

The moral discipline in the Day Training College is excellent, and the students at their social gatherings show an admirable tone of manners and morals. (*Cooper*, 2117–9.)

Ladies are represented on the School of Art and on the Training College for Teachers, but not on Mason College. (*Cooper*, 2120–2.)

At Mason College the classes are mixed, except in the medical classes. The course of instruction is too severe for women—so the Day Training College authorities arrange a system of coaching to carry them through. (*Cooper*, 2124–9.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.—NEED OF ORGANISATION.

A special type of teacher is wanted for the technical education of women, and also special schools, neither of which exist at present in Birmingham. Commercial instruction is given in the evening classes of the school board and at the Midland Institute. (*Cooper*, 2130–40.)

The classes are attended by girls of various social positions. (*Cooper*, 2141–8.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

In the Edgbaston High School religious teaching is optional, the parents deciding whether their children are to attend or not. A considerable number do not attend. (*Cooper*, 2149–53.)

FEES.

The Edgbaston High School for Girls is supported entirely by fees; there are no scholarships. The fees are high, and children of the well-to-do classes attend. With lower fees many parents would remove their children to some other school. (*Cooper*, 2154–60.)

EVE, Mr. H. W., M.A.

Is headmaster of University College School, which is connected with University College. It is entirely unsectarian, and takes boys from 9 to 19. (*Eve*, 2166–71.)

CONTROL OF EDUCATION. LARGE REPRESENTATION OF TEACHING PROFESSION DESIRABLE.

The supreme control of education should rest with a body largely professional, similar to the India Council, which is composed entirely of Indian officers. Too much power should not be given to so-called educationalists. (*Eve*, 2172–83, 2232.)

The Crown and the ratepayers should have a certain representation. (*Eve*, 2184–88, 2207, 2215–17.)

It is not desirable that a headmaster should be one of the governing body of his own school, but they would be valuable as directors of education. Some should receive remuneration. (*Eve*, 2191–98, 2214.)

Inspectors should be drawn entirely from the ranks of teachers. (*Eve*, 2199.)

The council would be an advisory body. (*Eve*, 2218.)

Schoolmasters who are actively employed should not be paid members of the local committees. Retired schoolmasters should be chosen for those posts. The committees might consist of one-half schoolmasters, retired or active, and the rest could be members of the county council or co-opted experts. The local committees would not act as governing bodies. (*Eve*, 2219–27.)

The council of the College of Preceptors is largely composed of schoolmasters, but has nothing to do with the direct control of schools. (*Eve*, 2228–31.)

The presence of schoolmasters on the central board is desirable in the interests of their profession and of education generally. (*Eve*, 2233–37.)

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

Examinations for scholarships given by the universities are held too early in the year, and the age for entrance should be altered from 19 to 18. The age limit delays a man's entrance into life, and forces him to remain at school too long, and tends to encourage specialisation. In some cases a boy turns idle during the year he is waiting at school after having gained a scholarship. (*Eve*, 2238–56.)

Some boys from his school go to University College before leaving for Oxford or Cambridge. (*Eve*, 2256*a*.)

Suggests that the age limit should be lowered, and the university curriculum should last for two years only. This would open the university to doctors, solicitors, and business men. (*Eve*, 2259–62.)

The university course would not unfit men for business if the office work given to them at starting was altered. (*Eve*, 2271.)

AGE OF ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITIES.

Boys going to college at 19, and who do not proceed to honours, idle away their time and lose all their knowledge. Going earlier, and staying two years only, would be a great improvement. (*Eve*, 2263–4.)

The change of age for admission to Woolwich from 19 to 18 caused less pressure on the boys, who worked better. (*Eve*, 2265–67.)

NON-ENFORCEMENT OF CLASSICS.

Neither Latin nor Greek should be compulsory subjects for entrance to the university. Hopes they may be omitted from secondary schools. Mathematics, science, and foreign languages, added to English, should be sufficient for admission to the universities. (*Eve*, 2272–7.)

Is aware that classical knowledge is useful in science, but that is no reason for making it compulsory. (*Eve*, 2278–80.)

The time in which the necessary knowledge of classics required for the universities can be acquired is short. Admission to Trinity College, Cambridge, can be gained without any knowledge of Latin and Greek. (*Eve*, 2281, 2282.)

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHOOLS.

Entrance scholarships should be abolished. They have the effect of drawing promising boys to the richest schools, and, in most cases, the preparation for them is only possible for well-to-do parents. The authorities of the poorer boarding schools are forced to offer scholarships to compete with well-endowed schools. (*Eve*, 2283.)

For one person who really wants help, five or six get help who do not want it. Prefers that a promising boy should go to a technical school rather than a classical school, as scholarship holders do not often turn out a success at the universities. (*Eve*, 2284–7.)

Scholarships should only cover tuition fees, and extra aid should be given only to those who really want it. (*Eve*, 2287.)

The University College School possesses an endowment of 80*l*. only, which is devoted to the payment of the fees of promising boys. (*Eve*, 2288–92.)

Scholarships administered by an outside authority tenable at secondary schools are not objectionable, because they enable promising boys of poor parents to pass from primary to secondary schools. (*Eve*, 2293–5.)

Boys should show marked progress as a condition of their scholarships being continued. With this guarantee he approves of leaving scholarships from primary schools. (*Eve*, 2296–9.)

Few elementary school boys come to his school, but he has had no difficulty in adapting them to the work of his school. Explains his method. The difficulty is great in a purely classical school. (*Eve*, 2300–2.)

Is against technical schools as distinct from technical colleges because he fears that boys will lose their literary training altogether. (*Eve*, 2306–9.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

There is no necessity to establish any further leaving examinations than those now undertaken by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board and the College of Preceptors. The matriculation examination at the London University is preferred by some people, but it, together with some preliminary professional examinations, might be fused or affiliated to the first-named. (*Eve*, 2310–9.)

Objects to boys being examined in separate subjects by separate bodies. (*Eve*, 2320–6.)

Inspection should be compulsory on all endowed schools, but optional for private schools. They would then feel bound to submit to it. The inspection should be on the same lines as that adopted by the visitors for the Girls' Public Day School Company. (*Eve*, 2327–37.)

Would not publish the report of the inspector, but if the buildings, appliances, &c., are not satisfactory, the Educational Council might stimulate the governing body to improve the condition of the school. (*Eve*, 2338, 2339.)

Certificates might be given to private schools that the buildings and appliances were "satisfactory," but no comparison between school and school should be made. Gives reasons, and mentions what points the inspectors should consider. (*Eve*, 2340–9.)

Insanitary schools should be dealt with by the local sanitary authorities, if the governing bodies neglect their duties. (*Eve*, 2350–4.)

There should be a new Department for Secondary Education, or else there should be a Department of the Charity Commission for the purpose, with larger powers than it now has, for the whole country. (*Eve*, 2355–8.)

The inspectors should be appointed by this Department from schoolmasters of at least 10 years' standing. (*Eve*, 2359–65.)

Registration of teachers is the first thing to be taken in hand by the new board. (*Eve*, 2366.)

RECOGNITION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

New schools should be founded only to supply distinct deficiencies. Existing private or proprietary schools that are efficiently conducted with adequate buildings, staff, and appliances, and willing to submit to inspection, should be recognised and treated as public schools so long as they are reported satisfactory. (*Eve*, 2367–79.)

Inefficient private schools have been pushed out by the Girls' Public Day School Company as well as some efficient schools. (*Eve*, 2373, 2374.)

DESIRABILITY OF SEPARATING THE TEACHING FROM THE CLERICAL PROFESSION.

No clergyman should be the headmaster of any endowed or rate-aided school, except in cathedral and recently founded Church schools. The educational profession should be a distinct profession in itself, and teachers should aim at advancement in their own profession rather than in another. (*Eve*, 2380.)

At the time of the Public Schools' Commission the majority of the masters at the great public schools were clergymen, now the proportion is reversed. (*Eve*, 2381–4.)

The position of a clergyman should be a disqualification to his obtaining an appointment as master of a school, unless it was in a denominational school, such as Marlborough, for instance. Does not regard this as an infringement of liberty, but would even legally disqualify a clergyman if public opinion does not in a few years accept this view. (*Eve*, 2385–91.)

Thinks parents are indifferent as to whether the headmaster is in orders or not. (*Eve*, 2392, 2393.)

Sees no objection to a layman preaching in a college or school chapel. Does not think that the layman's inability to celebrate the Sacrament would be a disqualification. (*Eve*, 2394–403.)

Wishes to see all schools made equally attractive to all denominations. To effect this the headmasters must be laymen. The schools must be unsectarian. (*Eve*, 2404–7.)

It is unreasonable to require a headmaster to be in Holy Orders. Believes the nonconformists would prefer that the headmaster should be a layman. (*Eve*, 2408–14.)

WEBB, Mr. SIDNEY.

Is chairman of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. (2537.)

GARNETT, Dr. WILLIAM.

Is educational adviser and secretary to the Technical Education Board of the London County Council. (2538.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD FOR LONDON.

The County Council in forming the board, appointed 20 members, and invited 13 others from the various metropolitan educational bodies in London, and also co-opted two more members, making 35 in all. (*Webb*, 2540–2.)

For the year 1893–94 the council handed to the board about 86,000*l.* to be expended for technical education. (*Webb*, 2543, 2544.)

The board reports to the council from time to time for its information, but has full power of action, the council having divested itself of all the powers which, under the Technical Education Act, it can delegate to the board. (*Webb*, 2545–50.)

The outside members are elected for one year at a time; the council has delegated its powers again to the board for a second year. (*Webb*, 2551–62.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The board has established two grades of scholarships; the junior county scholarships are open to pupils of the elementary schools, under 13 years of age, but above the Fifth Standard. They are tenable for two years in suitable secondary or higher grade elementary schools, and carry free education, together with 1*l.* a month for the first year, and 1*l.* 10*s.* for the second year. (*Webb*, 2563–6.)

The board cannot give any aid to the teaching of Latin and Greek, but they can assist secondary schools in other subjects, though those languages are taught there. (*Webb*, 2567–2575.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The board has established junior county scholarships open to pupils of public elementary schools, under 13 years of age and who have passed the Fifth Standard. (*Webb*, 2563, 2564.)

Two competitions have been held; the number of candidates who qualified being three times the number of scholarships to be awarded. Boys and girls competed, the proportion being two to one, and two-thirds were awarded to boys, and one-third to the girls. (*Webb*, 2576–81, 2588–90.)

The limit of income of the parents was taken at 3*l.* a week. Most of the children came from the board schools. (*Webb*, 2582–7, 2605–7.)

In addition to free education, considers a payment of 8*l.* for maintenance in the first year, and 12*l.* in the second year, sufficient for children under 13. (*Webb*, 2591–3.)

Books, &c. are included in the free education. (*Webb*, 2594–7.)

It is not desirable to award scholarships to each school. The open competition is the best plan. (*Webb*, 2598.)

The poorer districts did better in the competition than the richer districts. (*Webb*, 2599.)

The question of increasing the time for holding a scholarship must be deferred until the time comes, when it will be seen whether many scholars throw up their scholarships in the second year. The question of increasing the value must then be considered. (*Webb*, 2600–2.)

Gives details of parents' occupations. (*Webb*, 2603, 2604.)

Out of 200 scholars, 30 have gone to the higher elementary schools under the London School Boards, and 170 to public secondary schools. The selection of the schools was left entirely to the parents. The fees are paid by the technical education board, so that the scholars and their parents do not know how much they are. (*Webb*, 2608–14.)

The board undertakes the examination of candidates, pays the scholarships, and selects the schools. The selection is made by Dr. Garnett, or under his supervision. (*Webb*, 2615–7, 2635.)

SCHOLARSHIPS AT UNIVERSITIES.

The board proposes to found a limited number of scholarships, tenable at the universities, for the continuation of technical education. There would be probably 10 or 12, but the regulations are not settled. (*Webb*, 2699–702.)

ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

The board has awarded three sorts of art scholarships. The first of 20*l.* a year, for two years, to be held at a school of art; the second is an evening scholarship of 5*l.* a year for people engaged during the day; the third is an artisan scholarship of 20*l.* a year to be held by artisans who must work two half-days a week at art classes. (*Webb*, 2705, 2725.)

These scholarships are more valuable than those of the Science and Art Department, and the artisan scholarships are limited to men of not more than 25 years of age. (*Webb*, 2706.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In addition to the junior county scholarships for girls, the board has founded some domestic economy scholarships in certain schools and polytechnics for girls leaving elementary schools at 13. Their fees are paid, and they learn various subjects, and receive as a sort of maintenance the food they cook and the dresses they make. The course lasts five months. (*Webb*, 2703, 2704.)

Fifty-four scholarships have been awarded at present. (*Webb*, 2707–9.)

At present the candidates are nominated without examination. When the demand is great a change must be made. (*Webb*, 2719–23.)

EXISTING SUPPLY OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN LONDON.

There is a difficulty in finding sufficiently good secondary and higher grade board schools in London for the scholars who have gained scholarships. Some of the secondary schools are badly distributed, and others are full. (*Webb*, 2618–21.)

There are only three organised science schools under the school board, and there are several upper standard schools, but which are not organised science schools, having no laboratories. Extremely good work is done in some of these organised science schools. (*Garnett*, 2622, 2623.)

Gives details of the distribution of secondary schools, &c. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2624–9.)

The three higher grade board schools are suitable for scholarship holders. St. Thomas' Charterhouse has been approved for pupils there to remain with a scholarship, but none have been sent there from other schools. A few other schools, which are undergoing a change, will be placed on the same footing as St. Thomas' School. (*Garnett*, 2630–4.)

The board is going to create a new school to meet existing deficiencies. (*Garnett*, 2636–9.)

The board cannot spend money on classical studies, but thinks their duty could be better discharged if not hampered by such restrictions. The money available for technical education is not sufficient to do all that should be done in London. Until the law is altered, no rate under the Technical Education Act is likely to be levied. (*Webb*, 2640–9.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD TO OTHER EDUCATIONAL BODIES IN LONDON.

So long as the Technical Education Board exists, covering nine-tenths of the subjects taught in secondary schools and with its present powers, does not imagine any other board would be established to overlap their board. The London School Board has representatives on this board, and is not likely to take such a step in opposition. (*Webb*, 2650–4.)

If the board establishes secondary schools, they would be filled from the elementary schools, and the principles of trades might be taught. (*Webb*, 2655–7.)

The board at present has charge of Secondary Education up to the universities, and sees no necessity for a change in the law in that direction. (*Webb*, 2658, 2659.)

A Secondary Education board should be composed of county council committee plus some outside experts. Explains his reasons. (*Garnett*, 2660–76.)

This board should have the right of appointing or rejecting a selected expert as a member. (*Webb*, 2677–81.)

With regard to the representation of teachers on the technical education board, has found no inconvenience arise from over or under representation of any section. The board should not be too large. (*Webb*, 2682–6.)

In London the university representatives are able to attend, but in remote country districts it is difficult to get them present at meetings, and the most suitable person might not be obtainable. (*Webb*, 2687, 2688.)

The existing board is, under the circumstances, the best that could be got together. (*Webb*, 2689, 2690.)

INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The board has established 30 intermediate scholarships, for which 346 candidates are now competing. They are available for children under 16, and include free education, together with a payment of 20*l.* under 15, and rising by 5*l.* up to 35*l.* The age limit will be reduced to 15 in future. Children whose parents' income exceeds 400*l.* a year are ineligible, but the income limit may be reduced to 250*l.* a year. They are not to be held after the school year in which a scholar attains the age of 18. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2692–9.)

Gives the subjects of examination. (*Garnett*, 2710, 2711.)

The scholarship provides a thoroughly good preliminary training for any scientific profession, and a good one for other professions. (*Garnett*, 2712.)

The law will have to allow the scholarships to be held at private profit schools, otherwise the candidates cannot find schools enough for them. (*Webb*, 2713, 2714.)

The examinations have been held by the Headmasters' Conference. The board makes the award. It is necessary for the board to do this. (*Webb*, 2715–8.)

The schools at which these scholarships may be held have not yet been settled. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2725–35.)

EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTION.

Inspects schools aided by the Technical Education Board, or else they are inspected by a qualified man appointed by him. In all cases no notice is given. (*Garnett*, 2801–7.)

These schools must be examined by some public examining body as a condition of the grant being given; if they are not, the board undertakes the paper examination. (*Garnett*, 2808–7.)

GRANTS IN AID OF MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Gives the conditions under which maintenance and equipment grants have been made to certain secondary schools for technical education. In the first year 7,000*l.* was offered for maintenance and 5,000*l.* for equipment to 37 public secondary schools. Of these 30 accepted the board's conditions, one of which was the reservation of a number of free places in the school for scholarships. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2736–45.)

The grants were made for one year only, the law prohibiting a promise to continue the payment yearly. The schools are treated according to their individual requirements. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2746–56.)

Negotiations are progressing to bring more schools into the scheme, which have hitherto held aloof from participating in these grants. Mentions their names. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2742, 2757–64.)

It is difficult to recognise private schools conducted for profit as eligible for such grants. (*Webb*, 2765–70.)

The board has made these grants out of the 86,000*l.* set apart for technical instruction in 1893–94, but the whole cannot be spent this year. It is expected that a much larger sum will be spent next year. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2771–6.)

The religious question is not raised with regard to grants or scholarships, but the board has to see that the schools keep within the Act. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2777–9.)

The board is the educational authority for the secondary schools, and it is represented on their governing bodies. (*Webb*, 2780, 2781.)

In the 37 schools there were about 4,000 girls and 6,745 boys. 14 of the schools were for girls, and one was mixed. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2782–5.)

The board offered aid to all the polytechnics, and are now aiding nearly all. The Goldsmiths' Institute and the People's Palace do not require aid. The board objects to aid schools where the teachers share the Science and Art grants. Give reasons. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2786–8.)

The board gives no aid to any school out of this grant unless the board is represented on the school management. This system has worked admirably. No schoolmaster represents the board on these bodies, but a retired schoolmaster is to be placed on very shortly. They are glad to obtain the services of such educational experts. (*Webb*, 2789–96.)

It is desirable that outside bodies should have the right to elect their representatives on the board unrestrictedly, but the present system has not led to any friction. (*Webb*, 2797–9.)

TRANSITION OF ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A difficulty occurs in the transfer of children from elementary to secondary schools, owing to the fact that they are backward in certain subjects. It is overcome by giving them special attention in those backward subjects. (*Webb*, 2810–1.)

Children who are to leave school at an early age should be sent at 13 to a continuation school and not to a secondary school. Those who will remain at school until 18 or 19 should go to secondary schools. Some of his best college students have come from a higher grade board school. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2812–18, 2832.)

Some more higher grade elementary schools should be provided in London, but as they depend for support so largely on the Science and Art grants, the temptation to teach too many science subjects superficially should be guarded against by devoting two or three hours a week to English literature. (*Garnett*, 2819–24.)

Latin and Greek literature requires a large amount of preliminary work and English does not. (*Garnett*, 2826–9.)

A more liberal education in elementary schools would help to bridge over the gap between them and secondary schools, but it is difficult to effect this. (*Webb and Garnett*, 2825, 2829–31.)

Boys in a day school should be examined in the day and not at night under the Science and Art Department. (*Garnett*, 2836, 2837.)

Would restrict the number of science subjects taught to each pupil, so as to proceed steadily year by year with fewer subjects taught soundly. (*Garnett*, 2833–5.)

Payment by results of examination should be abolished, and payment made on a certain standard of qualification. (*Garnett*, 2838.)

ORGANISATION OF EDUCATIONAL BODIES OUTSIDE LONDON.

The constitution of the technical education board should be the basis of district boards for Secondary Education throughout the country. (*Webb*, 2841.)

The administrative county of London must be the educational area for the Metropolis. London and Middlesex cannot amalgamate nor can the adjoining counties. Care will be taken that no child on the border is excluded. (*Webb*, 2842, 2843.)

For purposes of representation the county boroughs and towns should join the council of the county. Large counties, such as Lancashire, with large boroughs in it might be divided. (*Webb*, 2844–50.)

Local authorities should endeavour to aid rather than undertake the supply of Secondary Education, utilising existing institutions before supplying new ones. (*Webb*, 2851.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Is in favour of a Minister rather than a board responsible to the nation and Parliament for every kind of education, and a special department or branch for Secondary Education. He should have the power of inspecting every educational institution in the country. (*Webb*, 2852–8.)

BOTHAMLEY, Mr. C. H.

Is Director of Technical Instruction to the County Council of Somerset, and a member of the Association of Directors and Organising Secretaries for Technical and Secondary Education, which was founded in 1891. (2859–62.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

County councils have power to make grants for technical instruction only, not for Secondary Education. Gives list of subjects included under former heading. (*Bothamley*, 2863–71, 2909–12.)

There must be a good foundation of Secondary Education to carry on technical education successfully. (*Bothamley*, 2867.)

Power should be given to grant aid for Secondary Education apart from scientific classes. (*Bothamley*, 2903–5.)

NATURE OF AID TO SECONDARY EDUCATION GIVEN BY COUNTY COUNCILS.

Aid is given in the form of scholarships, and grants for building and apparatus. Sometimes for teaching, evening continuation schools, classes for teachers, &c., and university lectures. (*Bothamley*, 2872.)

Most of the scholarships are to enable children to pass from elementary to higher schools, and they operate as a general encouragement to Secondary Education. (*Bothamley*, 2873–78.)

The grants are contingent on technical subjects being taught. (*Bothamley*, 2879–87.)

There should be no restriction placed on the grants for Secondary Education. Gives reasons. (*Bothamley*, 2888–97.)

It is advantageous to the county councils not to be under a public department, because they are better acquainted with the needs of the counties than such a department could be. (*Bothamley*, 2898–900.)

Grants have been made for agricultural instruction to the councils of counties where colleges and classes have been established. (*Bothamley*, 2901, 2902, 2906–8.)

Aid has been given to various grammar schools amounting to 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* in several counties. Some grants have been made also for buildings. (*Bothamley*, 2915–19.)

Forty-one counties have distributed the whole amount available. Seven, including London, have distributed part only. All counties now grant money. (*Bothamley*, 2920–4.)

Several counties are co-operating in the work of the University Extension College at Reading. (*Bothamley*, 3017–21.)

In Somerset and some other counties there are no scholarships for girls, but classes in domestic work have been arranged for them, which have been well attended. (*Bothamley*, 3035–7, 3046–7.)

Gives particulars of amount expended in Somerset. (*Bothamley*, 3038–45.)

Scholarships are not tenable at private proprietary schools. (*Bothamley*, 3048–53.)

COMPARATIVE UTILITY OF GRANTS TO PERMANENT SCHOOLS AND ITINERANT LECTURESHIPS.

Itinerant classes create an interest in education which will benefit permanent institutions. It is too early yet to give statistics on the subject. (*Bothamley*, 2925–42, 2946, 2969–74, 3022–8.)

County councils should be compelled to spend the money at their disposal on education, instead of allowing it to be optional. (*Bothamley*, 2243–5.)

It is better to erect permanent institutions where requisite, but new schools for technical instruction cannot be erected unless there is an endowment to aid them, except in the case of higher grade elementary schools, which are aided by school boards. (*Bothamley*, 2946–51.)

Twenty-four county councils have provided scholarship schemes from elementary to secondary schools, some of which involve boarding, for which provision is made in the value of the scholarships. They run up to 30*l.* (*Bothamley*, 2952–5, 3029–30.)

Nineteen counties have provided scholarships from secondary schools to places of higher education, ranging in value from 30*l.* to 60*l.* (*Bothamley*, 2956–61, 3029–34.)

APPLICATION OF GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

County Councils under the Technical Instruction Act must be represented on the governing bodies of schools aided by them. A fixed number of hours must be given to science according to the character of the schools. In some cases a teacher is supplied by the council in lieu of maintenance. Classical schools are exempted from aid. (*Bothamley*, 2962–8, 2986–9.)

Somersetshire is giving 1,500*l.* a year in aid of schools. (*Bothamley*, 2941, 2975–85.)

Teachers of technical subjects should be appointed by headmasters of aided schools, with a power of veto by the county council in case of unfitness for the post. (*Bothamley*, 2964, 2965, 2986–9.)

Out of the total sum available for educational work about 120,000*l.* has been spent by the county councils on secondary schools. More might be diverted to this work. (*Bothamley*, 2990–4.)

A local rate might be raised for Secondary Education in addition to the sum available under the Local Taxation Act. (*Bothamley*, 2995–9.)

Junior scholarships are awarded on the results of entrance competitions, the subjects of the examinations being code subjects, and one or two class subjects. The system has worked well. (*Bothamley*, 3000–6.)

Aided schools are open to inspection by the county council. (*Bothamley*, 3007–12.)

Some members of the county councils are elected without regard to their educational knowledge, but the experience gained by them has made them acquainted with the educational needs of the counties. (*Bothamley*, 3013–6.)

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AIDED BY COUNTY COUNCILS.

Schools are inspected by an officer of the county councils to test their efficiency. They are examined by an outside examiner under their schemes sanctioned by the Charity Commission. The inspection has been found to be satisfactory. (*Bothamley*, 3054–66, 3069.)

If a school was not carrying on a satisfactory system of education, the county council would reduce or withdraw its grant. No such case has arisen yet in Somerset. (*Bothamley*, 3067, 3068.)

The council grants do not depend on the results of the examinations. (*Bothamley*, 3072.)

The examiner's report is sent to the county council. (*Bothamley*, 3070.)

One or two headmasters have asked that the inspection may be extended to the whole of the subjects under instruction. (*Bothamley*, 3062, 3073–9.)

Some boys are sent in for the Junior Cambridge Local Examinations, but the county councils do not recognise them in any way. (*Bothamley*, 3080, 3081.)

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT; SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION AND GRANTS.

In Somerset pupils may enter for the Science and Art Examinations, but the county council does not recommend their doing so if it interferes with the school curriculum or freedom in teaching. (*Bothamley*, 3082.)

There are no organised science schools in the administrative county, and his remark above would not apply to them if they existed in Somerset. (*Bothamley*, 3083–5.)

The science subjects taken for the examinations are drawing, chemistry, and mathematics. Drawing is inspected by the county council officials. (*Bothamley*, 3086, 3087.)

Objects to payment on results alone. There should be more inspection, and a capitation grant paid on inspection. (*Bothamley*, 3088–91.)

Marking the pupils who took the second stage, but who failed to obtain a certificate, as "fair," has remedied the injurious effect of the withdrawal of the second class. (*Bothamley*, 3092, 3093.)

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Provided that pupils in these schools are not being taught the "three R's," county councils give aid to them. In rural districts such aid is absolutely necessary for their support. The Technical Instruction Act prohibits aid being given when these elementary subjects are taught. (*Bothamley*, 3094–6, 3100–3, 3132.)

There are about 115 evening schools in Somersetshire now, when three years ago there were only 15, and the aid given by the county council is about 1,200*l*. (*Bothamley*, 3097–9, 3115–7.)

There has been a similar increase in Devonshire, the number now being nearly 200. (*Bothamley*, 3116.)

The instruction given is of an elementary character, but it is doing much good. (*Bothamley*, 3118.)

It is the only way of giving instruction in rural parishes, but the difficulty is that the pupils have forgotten all they previously learned at school, and cannot profit by the special instruction; combining the two is impossible under the Act, and disqualifies the pupil. (*Bothamley*, 3119–25, 3141–4.)

Instruction in arithmetic must be provided in some other way. (*Bothamley*, 3126.)

It would be difficult to aid a school where one half is receiving elementary instruction and the other half technical instruction. Gives reasons. (*Bothamley*, 3133–40.)

The establishment of school boards all over the county would not remove the difficulties, judging from the few that exist in Somersetshire, which have not encouraged the formation of these schools. (*Bothamley*, 3142–56.)

The schools could not be supported solely by means of the grant from the Education Department. The grant is too small. (*Bothamley*, 3123, 3167–70.)

SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

In Somerset the only teachers for night schools as a rule are those engaged during the day. In some cases, special teachers have been engaged to take charge of a number of schools. (*Bothamley*, 3104, 3105.)

Special classes for teachers have been established, and have been attended chiefly by elementary teachers, in addition to the university summer classes. The latter have not made the teachers properly efficient, but Devon and Somerset have held summer classes jointly to supplement the instruction for the teachers. (*Bothamley*, 3106–14.)

The joint county course is attended by teachers of all grades. The instruction is given by the best teachers obtainable. (*Bothamley*, 3157–62.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In Surrey and Derbyshire some new schools are in process of establishment, in connexion with endowments or school boards. Nothing is being done in Somerset in this direction. What is wanted is schools of the type of higher grade board schools, and secondary schools in districts where there is a deficiency of these schools. (*Bothamley*, 3171–86, 3211–3.)

There are large areas without any provision for Secondary Education, both as regards public and private schools. In one part of Somerset the only Secondary Education to be obtained is in private schools. (*Bothamley*, 3193–6.)

The cost of education varies from 10*l*. to 12*l*. per head, exclusive of rent, in schools of the grammar school type. In day continuation schools the cost would be 2*l*. less per head. Fees should not exceed 4*l*. a year. The balance would have to be provided. (*Bothamley*, 3197–202, 3218.)

The higher primary schools should be under the governing bodies of the elementary schools where it is possible. In county boroughs, where there is a school board, they should be under the board, and in counties the educational authority should have power to erect such schools. Unless the county has approved the erection of new schools in boroughs or other school board areas, it should not be bound to contribute towards their support. (*Bothamley*, 3214.)

The higher primary schools would be attended by the children of artisans, the better sort of the wage-earning class, and tradespeople. The fees should not exceed 2*l*. a year. (*Bothamley*, 3215–9.)

Parents would not pay higher fees. Education is rarely self-supporting except when very high fees are charged. (*Bothamley*, 3220–9.)

The children would get a good general education. At present many boys from the elementary schools get a smattering of Secondary Education and become clerks. If they had been trained in technical or manual instruction they would have probably taken to industrial work. (*Bothamley*, 3230–9, 3242, 3243.)

Girls should receive instruction in domestic subjects. (*Bothamley*, 3240, 3241.)

The Secondary Education Bill lately before Parliament would have enabled the county authorities to carry out their work better. It is undesirable to have a Secondary Education committee and a technical instruction committee working separately. One committee should do the whole work, and it should have on it some co-opted members. (*Bothamley*, 3244–51, 3269–71.)

Twenty-three central county committees have co-opted outside members. Approves of the system, provided the number co-opted is not too large. (*Bothamley*, 3272–6.)

WANT OF POWERS.

County councils are hampered by their inability to aid subjects other than technical subjects. (*Bothamley*, 3187.)

There is no guarantee that newly-elected councils will continue the aid given under the Local Taxation Act from year to year. The money should be permanently appropriated to education. (*Bothamley*, 3188–92.)

AREA AND JURISDICTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

An ordinary county is large enough to be worked efficiently. The very small counties might unite and form joint bodies. (*Bothamley*, 3252.)

County boroughs of 100,000 people and upwards should be distinct and independent educational areas. (*Bothamley*, 3253–9.)

The smaller county boroughs, *e.g.*, Bath and Exeter, should be brought into the county area, by creating joint committees to administer the grants. In large towns the county committee might co-opt members of the local school boards and others interested in Secondary and Technical Education. (*Bothamley*, 3260–8.)

Gives particulars of the constitution of the Somerset County Committee, and the method of selecting co-opted members. (*Bothamley*, 3278–83.)

Schools should be under local governing bodies. (*Bothamley*, 3277.)

Endowed schools should be under the control of the county councils, except so far as the schemes under the Charity Commission are concerned. (*Bothamley*, 3293–9.)

Private and proprietary schools should be inspected by the councils. (*Bothamley*, 3300–2.)

The public schools mentioned in the Public Schools Act should be excluded from the control of the county councils. (*Bothamley*, 3303–8.)

In one instance a school conducted for profit was re-constituted, and is now conducted not for profit. (*Bothamley*, 3309.)

County councils are not likely to establish new schools in districts where efficient private schools exist. (*Bothamley*, 3310–1.)

County council scholarships might be available at private schools if the school is open to inspection. (*Bothamley*, 3312.)

The county authority should have power to provide for the training of secondary teachers, or make grants in aid. (*Bothamley*, 3313–20.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

In working the Technical Instruction Acts the decisions of the Science and Art Department on disputed points has been of great service. Guidance on points of law is necessary, but county councils would resent the appointment of a Minister of Education who would have authority over them. They should be the highest court of appeal on educational matters in their own area. (*Bothamley*, 3284–90, 3303.)

Primary education should be entirely distinct from Secondary Education. (*Bothamley*, 3291, 3292.)

HOY, Mr. J., Alderman.

Is chairman of the technical instruction committee of the county borough of Manchester. (3321, 3322.)

REYNOLDS, Mr. J. H.

Is director of the technical instruction committee of the county borough of Manchester. (3323–7.)

OPERATIONS OF MANCHESTER TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Explains the original formation of the committee and its present constitution. 4,000*l.* was raised from rates until the technical grant was given, when, in 1891–2, 10,375*l.* out of 11,499*l.* was applied to technical instruction. (*Hoy*, 3328–33, 3432–5.)

No money from rates has been raised since 1890. (*Hoy*, 3334–6.)

The committee has evening classes which are largely attended in the city, and also at Newtown and Openshaw. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3437, 3438.)

The new technical school, which will have day and evening classes, will prevent the committee developing classes outside the city area. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3439–42, 3536.)

Gives further particulars relating to the members of the committee and the reasons why certain bodies have no representation thereon. (*Hoy*, 3488–514, 3531–5.)

Would resist any attempt to divert the money available for technical education to Secondary Education. (*Hoy*, 3515–7.)

The committee has not yet levied a rate in aid of technical instruction. (*Hoy*, 3537–9.)

The evening classes at the technical school earn a grant from the Science and Art Department. There is no limit to the age of the students attending these classes. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3543–8.)

The managers of the Girls' High School applied too late last year for a grant, and have not renewed their application this year. No grant is made to the Pendleton School. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3549–51.)

There are no domestic economy scholarships, but the school gets a grant of 150*l.* from the committee. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3555.)

SUBSIDIES TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.

Gives details of the amounts granted to various institutions and schools in 1891–2. (*Hoy*, 3337.)

The only condition made by the committee in giving grants was that of representation on the governing bodies. (*Hoy*, 3333–40.)

The grants in the following years dropped to 5,725*l.* in 1892–3, and 5,575*l.* in 1893–4 and 1894–5. The decrease is due to the committee taking over the Technical Institute and the School of Art from the Whitworth Institute. (*Hoy*, 3341.)

Gives particulars relating to the origin of the Whitworth Institute. (*Hoy*, 3342–4.)

The technical instruction committee has to submit its schemes to the corporation for approval. There has been no real difficulty arising from this course, though it would be preferable to have executive powers. (*Hoy*, 3345–50.)

Technical instruction is carried on for weaving and electrical engineering by the committee, but with a grant of land from the Whitworth Institute a new school is being built at a cost of about 150,000*l.* (*Hoy*, 3351–6, 3485–97.)

The small schools near Manchester are expected to supply students to this school, but the neighbouring authorities have hitherto endeavoured to restrict the work of the Manchester committee within its own area. (*Hoy*, 3357.)

The establishment of the new technical school in Manchester may have the effect of reducing the amount of subsidies to local institutions. (*Hoy*, 3396, 3397.)

The existing schools are full, and the new school is much wanted. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3411–3.)

The whole of the grant under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, is being spent on technical education. The committee has no control over the school board's expenditure of the grant given by the committee. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3422–31.)

Except the Manchester Grammar School there is no other secondary school in the borough for boys. The Hulme Grammar School is outside the borough. It is attended by the sons of business men resident near the city. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3450–4, 3478, 3479.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The sum of 1,470*l.* a year is devoted to scholarships, each scholarship being tenable for two years, which makes an expenditure of 2,940*l.* yearly after the first year. Explains how they are distributed. (*Hoy*, 3358–60, 3371, 3372.)

The number has never been filled up, the applications from grammar and board schools being less than was anticipated; explains this. (*Hoy*, 3361–4, 3588–92.)

The limit of income is 400*l*., and the candidates must be residents, or children of ratepayers. The number of applicants is decreasing. (*Hoy*, 3365–70.)

The committee has entered into an arrangement with the Cheshire County Council to pay 15*s*. a student per session for those who attend the Manchester schools from Cheshire. So far the Lancashire County Council has not entered into a similar arrangement. (*Hoy*, 3373–80.)

Half the students in the committee's schools come from outside Manchester, so some arrangement should be arrived at, as the cost of education is 30*s*. more than the fee paid and the grant received per head. (*Hoy*, 3381–7.)

The establishment of technical schools in adjacent towns may account to some extent for the falling off of the number of candidates for scholarships. (*Hoy*, 3394, 3395.)

The scholarships are of sufficient value to pay for the fees, books, and maintenance. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3398–3400.)

The work of the Science and Art Department and its valuable scholarships attract the boys from the local scholarships. (*Reynolds*, 3401–4.)

The higher grade board schools ought to supply sufficient candidates for the local scholarships, but the grants earned by the pupils make the teachers unwilling to allow them to leave for higher institutions. (*Reynolds*, 3405–9, 3530.)

These schools were to a certain extent carrying on the same work as is now done by the committee. (*Reynolds*, 3409, 3410.)

Many boys leave school at the age of 13, and that makes it difficult to get boys of 15 to come to the technical schools. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3414–6.)

The examinations are conducted by examiners appointed by the committee, some of them being Owens College professors. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3467–9.)

The Science and Art scholarships absorb many of the students in the elementary schools, who might otherwise compete for the borough council's scholarships. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3472–6, 3540–2.)

The committee's scholarships are not tenable at the Girls' High School and the Hulme Grammar School. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3480–4.)

Scholarships are awarded upon the result of open competition. (*Hoy and Reynolds*, 3518–29.)

ONE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR EDUCATION SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC FUNDS.

There should be only one educational authority in each locality. This should be vested in the leading authority of the district, and would apply only to education supported by rates and taxes. (*Hoy*, 3556–64, 3617.)

This authority should have control over all education, from the elementary schools up to the universities. If it could consist of representatives from the city council and co-opted members representing educational interests education would be greatly benefited. (*Reynolds*, 3579, 3580, 3519, 3620.)

Gives reasons for the establishment of such an authority. (*Hoy*, 3583–92, 3621–3.)

The present number of representatives on the council is large enough; would not increase it. (*Hoy*, 3593–6.)

RECIPROCAL CAPITATION FEES.

There should be a compulsory system of capitation fees on all students coming from outside the area of the county or borough council to the schools inside the area, and similarly those within the area should have to pay on attending a school in another district. This has been adopted voluntarily by two or three authorities. (*Hoy*, 3565–8, 3606–9.)

COMMITTEE OF CO-ORDINATION.

The technical instruction committee has just appointed a committee of a representative character to consider the question of overlapping and co-ordination generally, so as to promote a better understanding amongst the various institutions carrying on educational work in the city. (*Hoy*, 3569–75, 3610–6.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The technical school, being mainly industrial, is unable to do its proper work owing to the students being improperly prepared in the preparatory schools for the curriculum that it undertakes. (*Reynolds*, 3576–8.)

BLACKMORE, Miss M. M.

Is headmistress of the Roan Girls' School, Greenwich. (3625.)

ROAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GREENWICH.

Founded in 1643, out of an endowment left by John Roan to clothe and educate poor children. The Charity Commissioners re-organised the endowment under a new scheme in 1873. The endowment now produces 2,000*l.* a year. (*Blackmore*, 3626, 3627.)

Gives the composition of the governing body, who are cognisant of the fact that the school is used by children who were not intended to benefit by it under the scheme. (*Blackmore*, 3638–41.)

There are two women on the governing body, and the London County Council will shortly appoint a third. (*Blackmore*, 3665.)

WORKING OF SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM IN CONNEXION WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are entrance scholarships and leaving exhibitions at the Roan School. Under the new scheme, children passing an entrance examination are admitted, without the entrance fee of 1*l.*, and are charged only half the fees. 150*l.* is devoted to evening classes, prizes, or school fees for children at elementary schools. 500*l.* is given for foundation exhibitions to admit elementary school children to the school. (*Blackmore*, 3628.)

The parents of a large number of the children attending the school do not belong to the poorer classes, and do not need the benefits of the endowment, but still send them to the elementary schools first, so as to take advantage of the reduced fees. (*Blackmore*, 3629–36.)

The scheme should be modified to avoid this. (*Blackmore*, 3637.)

EVENING CLASSES.

Under the Roan Endowment, free evening classes in subjects not usually taught in board schools were established, and for many years were well attended by poor children. Since the formation of evening classes by the School Board for London, the attendance has fallen off to such an extent that these free classes are now discontinued. (*Blackmore*, 3642–5.)

CLASSES OF CHILDREN ATTENDING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Many children of the middle class attend elementary schools, and carry off scholarships and prizes intended for the poor. (*Blackmore*, 3646.)

Children should go from higher grade elementary schools to secondary schools at an earlier age, with reduced fees. (*Blackmore*, 3648.)

Some of the poor children who have won scholarships become pupil-teachers, or book-keepers in large shops in or near Greenwich. Those who become pupil-teachers have been greatly improved by the education and influence of the Roan School. (*Blackmore*, 3649–52.)

The chief cause of many middle-class children coming to the Roan School is probably the general depression in Greenwich, and a desire on the part of parents to economise and take advantage of the scholarships. (*Blackmore*, 3654–9.)

The entrance examination for non-elementary scholars is easier than for the elementary school children. The school could not be carried on if all paid reduced fees. (*Blackmore*, 3660–4, 3672, 3673.)

Some alteration in the scheme will have to be made if the number of elementary children increases much more, but hopes to receive a grant from the London County Council. (*Blackmore*, 3666.)

Owing to insufficient funds there are not enough teachers, nor are they paid as well as they should be, and they have too many pupils in each class. (*Blackmore*, 3667–71.)

It is not desirable to encourage children who are not quite suited to continue their education to an advanced stage. (*Blackmore*, 3652, 3674.)

The entrance examinations are graded according to the children's ages, but not falling below the Fourth Standard. (*Blackmore*, 3675–7.)

The number of children might be reduced by raising the standard of education, but fears it might lead to "cramming." Leaving exhibitions from elementary schools would be a satisfactory substitute for entrance examinations, with a test examination on entering the Roan School. (*Blackmore*, 3678–83, 3702.)

Teachers are often unwilling to lose their most promising pupils, and do not always bring scholarships to secondary schools to the notice of the scholars. (*Blackmore*, 3684, 3685.)

A poverty test would stop the middle classes from utilising the school. (*Blackmore*, 3686–90, 3698.)

Would like various tests on entrance, including health. (*Blackmore*, 3690, 3693.)

There are some delicate children in the school, but care is taken to stop excessive work when it is seen that they are suffering from the strain of night-work. (*Blackmore*, 3691–4.)

Hopes the London Technical Board will not reserve a certain number of intermediate scholarships for the board's minor scholars, who have had two years' training in Secondary Education. All children should have a fair chance. Objects to cumulative scholarships, and prefers that they should be awarded yearly, to be renewed if the scholars are proficient. (*Blackmore*, 3694–7, 3699–701.)

NEED FOR BETTER CO-ORDINATION OF WORK IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Considers 10 or 11 the best age for children to leave elementary schools for secondary schools, if with leaving exhibitions. If by competition, 12 years. Too much time is devoted to certain subjects and verbal questions in large classes. Gives reasons. (*Blackmore*, 3703–7.)

The mixing of the social classes in the school causes no inconvenience. About two-fifths come from elementary schools. (*Blackmore*, 3708–13.)

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY TEACHERS IN PREPARATION FOR PROFESSION.

Considering the difference in cost of the training of primary and secondary teachers there ought to be a higher initial salary for the latter, whereas they receive the same sum as a rule. 100*l.* should be the lowest salary for a fully-qualified secondary teacher. Gives details. (*Blackmore*, 3722–41.)

Teachers would not object to accept training provided mainly by the State or municipality, if offered in the form of scholarships. (*Blackmore*, 3742, 3743.)

ADVANTAGES OF PUPILS FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS BECOMING PUPIL TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Gives particulars of the disadvantages of the present system of training pupil-teachers. If they had four years' training in a secondary school they would get out of the groove in which they are at present, and have a better and wider education. (*Blackmore*, 3744–6.)

LONDON, THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF.

Was one of the Schools Enquiry Commissioners from 1864 to 1868. (3747.)

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES SINCE 1868 AFFECTING THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE SCHOOLS ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Elementary Education Act of 1870, free education by the Act of 1891, university colleges in great towns, and the establishment of county councils have worked great changes in education. (*Bishop of London*, 3748–3749.)

In addition, the introduction of Secondary Education in elementary schools by the creation of higher grade schools, and the remodelling of many endowed schools, have created more changes. (*Bishop of London*, 3749–51.)

CHANGE IN CHARACTER OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Secondary Education should be paid for by the parents. A number of elementary schools exist which, being free, give Secondary Education. This should be altered. (*Bishop of London*, 3752–3.)

Elementary Education and Secondary Education should be kept apart. Both would be better taught if this were so. (*Bishop of London*, 3754–7, 3832–4.)

The fees for Secondary Education should not be reduced. The best Secondary Education in a third grade school cannot be given at the fee charged in higher grade elementary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 3758–61.)

If education in towns were placed under a local authority it might be a means of preventing over-lapping on the part of elementary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 3762–4, 3780, 3781.)

When it is known that secondary schools are distinctly better than advanced elementary schools, parents will send their children to them. (*Bishop of London*, 3765–70, 3807, 3808–13.)

If third grade schools are established, they should be of a better class than was contemplated by the Schools Enquiry Commission in 1868. (*Bishop of London*, 3773–9, 3822–4.)

In rural districts the fee for Secondary Education should not be less than 2*l*., but 3*l*. would be the proper fee in the country. (*Bishop of London*, 3782–8.)

Approves of scholarships from elementary to secondary schools for promising pupils where higher grade elementary schools do not exist. (*Bishop of London*, 3789–93.)

Prior to the Revised Code; instruction in the lowest classes was very inefficient, the children not being properly grounded. This has now been altered. (*Bishop of London*, 3794, 3795.)

If boys leave school at 12 or 13, it is generally because their parents want them to work, not because they have learned all they can at the elementary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 3795–9.)

Continuation schools might be provided for those children who leave school early and do not go to work for a year or two. (*Bishop of London*, 3800–6, 3825–9.)

Exhibitions awarded by open competition might be given to certain selected children to enable them to receive free Secondary Education. (*Bishop of London*, 3830, 3831.)

Secondary Education should be self-supporting, except the exhibitions, which would be paid for out of the rates. (*Bishop of London*, 3835–41.)

Prior to 1868, Secondary Education could only be obtained, as a rule, in endowed and in private schools. (*Bishop of London.*) 3842–7.

The impecunious classes cannot expect to get Secondary Education except by means of exhibitions. (*Bishop of London*, 3848–55.)

Elementary education should anticipate Secondary Education without interfering with what is essential for the elementary. (*Bishop of London*, 3874–6.)

Buildings and equipment for secondary schools must be provided out of rates. (*Bishop of London*, 3877, 3878.)

VALUE AND NEED OF EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibitions should be open to all classes, but they should be of small value. For very poor children the value might be increased to enable them to receive free education. (*Bishop of London*, 3881–94, 3924–8.)

Leaving exhibitions awarded to deserving pupils, and competitive exhibitions are both wanted. (*Bishop of London*, 3895–8.)

Entrance exhibitions should be provided also for secondary schools from elementary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 3911–4.)

The exhibitions offered by the London County Council are for technical schools only. This restriction should be removed. (*Bishop of London*, 3915–20.)

Under inspection, would certainly allow scholarships to be available at private and proprietary secondary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 3929–31.)

There might be exhibitions available for boys of promise at a later age than 13, if of poor parents, even if they are obliged to leave school to earn their own living. (*Bishop of London*, 3932–41.)

Is aware that in Manchester and in a few other places money has been provided to enable such boys to obtain Secondary Education. Such a scheme is very valuable. (*Bishop of London*, 3942–54.)

POSITION OF THE QUESTION OF RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The recommendations of the Schools Enquiry Commission as to religious instruction in schools are being still carried out, and sees no reason to alter them. (*Bishop of London*, 3955–60.)

There should be religious teaching in all secondary schools with a conscience clause. (*Bishop of London*, 3961–7, 3979, 3980.)

The instruction should be at the discretion of the governing body of the school, regard being had to the character of the population attending the school. (*Bishop of London*, 3971–3.)

Deprecates the imposition of any theological test or disability associated with the dogmas of any one portion of the Church. (*Bishop of London*, 3968.)

All regulations which restrict masterships to the clerical profession should be abolished, but a man should not be excluded from a mastership because he is in Holy Orders. (*Bishop of London*, 3969, 3970–4.)

Day schools carried on by religious communities receiving aid from the State must submit to a conscience clause, but if they are schools conducted for private profit the conscience clause would not apply to their case. (*Bishop of London*, 3981, 3982.)

EFFECTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888, ON QUESTION OF LOCAL ORGANISATION.

Had the county councils existed in 1867, the Commissioners would doubtless have suggested that the councils should be the provincial authorities with certain regulations. Gives reasons. (*Bishop of London*, 3983–7, 4054–7.)

Small counties might be allowed to unite for purposes of Secondary Education. (*Bishop of London*, 3988, 4003, 4004.)

There should always be a representation of teachers on the county council and an inspector for educational purposes. County boroughs of 100,000 population or more should be independent of the county council. (*Bishop of London*, 3989–95, 4062–7.)

Nothing would be gained by having school board representatives on the council. (*Bishop of London*, 3996, 3997.)

The county councils would prepare schemes for existing schools and for the creation of new schools to be approved by the Charity Commission. The schools dealt with under the Public Schools Act would be excluded from the county council's administration. (*Bishop of London*, 3998–4002, 4068–72, 4074, 4089–95.)

The inspector should be appointed by the State, and the teachers' representatives by the teachers of the district. The educational board by the electors. (*Bishop of London*, 4027–43.)

There may be some difficulty in getting the county council and school boards to work together amicably, but thinks it will adjust itself in course of time. (*Bishop of London*, 4045–9.)

County authorities will raise money for the erection, but not for the maintenance of schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4050–3.)

The number of experts and teachers to act on the councils should be determined by law. (*Bishop of London*, 4073, 4807.)

Local authorities would be required to act under the county councils, and carry out their regulations and requirements. (*Bishop of London*, 4085.)

Representation of the authorities on governing bodies is unnecessary. (*Bishop of London*, 4806–7.)

Co-optation of members of school boards and competent educational experts may be resorted to if desired. (*Bishop of London*, 4088, 4096–8.)

RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES TO THE COUNTY AUTHORITY.

The schools should be examined by the inspector of the district, who is to be a member of the council; but the examination should be carried out by the universities, and the expense borne by the county council. (*Bishop of London*, 4005–20, 4081–4.)

If the universities are to have representatives on the authority as advisers they should be on the local rather than the provincial authority. (*Bishop of London*, 4021–6.)

THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The recommendation of the Schools Enquiry Commission on this subject is a good one, and needs no modification. The Charity Commission with larger powers could do the work. (*Bishop of London*, 4099–110, 4118.)

Teachers are not required on the central authority. (*Bishop of London*, 4101.)

All schemes should receive the approval of Parliament, which would have the power of interference. (*Bishop of London*, 4103, 4112–4.)

The authority should not be associated with any Ministerial office or party. (*Bishop of London*, 4102.)

The authority should have power to borrow money to build and maintain schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4115–7.)

The Education Department should be consulted, as at present. If they fail to decide on schemes referred to them Parliament would do so. (*Bishop of London*, 4119–21.)

PRIVATE AND PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

Private schools, both day and boarding, are better than they were at the date of the Schools' Enquiry Commission. (*Bishop of London*, 4704–7, 4895–7.)

The position of the Norfolk schools is exceptional, more regard being paid to comfort than the education of the scholars at that time. That is changed now, and the teachers' qualifications are higher. (*Bishop of London*, 4708–11.)

The education of the girls has also improved, and these remarks apply equally to proprietary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4712–7.)

In future private and proprietary schools should be recognised, subject to inspection and examination, so as to allow certain exhibitions from elementary schools to be held at these schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4718–27, 4898, 4899.)

All schoolmasters at secondary schools should be registered so as to secure efficiency. (*Bishop of London*, 4728, 4729.)

If complying with the above conditions, scholars from private and proprietary schools should be allowed to compete for exhibitions to universities. (*Bishop of London*, 4730, 4731.)

Inspection should consist mainly of seeing that the curriculum was properly and efficiently carried out, and the buildings adequate for the purpose. (*Bishop of London*, 4806–9.)

The governing body of a proprietary school should be constituted by a scheme approved by the provincial and central authorities. The governors would, subject thereto, decide on the curriculum for the school. (*Bishop of London*, 4810–2, 4837.)

The curriculum of a private school may be left to the master, unless it is shown to be unsuitable. (*Bishop of London*, 4838–40.)

Masters dismissed by the headmaster might have a right of appeal to the governing body, but no further. (*Bishop of London*, 4877, 4878.)

EXTENT TO WHICH SECONDARY EDUCATION SHOULD BE PROVIDED OUT OF RATES OR THE EXCHEQUER.

Buildings and exhibitions should be provided out of rates. Tuition fees to be paid by parents. Secondary Education should not be free. Gives reasons. (*Bishop of London*, 4732–5, 4743, 4744, 4799, 4800, 4813, 4884–8.)

Elementary education is a necessity, and does not unfit children for manual labour as Secondary Education would do. (*Bishop of London*, 4735, 4736, 4795.)

Suitable technical instruction would tend to correct the dislike for manual labour. (*Bishop of London*, 4737, 4801–5, 4814.)

The sanction of a rate for technical instruction only was an error, which is due to the fact that education has been dealt with piecemeal. Explains this. (*Bishop of London*, 4738–42.)

Does not consider that the American system of free education provides the best literary education. (*Bishop of London*, 4750–63, 4900–2.)

Parents who send their children to boarding schools generally prefer them to be near a town, as it makes them sharper than would a rural district. (*Bishop of London*, 4763–70, 4796–8, 4903–12.)

The children of poor parents having unusual ability might be educated more highly, but it is not desirable to give children of only ordinary ability too much education. (*Bishop of London*, 4814–7.)

Private and proprietary schools should not receive any aid from rates, but their interests should be safeguarded against new public schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4818–21, 4847–52, 4864–74, 4915–7.)

The fees for education of children of poorer parents should not exceed 4*l.* a year, exclusive of books, in the proposed new schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4822–9.)

If cheap technical education is supplied there is the danger of boys deserting the secondary schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4830–6.)

Elementary education should not be pushed on too fast. Class and specific subjects as now taught are not understood by many children. More time should be given to elementary subjects. (*Bishop of London*, 4889–94.)

Primary and secondary education should be kept separate. (*Bishop of London*, 4913, 4914.)

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Should be generally regarded as lower divisions of the main schools. Boys should not be allowed to stay too long even in boarding schools. Gives reasons. (*Bishop of London*, 4771–5.)

There should be some public preparatory schools corresponding to first grade schools. The private preparatory schools are very costly. (*Bishop of London*, 4777–83, 4853–60.)

With regard to the social position of exhibitioners going to private schools from elementary schools, would not allow private schools to decide whether they should receive the scholar or not, unless his coming would injure the school. (*Bishop of London*, 4784–8.)

There are many difficulties in the way of utilising obsolete endowments for exhibitions, but is in favour of such a scheme. Gives examples. (*Bishop of London*, 4789–94.)

It is an advantage for a preparatory school to be in connexion with the school to which the boys will eventually proceed. (*Bishop of London*, 4841–5.)

No compulsion should be brought to bear on parents to send their children to the new secondary schools. The age of admission should be 10. (*Bishop of London*, 4879–83.)

RELATION OF MINISTER OF EDUCATION TO CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The Minister should be the president of the central authority, but it is difficult to keep education free from political influences. Explains this. (*Bishop of London*, 4918–25, 4930, 4931.)

The Science and Art Department should be brought more in connexion with the work of the Education Department and the Charity Commission. (*Bishop of London*, 4926.)

The educational work of the Charity Commission might be transferred to the Education Department. (*Bishop of London*, 4927, 4935–40.)

The universities would benefit by being connected with a department of education. (*Bishop of London*, 4928, 4929.)

Secondary Education should not be managed on the same centralised system as primary education. (*Bishop of London*, 4932.)

The Minister would be a court of appeal, and have the actual control of schools. (*Bishop of London*, 4933, 4934, 4941–4.)

PILLOW, Mr. E.

Is director of technical instruction to the technical instruction committee of the Norfolk County Council. (*Pillow*, 4124, 4125.)

WARNER, Mr. H. LEE.

Is Chairman of the technical instruction committee of the Norfolk County Council. (*Warner*, 4122, 4123.)

INADEQUACY OF PROVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NORFOLK.

Gives a list of towns where no provision is made for Secondary Education. (*Warner*, 4126–9.)

Twenty years ago an attempt was made to found a County School at Elmham, but now it is bankrupt. (*Warner*, 4130–2.)

The county council, owing to lack of funds, could not carry it on, though they gave aid to it. (*Warner*, 4133.)

The council has aided various schools by means of scholarships or exhibitions to boys to enable them to go to endowed schools. (*Warner*, 4134, 4135.)

The private schools for girls do more for Secondary Education than the boys' schools. (*Warner*, 4136–42.)

Gives particulars of the expenditure of the technical instruction committee in aid of Secondary Education and technical instruction. (*Warner*, 4143–8.)

There is no instruction in science; the aid is given to the elementary schools to enable the candidates to pass to the higher schools. There are plenty of candidates to compete for the scholarships. (*Warner*, 4149–54, 4258, 4259.)

There are some agricultural scholarships, as well as for cookery, domestic economy, &c. (*Warner*, 4156–9.)

The scholarships are to a certain extent wasted by the expenses of students travelling to the schools. (*Warner*, 4160–74.)

Compares the English and French method of instruction, and is not surprised that farmers look down on the English system. (*Warner*, 4175–83.)

The council's scholarships have enabled children to get Secondary Education who would otherwise have been out of reach of it. (*Warner*, 4184–97.)

Absence of railway facilities aided the downfall of the county school. (*Warner*, 4198–206.)

Government might aid the County School and prevent its being entirely lost to the county. (*Warner*, 4207–10.)

The salaries of the teachers are not high enough for the work they do. The council has given 1,000*l.* in aid of the training of some of their head-teachers. (*Warner*, 4217.)

The absence of science instruction may be partly due to the want of proper apparatus. (*Warner*, 4218, 4219.)

There are a large number of very small parish school boards in Norfolk; and, wishing to keep down expenses, they fail to supply apparatus. (*Warner*, 4220–5.)

Hands in a book which the children in the Fifth and Sixth Standards have to learn by heart. It is not right that such education should be given. (*Warner*, 4179–83, 4215, 4216, 4226, 4227.)

Would be glad if the use of such a book was abolished. (*Warner*, 4228, 4229.)

There were 195 competitors for the Junior County Scholarships. They came from the best schools in Norfolk. When the system is better known the other schools will improve. (*Warner*, 4230–5.)

His criticism on the inefficiency of private schools is based on his knowledge of them and inquiries he has made. (*Warner*, 4236–8.)

Proposed a system of travelling teachers, but the county council declined to sanction it. (*Warner*, 4239–44.)

To provide Secondary Education in Norfolk, in addition to the existing endowed schools, other schools will have to be created. (*Warner*, 4245–56.)

At present children of well-to-do parents do not attend elementary schools for the sake of the scholarships, but is afraid, when they see the advantages of the system, they will take advantage of it. (*Warner*, 4247–52.)

Seven of the principal smaller towns in Norfolk have no secondary school. At Swaffham there is a building, but no school in it. (*Warner*, 4255–7.)

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Endorses Mr. Warner's remarks on the deficiency of Secondary Education in Norfolk. (*Pillow*, 4260.)

The question of science teaching should be investigated. The education of the students is so limited that they cannot take advantage of the instruction given in the Science and Art classes. (*Pillow*, 4260, 4261.)

The instruction is very elementary. There are about 200 students exclusive of those in Norwich and Yarmouth. (*Pillow*, 4262–7.)

Each parish makes its own arrangements for science teaching, and appoints the teachers; the county council making a capitation grant with payment on results, and supplying apparatus. (*Warner and Pillow*, 4268–83.)

The Science and Art Examinations are too hard for the Norfolk students owing to the defects of the elementary system of education. (*Pillow*, 4283, 4284.)

The farmers resisted the appropriation of the Local Taxation Act grant for education, but the council succeeded. (*Warner*, 4285.)

LOCAL AUTHORITY NEEDED FOR PROVISION AND CONTROL OF SCHOOLS.

Thinks an education board formed from a combination of the three London Education Departments would be the best central authority to provide schools and regulate their scope. (*Warner*, 4287, 4316–8, 4355.)

The technical education committee should be the basis of the local authority in each county. (*Warner*, 4288.)

If the smaller school boards were massed together, they might elect representatives for the local authority. (*Warner*, 4289–93.)

It should have power to build and maintain secondary schools, and raise capital on the rates. The farmers might oppose this, but the feeling in favour of education would grow. Government would have to assist the poorest districts. (*Warner*, 4294–6.)

The county boroughs think they have nothing to do with agriculture, but the subject could be taught in the county school as well as Secondary Education. (*Warner*, 4297–9.)

Girls are sent to a school at Norwich to be trained for domestic service, and are supported by the technical funds. Recommends a school similar to the one in Brussels. (*Warner*, 4300–8.)

Cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work is taught in classes by travelling teachers. Cookery was attacked by Mr. Arch at first and did the cause some damage. (*Warner*, 4309–10, 4339–4448.)

The technical instruction committee has given so much for scholarships and to the Cambridge Agricultural School that they have not been able to form a school similar to the Wye College. (*Warner*, 4311, 4312.)

Lord Walsingham proposed that farmers should take apprentices paid for by the county council, but the offer was not accepted by the farmers. (*Warner*, 4313–5.)

The education board should be under a responsible Minister. (*Warner*, 4319, 4320.)

The local authority would consist of representatives from the county council and school boards. (*Warner*, 4321–4, 4349.)

It should have power to utilize existing secondary schools, with power to supply all necessary appliances, and to create other schools as may be needed. (*Warner*, 4325–9, 4338.)

The endowments in Norfolk are so small that they cannot be made use of. Unless a rate is levied the money must come from the Exchequer. (*Warner*, 4330–3.)

A penny rate would not be sufficient for the purpose, but money might be borrowed on that rate. (*Warner*, 4334–7.)

The grammar schools would be put on a modern footing, and laboratories have been fitted in the secondary schools by the council. (*Warner*, 4339–48, 4367.)

The universities might be represented on the local authority. (*Warner*, 4350, 4351.)

Cambridge has hitherto conducted the council's examinations. (*Warner*, 4352.)

The Education Board should sanction schemes for new schools. (*Warner*, 4353.)

Recommends this board so that there may be no overlapping of work by the Government Departments and the council. (*Warner*, 4356, 4357.)

The Charity Commissioners have started in some counties a scheme for placing representatives of the council on the governing bodies of endowed schools. This should be done in Norfolk. (*Warner*, 4358–62.)

The local authority should develop existing endowed schools. (*Warner*, 4363–6.)

Greek might be taught to boys going to the universities, and is in favour of the universities relaxing the restriction as to that subject. (*Warner*, 4368–72.)

The Norfolk schools are too small to have modern sides, but Greek and Latin are taught in them. (*Warner*, 4373–5.)

Hopes to be able to increase the number of secondary schools. (*Warner*, 4376–8.)

Duly qualified private teachers might have some representation on the local authority. (*Warner*, 4379.)

Could spend more than 9,000*l.* on technical work. Any Secondary Education instruction must be subsidized from other sources. (*Warner*, 4380–3, 4405–8.)

Explains the work and powers of the local authority as proposed under the Education Board, and states how teachers' representatives should be chosen. (*Warner*, 4384–99.)

The public schools should be exempted from the control of the Education Board. All other secondary schools should be connected with it. (*Warner*, 4400–4.)

If the Exchequer granted a sum of money to aid Secondary Education it would have control over the expenditure through the Education Board. (*Warner*, 4409–14.)

Sees no necessity for the local authority to take over primary education, though there should be a link between them. (*Warner*, 4415–24.)

The local authority could undertake Secondary Education under some scheme. (*Warner*, 4425–32.)

The inspection as conducted by the technical committee supported by university examinations will be sufficient in the future. (*Warner*, 4433–38.)

If schools are established for training girls in domestic economy, &c., girls could be taught Secondary Education as day scholars in them. (*Warner*, 4449–57.)

People go to the schools to watch the cookery classes, and buy the dishes, but no exhibition is held to excite interest. (*Warner*, 4459–61.)

Raising money by rates would not do more harm to agriculture than the good education would do, though the farmers might think otherwise. (*Warner*, 4458.)

The details of management might be left to the governing bodies of schools. (*Warner*, 4462–4.)

Secondary schools are necessary to enable promising boys to continue their education before going to the university. A scholarship by itself is insufficient. (*Warner*, 4465–7.)

It is necessary that children, before taking up science, should be well educated. (*Pillow*, 4468–71.)

Teaching should be more experimental, and schools should have modern appliances and apparatus. (*Pillow*, 4472–4.)

The inspection, combined with oral examination by the council, is doing much good, and should be extended in the rural districts. (*Pillow*, 4474*a*–4475*a*.)

MACAN, Mr. H.

Is Organising Secretary of the Technical Education Committee of the County Council of Surrey, and Honorary Secretary to the Association of Organising Secretaries and Directors of Technical and Secondary Education. (*Macan*, 4476–9.)

MISUSE OF ENDOWMENTS IN SURREY.

Hands in a summary showing the endowments for Secondary Education, and endowments that might be made available for that object. Also a return of small charities, excluding doles, that are used for the relief of elementary education or for apprenticeships. (*Macan*, 4480, 4481.)

Gives instances of the misuses of certain charities in various parts of Surrey. (*Macan*, 4482–99, 4509–12.)

Many of these have accumulated large balances. The council have proposed that the money at Richmond should be devoted to forming a secondary school there, but the scheme is opposed by the people and the Church party. Gives reasons. (*Macan*, 4500–5, 4519.)

These charities not misused within the terms of the law at present, but they go to the relief of the rates by supporting voluntary schools. (*Macan*, 4506–9, 4515–8.)

The trustees of the Rutlish Charity at Merton, have placed the surplus of 4,000*l*. at the council's disposal, to found a secondary school, instead of devoting it to apprenticeships. (*Macan*, 4509.)

Explains how the surplus funds of the larger endowments should be devoted to the foundation of secondary schools, and the small endowments to form scholarships tenable at existing or new secondary schools. (*Macan*, 4513, 4514.)

INADEQUATE PROVISION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN SURREY.

Surrey is worse off for secondary schools than any county in England, except Cornwall. There are only six endowed schools now in Surrey. (*Macan*, 4520.)

It is mainly due to the proximity of London. (*Macan*, 4521.)

If the accumulated charity funds were available, that fund, with a rate of three farthings, and the local taxation fund, would enable the council to provide accommodation for 2,000 boys and 1,100 girls. (*Macan*, 4522–4.)

There is only one public secondary school for girls in the county, viz., Kingston. (*Macan*, 4525, 4526.)

The cost of going to London prevents the poorer classes from availing themselves of the schools there. (*Macan*, 4527–30.)

Gives particulars of the steps taken by the council to aid Secondary and Technical Education, together with the cost, amounting to about 19,300*l.*, their income being 16,650*l.* from local taxation. (*Macan*, 4530–3.)

It will be necessary to raise a rate before long. (*Macan*, 4534.)

The council has endeavoured not to check general education, and has given grants in aid of Secondary Schools. (*Macan*, 4535–8.)

Proposes that the new schools shall be chiefly second grade, with a modern side. One such school is being provided at Merton, and a few others will shortly be started. (*Macan*, 4539–41.)

NATURE OF LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

The local taxation grant should be made permanent, and devoted exclusively to educational purposes. (*Macan*, 4542, 4543.)

This grant, which amounts to about 16,000*l.* a year, together with a rate of one penny, would yield about 28,000*l.* (*Macan*, 4544–6, 4557, 4558.)

By borrowing for buildings the council could dispense with the charities for some time. (*Macan*, 4547–9.)

Under certain defined conditions scholarships might be tenable at private secondary schools. (*Macan*, 4550–6, 4559–71.)

The Cranleigh School, which is strictly a Church school, is not utilised by the county council, as the method of teaching is not satisfactory. Few Surrey children go there. (*Macan*, 4560, 4561.)

The local taxation grant should not be devoted to elementary education. In some counties it may be desirable to vote part to the classical side, but not in Surrey. (*Macan*, 4562–7.)

Literary education wants some encouragement, but not in Surrey just now. (*Macan*, 4568.)

Very few boys in Surrey go to the universities from secondary schools, but from the larger endowed schools they do. (*Macan*, 4569, 4570.)

GOVERNING BODIES, DISTRICT AND LOCAL.

The provision of the Technical Instruction Act, giving representation to the council on governing bodies, is practically useless, because the governing bodies can prevent the county council acting on all matters except technical instruction. Explains this. (*Macan*, 4572–6.)

Has no complaint to make with regard to Surrey governing bodies. (*Macan*, 4577.)

There must be an independent governing body in each school under the district authority, and the latter would be the rating authority. (*Macan*, 4578–82.)

The district authority would be practically a committee of the county council, with power, compulsorily, to utilise existing buildings and machinery, but not to levy rates. (*Macan*, 4583–7, 4616, 4617.)

The district authority might be composed of three-fourths nominated by the county council and one-fourth part of outside representatives. (*Macan*, 4588–92.)

They should be free to carry on their work without supervision from the county council. At present the technical committees of councils supervise the organisation work too much. (*Macan*, 4593–5.)

Explains the duties that the technical instruction committee have to attend to on the council. (*Macan*, 4596–600.)

The technical committees should have nothing to do with elementary education. Scholarships should be the only link between Primary and Secondary Education. (*Macan*, 4601–9.)

It is impossible in Surrey to have representatives of school boards and voluntary schools on the district authority. (*Macan*, 4610, 4611.)

States who should be represented on the district authority. (*Macan*, 4612–4.)

The county council should call together and arrange this body. (*Macan*, 4615.)

The district authority could not control the Charterhouse School. (*Macan*, 4618–26.)

The general governing bodies might consist solely of members of the council, plus one or more inspectors or experts, having voting powers. If necessary, an outsider might be elected as a conciliatory measure. (*Macan*, 4627–30.)

Objects to elections, as the general body of electors have no educational experience. (*Macan*, 4632.)

Does not object to the outside members of the district authorities being elected by the outside authorities. (*Macan*, 4633, 4634.)

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF COMBINATION OF COUNTIES.

Describes the endeavours made by Surrey to join with Kent and Sussex. Kent and Surrey are joining to form a first-class Agricultural College at Wye. (*Macan*, 4635–7.)

Combination can only be effected by voluntary efforts. (*Macan*, 4638, 4639–48.)

The existing boundaries must not be altered for educational purposes. (*Macan*, 4640–2.)

Counties and boroughs must be left as they are. In time, possibly, they may join in good schemes. (*Macan*, 4643–6.)

Explains why large counties with small population should not be joined to other counties. (*Macan*, 4647.)

Middlesex and Hampshire send pupils to Surrey on the same terms as Surrey pupils pay. (*Macan*, 4648–54.)

Considers it unnecessary to have a Central Education Board. The less county councils have to do with Government Departments the quicker they do their work. Explains this. (*Macan*, 4655, 4656.)

The Science and Art Inspectors will prove of great use to the council, but prefers independent inspectors. (*Macan*, 4657–62.)

Describes the action of the council with regard to religious instruction at the Girls' High School at Carshalton. (*Macan*, 4663–6.)

Wishes to keep Secondary Education apart from all political influence. Explains his meaning. (*Macan*, 4662, 4667–69.)

Does not object to a ministerial representative of education in Parliament who shall hold office permanently for Secondary Education purposes. (*Macan*, 4670, 4671.)

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships for secondary schools should be attached to elementary schools in the form of exhibitions, to be awarded by competitive examination. (*Macan*, 4672.)

To avoid the difficulty caused by scholars not being on the same level with the secondary school, they are put in a special class for one or two terms. (*Macan*, 4673–82, 4683.)

The age for scholarships should be from 11 to 13. The masters have a discretionary power as to who should compete. (*Macan*, 4674–81.)

There is no poverty test. (*Macan*, 4684, 4685.)

The masters are willing that the boys should go. The voluntary school children pass higher than the board school boys, but there are more of them. (*Macan*, 4686–8.)

Explains the new major scholarship scheme of the Headmasters' Association for entrance to higher institutions. Trusts this will be adopted generally by county councils. (*Macan*, 4689–92.)

Scholarships under suitable conditions, such as inspection, registration of teachers, buildings, &c., ought to be tenable at proprietary and private schools. Many private schools, if inspected, would become extinct, but the better class with higher fees would flourish. (*Macan*, 4693–7.)

Attaches more importance to inspection than to registration of teachers. (*Macan*, 4698, 4699.)

Registration and inspection of buildings, inspection of school, and efficient masters should be necessary for private schools. (*Macan*, 4700, 4701.)

HUGHES, Miss E. P.

Is principal of the Cambridge Training College for Ladies. (4951–3.)

FUNCTIONS OF A TRAINING COLLEGE.

Those physically or mentally unfit should be excluded from the teaching profession. This can be done to a great extent by preventing them from entering a training college. (*Hughes*, 4954–8, 5109–13.)

Would like to have every teacher trained. (*Hughes*, 4959, 4960, 5168–70.)

Explains how the art and science of teaching can be obtained in a training college. (*Hughes*, 4960–71.)

Prefers that all students to be admitted should be university graduates. (*Hughes*, 5171–3.)

Residential training colleges should not be utilised for training elementary and secondary teachers, though the day colleges might be so used. (*Hughes*, 5174–83.)

Thinks as much might be done by the State in aiding secondary teachers in their training as is done for elementary teachers. (*Hughes*, 5184–91.)

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION DESIRABLE.

Describes how the course of instruction in the art of teaching should be carried out. (*Hughes*, 4972–5.)

At Cambridge the course consists of 30 weeks, during which instruction in the theory and practice of teaching is given. (*Hughes*, 4976–83, 5015, 5080–83.)

Four students have been sent away for weak health, and two only for inability to learn teaching. (*Hughes*, 4984.)

The subjects of instruction are based on what the students have learned and on the line they intend to take (*Hughes*, 4991–5000, 5035.)

Gives a list of subjects taught in the college. (*Hughes*, 5001–3, 5026–33.)

Only a few students have the real gift of teaching. When this is so they can teach well any subject they know. (*Hughes*, 5004–10.)

Those of Celtic origin, as a rule, make the best teachers. (*Hughes*, 5011–14.)

Six to seven hours a day are devoted to the work, according to the strength of the students. (*Hughes*, 5016–23.)

Some of the students have been headmistresses or have taught in schools. (*Hughes*, 5024, 5025, 5034.)

A few girls have accepted appointments in elementary schools, others are at high schools; gives particulars of the students' employment who have left. (*Hughes*, 5094–5103.)

No religious instruction is given in the college, but daily prayers are said. (*Hughes*, 5114, 5115.)

The course of 30 weeks cannot be shortened, if the work is to be efficient. (*Hughes*, 5116–21.)

Would like to see similar colleges established throughout the county. (*Hughes*, 5136–44.)

Buildings and valuable scholarships for these colleges should be provided out of public funds. (*Hughes*, 5145.)

Thinks secondary teachers should be trained free. (*Hughes*, 5146–51.)

Does not think that a system of student teachers in schools would be a good method of training. Gives reasons. (*Hughes*, 5122, 5152–55.)

A large central training college might answer the purpose better. (*Hughes*, 5156, 5157.)

Explains the prejudice that exists against training. (*Hughes*, 5108, 5123, 5158–62.)

The students are examined by the Cambridge Syndicate and the London University. There should be a higher examination for students at the end of their course. (*Hughes*, 5162–65.)

COST OF INSTRUCTION IN TRAINING COLLEGES.

The cost for students is 70*l.* for a single room, and 60*l.* for two in a room. (*Hughes*, 5037–40.)

There is one exhibition of 25*l.* a year open to graduates who have taken a degree. (*Hughes*, 5041–46, 5084–89.)

Some of the instruction is given by friends of the College at reduced rates, and some of the lecturers are honorary. (*Hughes*, 5047–51, 5133–5.)

Gives details of the expenditure of the college, which is self-supporting (*Hughes*, 5052–63.)

Gives the number of students who have taken degrees or its equivalent. (*Hughes*, 5068–71, 5104–7.)

Mentions the schools where the students teach. (*Hughes*, 5072–9, 5090–3, 5124–31, 5194–7.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Every teacher should be registered. Explains how it can be carried out. (*Hughes*, 5200–6.)

SNAPE, Mr. THOMAS, M.P.

Is chairman of the Technical Education Committee of the County Council of Lancaster. (5207, 5208.)

BENNION, Mr. J. A., M.A.

Is Director of Technical Education under the County Council of Lancaster. (5209.)

OPERATIONS OF LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Hands in statement showing what has been done by the Technical Education Committee in administering the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act grant. (*Snape*, 5210–12.)

The grant has been administered in a wide sense, and on subjects not mentioned in the Act. (*Snape*, 5212, 5213, 5382.)

Indicates the inconvenience arising from the best educational institutions being within the county boroughs. (*Snape*, 5214–16.)

LOCAL ORGANIZATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION; RELATION OF COUNTY AND COUNTY BOROUGH.

Recommends the establishment of an education board for the county to supervise secondary and technical education throughout the county and county borough. (*Snape*, 5217–24.)

Representatives from the leading institutions, schools, and colleges, together with the committees of the county boroughs to join the board. (*Snape*, 5222–5, 5383, 5413–8.)

The smaller boroughs might oppose the scheme, but it would effect a saving of money. (*Snape*, 5226–30.)

In some cases the work of these boroughs is to a certain extent overlapping. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5231–40.)

The distribution of the grant over the whole area has created local interest in education, and the number of students has increased enormously. (*Snape*, 5245–49.)

The difficulty of providing accommodation in the county boroughs for county students has been partly met by a small payment, which the boroughs deem insufficient. (*Snape*, 5250–5, 5293–5310.)

Describes the arrangement made by the Technical Education Committee in Wigan to meet this difficulty. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5256–65.)

Would like the unification of the county by means of the Education Board to be made compulsory. (*Snape*, 5266, 5372–6.)

No other boroughs have made overtures to the committee. (*Snape*, 5267–70.)

It would be good plan to have a general scheme for scholarships throughout the county, but it is difficult to carry out, owing to the numerous schemes of the various authorities. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5279–92.)

The capitation fee of 10*s*. per head for outside students is paid to the school. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5313–21.)

Some boroughs have declined to pay the capitation fee for their students who go to outside districts. Gives instances. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5322–4, 5377.)

The committee has endeavoured to persuade these boroughs to make the payment. (*Snape*, 5325–8.)

It is very desirable that the small boroughs should amalgamate for educational purposes, though none have done so. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5329–54.)

It can only be carried out by voluntary effort. Legislation on the subject would be opposed by all. (*Snape*, 5355–57.)

Describes how the committee has distributed its funds. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5358–71.)

Has had no complaints of insufficient accommodation for technical education. (*Snape*, 5378–80.)

Scholarships are competed for by children of the working and middle classes. (*Snape*, 5381.)

Approves of a Minister of Education to take in hand primary and secondary schools, with a system of inspection. (*Snape*, 5384–91.)

To undertake secondary education the county council would have to obtain outside representatives. (*Snape*, 5392–98, 5418, 5419.)

The Education Board should have power when established to start new schools, with committees of the council as governing bodies, aided by co-opted experts. (*Snape*, 5399–5406.)

Effective private schools should be recognised and not supplanted by the new schools. They should be subject to inspection as a condition of recognition, and scholarships might be available there. (*Snape*, 5407–12.)

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The difference between scholarships and exhibitions is a question of money simply. The age for scholarships is 16 to 25, and for exhibitions, over 15, with no real limit. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5421–4.)

Gives particulars of the scholarships of the Lancashire County Council, which are open to both sexes. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5425–36.)

Endeavours are made to secure that the competing candidates are the children of parents with incomes less than 400*l.* a year. (*Bennion*, 5437.)

In some subjects there have not been candidates for the scholarships which have been awarded for other industries. (*Bennion*, 5438–48.)

The council spends more than their income under the Local Taxation Act on Technical Instruction, and cannot allocate a part for Secondary Education. A separate fund should be provided for this. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5452–5, 5460.)

The council would help secondary schools carrying on technical instruction, if application were made for funds. (*Snape*, 5456–9.)

No rate has been levied yet for Secondary Education, but it will be necessary to do so if the council helps secondary schools. (*Snape and Bennion*, 5461–4.)

The council's junior scholarships are for evening classes, rather than for day schools, and exhibitions may be held at approved schools. (*Snape*, 5466–9.)

No candidates for scholarships stated that they intended to take up mining. (*Bennion*, 5472, 5473.)

The early age at which children leave school for work may account for this, and defective elementary teaching. (*Snape*, 5474–9.)

The committee sent some of their teachers to the university vacation courses. (*Snape*, 5480–5.)

All the science scholarships except one have been awarded to children whose parents' income was under 300*l.* a year; half of these were artisans. (*Bennion*, 5486–90.)

PINCHES, Mr. EDWARD EWIN, B.A. Lond.

Is treasurer of the College of Preceptors, and represents also the private school teachers. (5493, 5495–504.)

HODGSON, Mr. CHARLES ROBERT, B.A. Lond.

Is secretary of the College of Preceptors, and represents also the private school teachers. (5494–504.)

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SECONDARY SCHOOLS SINCE REPORT OF SCHOOLS ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

Since 1868 private schools have gradually improved in organisation, apparatus, and efficiency of teachers, while many inefficient schools have disappeared. (*Pinches*, 5505–8.)

The proprietary schools have increased in numbers, especially those for girls. (*Pinches*, 5509.)

FEAR OF UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Private school owners are afraid that rate-aided Secondary Education may compete unfairly with them, as their fees average 10*l.* for children under 15 years, and the cost of public Secondary Education would probably be lower. (*Pinches*, 5510–23.)

PREFERENCE FOR CENTRAL OVER LOCAL CONTROL OR INSPECTION.

Private schoolmasters would prefer an educational council, with representation on it, to the control of a local authority. (*Pinches*, 5524–6, 5617–36, 5724–7.)

The boys should be allowed to compete for scholarships, and, if the schools are efficient, scholarships might be held in private schools. (*Pinches*, 5527–9, 5805–7.)

Approves of inspection to gain these privileges of recognition. (*Pinches*, 5530–4, 5797–800.)

The efficiency of the masters should be ascertained also, and registered. (*Pinches and Hodgson*, 5535–40.)

Schools not open to inspection would soon cease to exist. (*Pinches*, 5541–3.)

Any legislation on the subject, should include registration of teachers. (*Pinches*, 5544, 5545.)

If rate-aided schools are started by a local authority where efficient private schools exist, the latter should be taken over by the local authority on terms to be agreed on. (*Pinches*, 5641–3, 5683–6.)

RESOLUTIONS OF COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, DEALING WITH ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Gives the resolutions passed by the College of Preceptors as to the recognition of private schools, registration of teachers, the safeguarding the interests of private schools against the competition of secondary schools aided by rates or Imperial grants, &c. Eleven in all. (*Pinches*, 5546, 5547.)

EXTENT OF PROTECTION REQUIRED FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

No objection to the establishment of secondary schools where a deficiency exists, provided the expenses are paid out of fees, and not out of rates. Buildings must not be provided free. (*Pinches*, 5548–51, 5796.)

Money may be left to found a school, and it would not injure private schools to the extent rate-aided schools do. (*Pinches*, 5552–5.)

Schools started by the county council give technical education, not a general Secondary Education like private schools. (*Pinches*, 5556–9, 5802–4.)

Objects absolutely to the use of public money to found schools which will tend eventually to the extinction of efficient private schools. (*Pinches*, 5560–5.)

There should be a central educational council to ascertain what the wants of each district are, and make the facts public. Efficient schools would then be formed, and it should not be left to the local authorities to start rate-aided schools. (*Pinches*, 5566–76, 5601, 5606, 5617–36, 5716–9.)

Schoolmasters would not charge fees that are beyond the means of parents in the locality. (*Pinches*, 5602–4.)

His objection to rate-aided schools is that they give Secondary Education below "cost price." (*Hodgson*, 5757–67.)

DISTINCT AUTHORITIES REQUIRED FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Primary and Secondary Education should be under distinct authorities, with a Minister of Education to control both. (*Pinches*, 5577–9, 5637–40.)

Free secondary education is not generally desired by parents. (*Pinches*, 5580–3.)

Registration should be compulsory on all secondary teachers, with a disability on those not registered. (*Hodgson*, 5584–92, 5701–3.)

Elementary education being free, those wanting Secondary Education should pay for it. Scholarships and exhibitions are provided, so that poor students of exceptional ability can compete for them. (*Pinches*, 5593–600, 5611–16, 5720–23.)

Would not deny free Secondary Education to poor children of great ability. (*Pinches*, 5658–63.)

Registered private teachers should be represented on the authority for Secondary Education. (*Pinches*, 5704–13.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS. OPINION ON REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE, 1891.

There is no change in the opinion of the council or the teachers that the register of secondary teachers should be distinct from that of elementary teachers. Gives reasons. (*Pinches*, 5644–57. *Hodgson*, 5687–97.)

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS. OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

Is carried on without profit, and supported principally by subscriptions of members and fees. (*Pinches*, 5664–66.)

Members must be duly qualified schoolmasters for Secondary Education. (*Pinches*, 5667–70.)

Gives the constitution of the council, of which there are 51 members. (*Pinches*, 5671–5.)

Is examiner for the London University, London County Council, and School Board Scholarships, and for certain endowed schools. (*Pinches*, 5676–80.)

Inspection of private schools should be optional, and prefers the university authorities or the College of Preceptors as the inspecting authority to the Crown. (*Pinches*, 5698–700.)

PRIVATE SCHOOL STATISTICS.

There are about 11,000 private secondary schools in England, with about 580,000 boys and girls attending them. Describes how this figure is estimated. (*Hodgson*, 5728–36.)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN REQUIRING SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Between the age of 8 and 15 there are 687,000 children requiring Secondary Education, above 15 years, 76,000, leaving 180,000 to be provided for. (*Hodgson*, 5737–49, 5768–70.)

No new school should be started without thorough inquiry into all existing schools and classes in the district. The central board can carry out this work. (*Hodgson and Pinches*, 5750–6.)

EVIDENCE OF RECENT IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

During 25 years' experience of examining has found marked improvement in most private schools. Schools found to be in an unsatisfactory condition have in some cases ceased to exist. (*Pinches*, 5771–7.)

Inferior schools have found it necessary to introduce better methods, and an efficient staff if they are to succeed. (*Pinches*, 5778–85.)

The College of Preceptors would advocate a scheme for the public organisation of Secondary Education if individual liberty is preserved. (*Pinches*, 5786–9.)

Does not object to subsidising university colleges and elementary education. (*Pinches*, 5790–4.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The College of Preceptors has provided lectures for teachers to supply a substitute for training, and has given scholarships to them. They propose to start a day training college for teachers. (*Pinches*, 5808–12.)

Provision should be made for the training of secondary teachers throughout the country. (*Pinches*, 5813–17.)

Would like to see a real university for London with a college of pedagogy associated with it, supported with an Imperial grant for chairs of psychology and education. (*Pinches*, 5818–19.)

POOLE, D.D., The Rev. R. B.

Is chairman of the Headmasters' Association and master of the Bedford Grammar School. (5820, 5821.)

Gives particulars of the places from which the boys come to Bedford Grammar School. (6167–70.)

EASTERBROOK, Mr. J.

Is headmaster of Owen's School, Islington, and is a member of the Headmasters' Association. (5822.)

THE HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, CONSTITUTION OF.

Is open to the headmasters of all the public secondary schools in the country. A headmaster must not hold any pecuniary interest in the school to be eligible for membership. (*Poole*, 5823–5, 6082–6.)

Gives particulars of the number of members. (*Poole*, 5826, 5827, 5996–6008.)

The Association has formulated a scheme to secure uniformity of scholarships under a joint body. Gives particulars. (*Poole and Easterbrook*, 6171–8.)

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

There should be a central education board composed of representatives of the Crown, the universities and certain incorporated educational bodies. (*Poole*, 5828, 5829, 6041–9.)

The board should be presided over by a Minister of Education. (*Poole*, 5830, 6090–4.)

Explains how each body should choose its representatives. (*Poole*, 5831, 5832.)

The board should have the power of ruling and controlling all Secondary Education, and the appointment of inspectors. Gives further details. (*Poole*, 5833–56, 5995.)

The Charity Commission might be merged, possibly, into part of the central board. Explains this. (*Poole*, 5962–70, 6087, 6088.)

The members of the board should be paid for their labours. (*Poole* 6089.)

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

The provincial council should consist of some members of the central board, and representatives from the county council, secondary teachers, local colleges, the inspector, and co-opted members. (*Poole*, 5857, 6041–9, 6095–7.)

The area of jurisdiction should be one county or a group of small counties. (*Poole*, 5858, 5859.)

Explains what powers should be given to the council. (*Poole*, 5860–71, 5887–92, 6090.)

They should have power to create new schemes, subject to the approval of the central council. (*Poole*, 5892–7, 5959–61.)

The great public schools are not to be under the control of this board. (*Poole*, 6099–102.)

Technical education is to be left in the hands of the county council. Explains what education the board will take up. (*Poole*, 6103–11.)

PURELY TECHNICAL EDUCATION TO BE KEPT DISTINCT FROM SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The two branches should be entirely distinct. If run together there is the chance that neither will be carried out. (*Poole*, 5872-5.)

The grants for the two must also be separate. Endowed schools have not got apparatus or room, &c. for technical work, while schools for technical education are provided for in that respect. (*Poole and Easterbrook*, 5876–9, 6009–14.)

The provincial boards can administer both funds, as the county councils are strongly represented on them. (*Easterbrook*, 5880–3, 5950–3, 5956–8, 6015–9.)

The provincial council should have power to raise a rate not exceeding ½*d.* in the pound for educational purposes. (*Poole*, 5884–6.)

TREATMENT OF LARGE TOWNS.

The provincial authority should have educational control of all towns and boroughs, even county boroughs, with a separate governing body for each school. Explains his reasons for this. (*Poole*, 5898–910, 5988, 5989, 6057–69.)

Thinks it better not to have an amalgamated governing body for all schools. (*Poole*, 5990, 5991.)

RELATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL BOARDS TO PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

If registration of schools can be effected, private schools must submit to inspection and examination by the provincial council, as a condition of recognition. (*Poole*, 5911–3.)

The provincial council will inquire into the needs of the province, and if new schools are wanted the central authority would create them. (*Poole*, 5914–6, 6070, 6071.)

Private schools registered as efficient should be utilised as far as possible, but new ones must be provided if the existing schools are not sufficiently numerous. (*Poole*, 5917–22, 5941, 6072–81.)

The new public schools should only be large enough to meet the balance of children unprovided for in the existing efficient schools. (*Poole*, 5923–31.)

All schools between the elementary school and the university should be included under the term secondary schools, and be under the provincial board. (*Poole*, 5934–40, 6050–6.)

The new schools would be mainly for the lower middle classes, and the fee should not exceed 6*l.* a year. Exhibitions and scholarships would be available from elementary schools. (*Poole*, 5942–9.)

Suggests that the provincial board should be constituted on the lines of the London Technical Board, only improved to meet the case of Secondary Education. (*Poole and Easterbrook*, 5976–87.)

The manual part of technical instruction cannot be properly carried out in secondary schools. (*Poole*, 5992–4, 6027–9.)

The money received under the Technical Instruction Acts and the Customs and Excise Act, which is now limited to technical instruction, should have that restriction removed. (*Easterbrook*, 6030–40.)

RELATION OF HEADMASTER TO GOVERNING BODY.

Headmaster should have a consultative seat on the governing body of his school without a vote. (*Poole*, 6114–6.)

Should have power to dismiss assistant masters and other subordinates, who may appeal to the governing body. (*Poole*, 6117–22.)

A pension or retiring allowance scheme should be started for headmasters, such allowance not to be chargeable on the income of the successor. (*Poole*, 6123–9.)

SALARIES OF ASSISTANT MASTERS.

The salaries are very inadequate. Many have to take private pupils to increase their incomes. To increase them, either fees must be raised or salaries paid out of rates. (*Poole*, 6130–3, 6163, 6164.)

Gives particulars of salaries paid in several schools, which do not include board and lodging. A few assistant masters are in Holy Orders. (*Poole*, 6134–41.)

Some have been assistants over 20 years and are married, with very low salaries. (*Poole*, 6142–6.)

Half the masters at Bedford Grammar School have taken degrees, and some of the others will shortly take their degrees. (*Poole*, 6147, 6148.)

The fees at Bedford vary according to age from 4*l.* to 9*l.*, bringing in 2,000*l.*, and the endowment is 4,000*l.* about. There are 620 boys. (*Poole*, 6145, 6149–56.)

Secondary Education cannot be self-supporting apart from buildings and scholarships for less than 10*l.* to 12*l.* a year. (*Poole*, 6157–62.)

The Headmasters' Association has inaugurated a pension scheme for assistant masters, and 70 have joined the scheme. (*Poole*, 6212, 6213.)

REGISTRATION OF SCHOOLS.

All private and proprietary schools ought to be registered, as regards buildings, apparatus, and staff, and be under the provincial or central board. Gives details. (*Poole*, 6179–85, 6194–200.)

Registration will be optional, but it should be compulsory. (*Poole*, 6186–9.)

Schools so registered should be regarded as efficient and be recognised. (*Poole*, 6190–3.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Describe the religious instruction given at Bedford Grammar School and Owen's School, Islington. Only 10 cases of claiming exemption at Bedford in 17 years, and none at Owen's School. (*Poole and Easterbrook*, 6201–7, 6216–22.)

The introduction of specific formularies in school would cause all children to absent themselves during religious instruction. (*Poole*, 6214, 6215.)

Has had request from parents that their boys may be prepared for confirmation. (*Poole*, 6220.)

COST OF EDUCATION IN SECOND GRADE SCHOOLS.

Gives particulars of the fees charged in various schools, which run from 4*l.* to 6*l.* per head, and the cost of education also. With 100 to 300 pupils efficient education cannot be given under 12*l.* a head. (*Easterbrook*, 7719–24, 7728, 7729.)

The fees fixed in the schemes are generally too low. (*Easterbrook*, 7725–7.)

The assistant masters are under paid. Graduates expect more than those without degrees. (*Easterbrook*, 7721, 7730–7, 7742.)

The Science and Art grants, or those from the county council, aid science schools to defray their expenses. (*Easterbrook*, 7738, 7739.)

For financial reasons the apparatus in science schools is frequently inadequate. (*Easterbrook*, 7740, 7741.)

The endowments of very small schools might be amalgamated and utilised to pay boarding fees in county schools. There might be less local opposition to this than to the closing of the schools. (*Easterbrook*, 7743–51.)

Would raise a rate to meet financial difficulties only as a last resource. (*Easterbrook*, 7752.)

If county council grants were available for Secondary Education the authorities might give more freely. (*Easterbrook*, 7753, 7754.)

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

The small preparatory schools, kept by ladies, do much good work. They should be registered as regards buildings and staff, to keep up their efficiency. Small boys should be taught by ladies. (*Easterbrook*, 7755–7, 7760.)

These, as well as preparatory departments to secondary schools, should continue. (*Easterbrook*, 7758, 7759.)

Boys intended for secondary schools should be entered after passing Standard V. If they have passed all standards, they are too old to benefit by the secondary schools. (*Easterbrook*, 7761–8.)

To secure their going early enough the age for entrance scholarships from elementary schools should be lowered. (*Easterbrook*, 7769–71.)

There is little to choose between entrance and leaving scholarships (*Easterbrook*, 7772.)

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Boys who intend to take up technical instruction should leave elementary shools after passing Standard V. and continue the standards in conjunction with technical subjects in the secondary or technical schools. (*Easterbrook*, 7773–5, 7808.)

Special technical instruction should not begin before 15. (*Easterbrook*, 7776, 7777.)

Special technical schools would be needed in certain localities for special instruction in handicrafts. (*Easterbrook*, 7778, 7779.)

One year in a general secondary school is insufficient. A boy had better remain in the elementary school under such circumstances. (*Easterbrook*, 7809–11, 7814.)

Would like to abolish the term "grade" in connexion with schools, and substitute "trade" or "handicraft" schools instead, in the case of many higher grade elementary schools. There is a need for such schools. (*Easterbrook*, 7812, 7813, 7822–4.)

MULTIPLICITY OF EXAMINATIONS A PRESSING EVIL.

The examinations for grants, certificates, professions, and many others, are a pressing evil, and some relief should be found. Mentions an instance in one school. (*Easterbrook*, 7780–6.)

A well-thought-out scheme of leaving examinations to be held, perhaps, by a board of examiners appointed by the central board and the universities ought to be sufficient for most purposes. Explains his proposal. (*Easterbrook*, 7787–99.)

This system would not introduce uniform instruction owing to the different types of schools and their various courses of instruction. (*Easterbrook*, 7820, 7821.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

Inspectors should be thoroughly qualified, and be able to inspect the working of schools as well as the buildings and competency of the staff. (*Easterbrook*, 7800–2.)

Examinations should be conducted by some public examining board, or by the headmaster. (*Easterbrook*, 7801, 7803–7.)

SAMUELSON, Sir BERNHARD, Baronet, M.P.

Was chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, and is chairman of the Technical Education Committee of the Oxfordshire County Council. (6223–6.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Inspectors should be appointed by the county councils, and ought not to be Government inspectors. (*Samuelson*, 6305–7, 6337–40.)

Examinations might be conducted by the universities, if enough examiners could be found for the whole country. (*Samuelson*, 6308–10.)

No age should be fixed for entering or leaving schools. Intellectual fitness should decide. (*Samuelson*, 6311, 6328.)

Children should be examined on leaving or entering, but the age of admission must be early; 13 is too old for a technical school. (*Samuelson*, 6312–6.)

Children of poor parents might be aided by scholarships. (*Samuelson*, 6317, 6318.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO GENERAL SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The Technical Instruction Act is doing much good, but county councils should have a wider scope in applying funds for education. (*Samuelson*, 6227, 6228, 6289.)

The money should be devoted to institutions in which some technical instruction is given, but does not insist on the proportion of technical to general instruction being in all cases the same. (*Samuelson*, 6229–31, 6255, 6283–5, 6352, 6353.)

The best preparation for technical study is a good modern secondary school. (*Samuelson*, 6232–4.)

The uncertain nature of the grant is an obstacle to the judicious employment of it. Gives examples. (*Samuelson*, 6235–7, 6239.)

The grant should be devoted wholly to the purposes of education. (*Samuelson*, 6238.)

The grant so far has not been misapplied generally, but prefers to aid institutions rather than distribute it in small sums. (*Samuelson*, 6239–42.)

Defines technical education. (*Samuelson*, 6243–50.)

Technical Secondary Education should begin at an early age in the preparatory department of secondary schools. (*Samuelson*, 6251–4.)

To carry out Secondary Education county councils might be aided by experts, and the committees also similarly aided. (*Samuelson*, 6256, 6257, 6290–2.)

Large counties might be subdivided for educational purposes, and large county boroughs should be independent of the counties. (*Samuelson*, 6258–61.)

Where needed, new secondary schools should be provided by the county councils, and some technical instruction given. They cannot be supported efficiently out of fees. (*Samuelson*, 6262–5.)

When the buildings have been provided, the cost per head should not be less than 10*l*. (*Samuelson*, 6266–70, 6294–303.)

Such trade schools as he has seen on the Continent are doing no good. (*Samuelson*, 6274–7.)

Public aid is required for secondary schools where no technical instruction is given. (*Samuelson*, 6278–80.)

Educational endowments should not be interfered with unless the trustees and Charity Commissioners consent. (*Samuelson*, 6281, 6282.)

The governing bodies of aided secondary schools would remain, but a county council representative would be added to them. (*Samuelson*, 6286–8.)

Does not approve of appeals to a Minister of Education from persons with a grievance against the county council. (*Samuelson*, 6341, 6342.)

Primary must be kept absolutely distinct from Secondary Education. (*Samuelson*, 6354, 6355.)

The county councils should aid those continuation schools from which the Science and Art Department has withdrawn its grants. (*Samuelson*, 6361–3.)

The Science and Art Department grants to evening classes should be restricted, as they go to the teachers whose instruction is not always worth the money paid to them. (*Samuelson*, 6364–6.)

Under the county council, the farming of science classes and inefficient instruction can be stopped, if due discretion is used. (*Samuelson*, 6367–9.)

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD, OBJECTIONS TO.

Objects to such a board, and gives reasons. (*Samuelson*, 6319–22.)

Sees no reason for transferring the Charity Commission to such a board. (*Samuelson*, 6323–6.)

Objects entirely to any system for centralizing education. (*Samuelson*, 6327.)

The office of the Minister of Education might be a mixture of the Education and Science and Art Departments, but improved. (*Samuelson*, 6329–32, 6335, 6336.)

Objects to registration of teachers. (*Samuelson*, 6333, 6334.)

The educational part of the Charity Commission ought to be separated from the charities; they ought not to have been amalgamated. (*Samuelson*, 6359, 6360.)

RELATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Schools not aided by the county council need not be under the control of that body. But if, by means of Government examination, private secondary schools proved themselves efficient, Government should recognise them. (*Samuelson*, 6343, 6350, 6351.)

Scholarships should not be available at private adventure schools. (*Samuelson*, 6344–6, 6356–8.)

Prefers a register of schools to registration of teachers. Such register to be entrusted to the Minister of Education. (*Samuelson*, 6347–9.)

MacCARTHY, The Rev. E. F. M., M.A.

Is vice-chairman of the Birmingham School Board and headmaster of King Edward's Grammar School, Fiveways, Birmingham. (6371, 6374.)

Represents the Association of School Boards of England and Wales. (6372–5.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION UNDER THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.

There are two organised science schools at Birmingham for ex-seventh standard scholars, one for boys, and the other for girls and boys. Gives details of the instruction and the number of pupils. (*MacCarthy*, 6376–80, 6485–505.)

There are no fees, and the scholars come from the industrial and middle classes indiscriminately. (*MacCarthy*, 6381–4.)

There are about 56,000 children in the board schools, and 24,000 in the voluntary schools. Standard V. and VI. are passed at a very early age now, and the children cannot go to work. (*MacCarthy*, 6542–6.)

This fact has led many children to remain at school longer and to go to the board secondary schools, or day continuation schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6547–51, 6604–6.)

Secondary schools under a board would require governing bodies and schemes. (*MacCarthy*, 6569–75.)

There is no objection felt on the part of elementary schools to children leaving at 10 or 11 for higher schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6582.)

RELATION OF BOARD SECONDARY TO ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Endowed secondary schools are not continuation schools for pupils who have passed through public elementary schools. Explains this. (*MacCarthy*, 6384, 6385.)

These schools should be open to all classes of pupils, and admitted by examination to ascertain the clever and average pupils. Scholarships to be given to the clever pupils. Gives statistics of pupils entering King Edward's School. (*MacCarthy*, 6386, 6387, 6424, 6468-85, 6508.)

There is room for both classes of school at Birmingham. Scholars from higher grade and board secondary schools and holders of county council scholarships are too old for endowed secondary schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6388, 6419–23, 6509–17, 6534–7, 6555.)

The city council of Birmingham are building a new first grade technical school, and give scholarships to the board secondary schools to be continued at the technical school. The classes are carried on temporarily in the Midland Institute. (*MacCarthy*, 6389–91.)

Staffordshire County Council awards scholarships which are used at Birmingham schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6392–4.)

Explains the policy of the Birmingham School Board with regard to the establishment of continuation schools for needs which cannot be met by endowed secondary schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6394–400, 6522–9.)

Boys at King Edward's School mostly take up a commercial employment. (*MacCarthy*, 6538–40.)

Would like all Secondary Education free. (*MacCarthy*, 6541.)

Continuation schools must be increased in number, and remain under the school board. (*MacCarthy*, 6552–4.)

The whole of the education system has worked very smoothly in Birmingham, and can be controlled by one authority. (*MacCarthy*, 6556–63.)

Gives the age at which boys should go from one school to another of a higher status. (*MacCarthy*, 6564–8.)

EFFECT OF SCIENCE AND ART GRANTS UPON SECONDARY EDUCATION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

The board secondary schools are supposed to cost the local rates nothing, and are dependent on the Science and Art grants. Explains how unsuitable is the syllabus of the Science and Art Department as a means of Secondary Education. (*MacCarthy*, 6401, 6402, 6407–10, 6447, 6448.)

The system of payment by results leads to the neglect of dull scholars and the pushing on of the clever children. (*MacCarthy*, 6403–6, 6506, 6507.)

Secondary schools should have a technical side, and not be carried on in separate schools, in the earlier stages. Overlapping is prevented by these means. (*MacCarthy*, 6411–8, 6518–21.)

The school boards should not be interfered with. (*MacCarthy*, 6425–9.)

The modifications that the Science and Art Department are proposing in its examinations will be very satisfactory. (*MacCarthy*, 6447–53.)

AN IDEAL SCHOOL BOARD.

Recommends a district authority to whom the question of additional Secondary Education supply should be submitted. Such an authority would be an ideal school board. (*MacCarthy*, 6430–5.)

This board should have charge of primary and Secondary Education, and be elected on different principles to those governing the election of the present school board. (*MacCarthy*, 6436–40, 6465–7.)

Describes its power and jurisdiction and its constitution. (*MacCarthy*, 6441–6.)

Failing the ideal school board, would like to see two school boards. Explains their duties. (*MacCarthy*, 6445, 6454–64.)

The board would be in connexion with the ratepayers and higher places of education, and the best men would be chosen to serve on it. (*MacCarthy*, 6576–8, 6581.)

Members of universities and university colleges ought to be represented on it. (*MacCarthy*, 6579, 6580.)

SCHOOL FEES IN RELATION TO COMPETITION BETWEEN TWO CLASSES OF SCHOOLS.

There should be no fees for education anywhere, though fees are charged in schools away from Birmingham. (*MacCarthy*, 6583–94.)

If fees must be charged the board secondary school fees must be lower than those of endowed secondary schools. (*MacCarthy*, 6595– .)

If the endowed schools suffer from lower fees in board schools they must die out and the board schools survive, but a different class would use the latter. (*MacCarthy*, 6596–603.)

BRUCE, The Rev. ROBERT, M.A., D.D.

Is a member of the Huddersfield School Board and a representative of the Association of School Boards. (6370, 6607.)

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Scholarships tenable at universities should be open to the country and not confined to one county. (*Bruce*, 6608, 6609, 6679–87, 6757–62, 6773–7.)

The examination of secondary schools should be conducted by men appointed by each large district or borough—or by the local examinations of Oxford and Cambridge. (*Bruce*, 6610–9, 6763–7.)

In some largely populated towns there are hardly any endowments, and none of any value. Good secondary schools should be provided in these localities. Gives instances. (*Bruce*, 6620–2, 6662, 6663, 6699, 6700.)

Does not agree with Mr. MacCarthy as to pushing on children of the working classes to higher schools as it unfits them for their position in after life. (*Bruce*, 6631.)

So long as a school is a good secondary school it is of no importance whether it is a board or endowed school. (*Bruce*, 6632.)

States the advantages and dangers of a university education. (*Bruce*, 6687, 6688.)

The dangers refer more to the older universities than to the new ones. (*Bruce*, 6753–6.)

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT REQUIRED FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Unless unendowed secondary schools may charge fees, an Imperial grant (as in Wales) must be given, equal to the sum raised in each locality. (*Bruce*, 6622–5, 6717–9, 6778, 6779.)

Gives particulars of the technical schools in Huddersfield and how they were founded; also the amounts subscribed locally and from the Government. (*Bruce*, 6626–30.)

Gives particulars of the new higher grade elementary school at Huddersfield, with the number of pupils and the position in life of their parents. The children of wealthy parents are sent away. (*Bruce*, 6671–8, 6715, 6716.)

The Imperial grant might be aided by a rate. (*Bruce*, 6779, 6780.)

The effect of the Science and Art grants on higher grade elementary schools is unsatisfactory, as it produces cramming and prevents attention being paid to languages and literature. Grants should be paid for these subjects. (*Bruce*, 6853–6.)

Children should leave elementary schools for higher grade elementary schools after passing the fourth standard. (*Bruce*, 6857.)

Would like to see the Education and Science and Art Departments amalgamated, so that the grants might be given on a better system. (*Bruce*, 6862, 6863.)

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

All education should be under one board to act for a sufficiently large area. Each parish or district to be under a school board area. Large county boroughs to be an area. (*Bruce*, 6633–6, 6730, 6781–3.)

In Huddersfield, would not object to members of the municipal council and experts on the school board forming the local authority for education. (*Bruce*, 6637–40, 6695–8.)

Would charge fees for Secondary Education, leaving one-third of the places free. The expenses to be met by a rate, and scholarships to be similarly provided. (*Bruce*, 6701–5.)

Is opposed to the system of not charging fees for higher grade elementary schools. (*Bruce*, 6706.)

Secondary schools proper ought to be nearly self-supporting. (*Bruce*, 6707.)

Would abolish the cumulative vote, and only eligible people should be elected. (*Bruce*, 6730–41.)

Considers the school board a better educational authority than the town council. (*Bruce*, 6741–52.)

Higher grade elementary schools should be established wherever they are required. (*Bruce*, 6852.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Suggests that in rural districts Secondary Education may be given to advanced pupils in elementary or private schools by the headmaster, under certain regulations, and Government grants paid on them. (*Bruce*, 6641–6, 6664–70, 6729, 6784.)

This work might begin before the seventh standard was reached. (*Bruce*, 6647.)

County councils and other educational authorities should give scholarships and travelling expenses for these pupils to proceed to higher schools. (*Bruce*, 6648–51.)

Scholarships ought to be given to efficient private and proprietary schools if under inspection. (*Bruce*, 6652, 6653.)

Old grammar or endowed schools should be modernised, and make more liberal provision for pupils from elementary schools, by reduction of fees or scholarships, or be taken over by the educational authority. (*Bruce*, 6654, 6708–14, 6763–72.)

In wealthy or adjacent small towns, two or more parishes might by a rate establish a good secondary school. (*Bruce*, 6654, 6692–4.)

Itinerant teachers to be utilised for higher grade elementary and secondary schools and technical institutes. (*Bruce*, 6654–6, 6689–91.)

Does not object to mixed classes, but prefers a separation of the sexes. (*Bruce*, 6657–61.)

In large towns technical instruction must be separate from literary, but in rural districts they may be combined. (*Bruce*, 6723–5.)

A teacher in a rural district is not necessarily inferior in qualifications to an urban teacher. Would like to see many having higher attainments. In Huddersfield teachers taking a degree get an increased salary on doing so. (*Bruce*, 6726–8.)

Explains the effect the Dick and Milne Bequests have had on schools in Scotland; similar schemes might attract better teachers in England. (*Bruce*, 6785–8.)

FURTHER STEPS REQUIRED TO REMOVE DENOMINATIONAL RESTRICTIONS.

Objects strongly to the rule that headmaster must be in Holy Orders, still more that he must be a member of the Church of England. (*Bruce*, 6789–92, 6802.)

Would like all schools to be undenominational and thrown open to every one. But would not disturb old endowments. (*Bruce*, 6793–8.)

Would abolish all religious tests in endowed schools and forbid them in new or rate-aided schools. The conscience clause is not sufficient. (*Bruce*, 6799–801.)

The Endowed Schools Act has retained, in many cases, restrictions that ought to have been abolished. Gives instances. (*Bruce*, 6803–16.)

Would not disqualify a clergyman from being a headmaster. (*Bruce*, 6817, 6858–61.)

Clause 18 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, stipulates that in certain cases a master must be a member of the Church of England, but not that he must be in Holy Orders. (*Bruce*, 6818, 6819.)

Opposes all theological tests to applicants for teacherships in rate-aided secondary schools. (*Bruce*, 6820.)

Endowments should be opened out to the country irrespective of denomination on account of the change of religious beliefs. Explains his meaning. (*Bruce*, 6837–51.)

LEAVING EXAMINATIONS AND INSPECTIONS.

Except for scholarships, degrees, or certificates, would not recommend leaving examinations in primary or secondary schools. (*Bruce*, 6821–5.)

Inspections and examinations produce monotony and arbitrary uniformity of subject and curriculum. They have a deadening effect on the scholars. (*Bruce*, 6826–8, 6836.)

All schools, public, endowed, and private, should be inspected periodically, but not necessarily annually, both as regards qualifications and buildings. (*Bruce*, 6829–34.)

Inspection might be by both central and local inspectors. (*Bruce*, 6835.)

CONSTITUTION AND AREA OF DISTRICT AUTHORITY.

The area should be either a whole county, two or more counties, or a portion of a county so as to give a sufficient area. The authority should be elected for the purpose, and have various representatives of educational institutions and schools. (*Bruce*, 6864, 6866–70, 6880.)

Government should aid in providing new schools. (*Bruce*, 6865.)

Does not recommend representatives from the universities unless they are resident in the area. (*Bruce*, 6871, 6872, 6874–7.)

Is opposed to ex-officio governors. Wishes to have an impartial governing board. (*Bruce*, 6878, 6879.)

The central education board should be under a Minister responsible to Parliament. (*Bruce*, 6880–5.)

University classes and lectures are useful, but not to be relied on for Secondary Education. (*Bruce*, 6886, 6889–97.)

Existing efficient private schools must be regarded when providing new schools. (*Bruce*, 6887.)

The universities should be represented on the central education board. (*Bruce*, 6888.)

MOSS, Mr. JOHN F.

Is clerk to the Sheffield School Board, a member of the Council of Sheffield Technical School, and a member of the Association of School Boards. (6898–904.)

Is in favour of the training and registration of teachers. (7243–5.)

SHEFFIELD SCHOOL BOARD: CENTRAL HIGHER SCHOOL.

The board has established a higher grade elementary school for boys and girls, in which Secondary Education alone is given. (*Moss*, 6905–9, 7189, 7190.)

Describes the subjects taught, beginning from Standard VI. to ex-Standard VII. during the three years of school life there. (*Moss*, 6910, 7191–6.)

Instruction is given in Secondary Education, but more attention is given to the scientific side. (*Moss*, 6911.)

The school is entirely free, no fees being charged. (*Moss*, 6912, 6913, 6916, 6917.)

Pupils enter at 10 years and remain to 13 or 14. Some stay until 16 or 17. (*Moss*, 6914, 6915.)

The school corresponds more to a second grade school. (*Moss*, 6919–21.)

The scientific instruction is developed more than the literary side, owing to the large grants that can be earned from the Science and Art Department. (*Moss*, 6922–6, 7039–42, 7325, 7326.)

The deficiency of expenses not covered by the grants is defrayed out of the rates. Gives the amount so levied and the grants. (*Moss*, 6927–9, 7210–6.)

The school supplies a need which could not be otherwise provided. (*Moss*, 6930.)

Describes the scholarships at the disposal of the school board, and the source from which they are derived. Gross yearly value, 250*l*. They are awarded by competition without regard to the parents' condition. (*Moss*, 7024–36, 7030, 7246, 7247, 7249.)

Out of the technical grant the board offers free places to some students in the evening science and art classes, but no scholarships. (*Moss*, 7037, 7238*a*.)

Teachers are disinclined to part with their brightest scholars to go to higher schools; one board for Primary and Secondary Education would stop that feeling. (*Moss*, 7043–6.)

Gives the present number of pupils in the school, and their positions. (*Moss*, 7197–200.)

There is no accommodation for more scholars. (*Moss*, 7201–3.)

It is proposed to establish more schools of this class in Sheffield. (*Moss*, 7204–9.)

Further scholarships ought to be provided (*Moss*, 7247*a*, 7248.)

Is in favour of fees being charged in secondary schools. (*Moss*, 7287–93, 7356.)

Thinks 5*l*. to 6*l*. a year would be sufficient fee in State or rate-aided schools. This would mean two-thirds of the expense being defrayed out of rates or taxes. (*Moss*, 7347–52.)

Imperial funds would be better than rates, but believes the ratepayers would not object to the rate. (*Moss*, 7353.)

Half rates and half Imperial grant would solve the question. (*Moss*, 7354, 7355.)

STATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SHEFFIELD WHEN CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED.

Describes the want of instruction in science prior to the establishment of the higher grade board school. The existing schools then were the grammar school, the Wesley Proprietary College, and a few private schools, but few of these are in existence. (*Moss*, 6930–34, 7315–7.)

The grammar school has had its endowment augmented, and scholarships provided by the town trustees and city council. (*Moss*, 6934–6, 6939, 7317.)

The council is now represented on the governing body. (*Moss*, 6937, 6938.)

The school ought to have 2,000*l*. to 3,000*l*. spent on it to bring it up to modern requirements. (*Moss*, 6938.)

The council receives about 5,400*l*. from the local taxation grant and raises 1,065*l*. under the Technical Instruction Acts by a farthing rate. (*Moss*, 6940–1.)

Hands in a paper showing the number of students under science instruction under the school board for 1871, 1874, and 1893, and the number at the central higher school in 1893. (*Moss*, 6941–5.)

There is now a fully-equipped technical school with laboratories and plant supported out of the technical instruction grant at a cost of nearly 4,000*l*. a year. (*Moss*, 6946–9, 7225–9.)

It is governed by the city council and the promoters. (*Moss*, 6950, 7225–9.)

There is also an efficient high school for girls established by the Girls' Public Day School Company. (*Moss*, 6950–2.)

The central higher grade board school cost 52,000*l*. for site and building and 29,000*l*. for laboratories, workshops, and lecture rooms. (*Moss*, 6952–5.)

Mentions the successes of the students. (*Moss*, 6955.)

Very few of the wealthy and middle classes send their sons to the grammar school, and some city councillors send their sons to the central higher board school. (*Moss*, 6956, 6957.)

The grammar school ought to be developed, but the school board has not taken steps to get the governors to improve it. (*Moss*, 6958–63.)

Not many pupils go to the universities from the grammar school. (*Moss*, 6964, 6966.)

Gives the constitution of the governing body of the grammar school, and the number of scholars. (*Moss*, 7318–24.)

The deficiency of Secondary Education might account for the want of success of Firth College as compared with other colleges. (*Moss*, 7327–30.)

There are several good private schools for girls in Sheffield, one of which serves as a preparatory school to the high school. There is room for all. (*Moss*, 7364–7.)

The school board uses the Ladies Council (Yorkshire) for cooking, dairy work, &c., by getting teachers. (*Moss*, 7368.)

THE SCHOOL BOARD RECONSTITUTED SHOULD BE THE AUTHORITY FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN SHEFFIELD.

There should be a larger board, with power of co-optation, to include educational experts, and the cumulative vote abolished. Eligible men would then come forward to serve on the board for Primary and Secondary Education. (*Moss*, 6967–76, 6979, 7089–95, 7118–38, 7251–6, 7260, 7331–7, 7359–63.)

The two branches could be better managed by one body. (*Moss*, 6977, 6978, 7231–3, 7257–9, 7294–6.)

The present board consists of 15 members, and not more than five members should be co-opted. (*Moss*, 6979–82.)

Firth College ought to be represented on the new board. (*Moss*, 7007.)

Sheffield should be a distinct area, with no relation to the West Riding, though scholars from the Riding come to Sheffield. (*Moss*, 7008–10, 7303, 7304.)

The new board should be represented on the governing body of the grammar school, as the school board is at present. (*Moss*, 7011–3, 7338, 7339.)

If the grammar school received aid from the central board for Sheffield, it ought to be controlled by inspection. (*Moss*, 7014, 7340.)

The grammar school might be aided by a rate, and no objection would be raised by the ratepayers, though the private schools might object. (*Moss*, 7015–7, 7234–6.)

The central higher board school has not interfered with the private schools. (*Moss*, 7018–24.)

Schemes for new schools should be submitted to the central authority. (*Moss*, 7139.)

The central authority should have control over the whole field of education, and grants might thus come to be paid for literary instruction. Has no objection to the mode of distributing science and art grants. (*Moss*, 7140–5.)

Approves of university representation on the new boards. (*Moss*, 7271–5.)

The county council technical instruction committee consists of 15 members. The county council has 64 members. The council has representatives on governing bodies aided by grants, but has not any co-opted members. (*Moss*, 7297–302.)

Would object to an assessor from the central authority being a member of the board with powers to advise and vote, and objects also to *ex-officio* members. (*Moss*, 7343–6.)

RELATION OF EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY TO TOWN COUNCIL.

The town council should be represented on the educational authority, but prefers an elected body for this purpose. (*Moss*, 6983–7.)

The authority should have the control of all money for education, whether primary, secondary, or technical. (*Moss*, 6988–90, 6996, 7108–17.)

There is no fear of needless competition between the town council's school and the central higher grade board school; overlapping there must be to a certain extent, but not waste necessarily. (*Moss*, 6991–5, 6997, 6998, 7097–103.)

Mentions the secondary schools and institutes that receive aid out of the technical instruction grant, and the conditions under which the town council contributes to the school board for this purpose. (*Moss*, 6999–7006.)

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION THE BEST AREA OUTSIDE THE COUNTY BOROUGHS.

A county is, as a rule, too large for an educational area. Recommends parliamentary divisions as the best area. (*Moss*, 7046–148, 7047–56, 7237–9, 7285, 7286.)

Anticipates no difficulty from the political feeling in the divisions. (*Moss*, 7057.)

County boroughs should be excluded from the division. (*Moss*, 7058–60, 7305–7.)

Each district should have a board to control primary and secondary education, and parishes without school boards should be under the district board. (*Moss*, 7061–7, 7149–63, 7175–88, 7241, 7242.)

The educational authority would be composed of managers of various schools. (*Moss*, 7068, 7069.)

There should be a central education authority for the whole country, with a Cabinet Minister at its head. (*Moss*, 7071.)

Elementary schools must be inspected and examined, and secondary schools must be inspected. (*Moss*, 7072–4, 7261–70.)

Each secondary school should have a technical side, and where the demand for technical instruction is not great, such districts should have a school on the German system. (*Moss*, 7075, 7076, 7369–74.)

Owing to the introduction of free elementary education, the small endowments of elementary schools should be used for scholarships from elementary to higher schools, or as apprenticeship charities. (*Moss*, 7077–82, 7276–84.)

Reads resolution passed by the Association of School Boards as to formation of district boards for educational purposes. (*Moss*, 7083–5.)

Would not interfere with grammar schools beyond seeing that they were efficient. (*Moss*, 7086–8.)

The Grammar School, Sheffield, has an endowment drawn from ground rents. (*Moss*, 7104–6.)

In boroughs the secondary schools would have to be graded, but in rural districts one such school would suffice. (*Moss*, 7164–6.)

Sheffield would have one board for the whole borough, not one for each division. (*Moss*, 7167–74.)

Elementary education is necessary to carry scholars to the higher grade elementary schools. Ex-seventh standard scholars could not go to the grammar school, as the curriculum is unsuited to them as at present constituted. (*Moss*, 7308–14.)

ANTHONY, Rev. F. E., M.A.

Is chairman of the Plymouth School Board, and is a member of the Association of School Boards. (7375.)

Is connected with the Plymouth Town Council, and is acquainted with the working of the technical school there. (7376.)

PLYMOUTH SCHOOL BOARD; FREE HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.

Explains how the demand for higher education arose in Plymouth, which ended in forming a higher grade elementary school in the boys' department of one of the large schools. (*Anthony*, 7377–80.)

The school having proved a success, a permanent building is to be provided for boys and girls, free of all fees. (*Anthony*, 7380, 7381.)

All the board schools are free in Plymouth. (*Anthony*, 7382.)

DEFICIENT SUPPLY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN PLYMOUTH.

The higher grade board school does not meet the entire wants of Plymouth, and a separate school for Secondary Education is required. (*Anthony*, 7383.)

There are a good many private schools and an endowed school (the endowment being very small) capable of receiving 60 or 70 boys, and this is insufficient to meet the wants of the town. (*Anthony*, 7384–7.)

DEVONSHIRE TOO LARGE AN AREA FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Devonshire is equivalent to three counties, and has a population of 600,000. There are three county boroughs beside large towns in it. (*Anthony*, 7389–93.)

The area required for educational authorities should be large enough to make the burden of expense fairly easy. (*Anthony*, 7294.)

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION PREFERRED.

The parliamentary divisions would make the best areas for educational boards, broken up into wards, each contributing their quota of members. (*Anthony*, 7395.)

This would secure members of experience to serve on the boards. (*Anthony*, 7396, 7397.)

The best plan would be to have secondary schools within 10 miles of each other, if this scheme were practicable. (*Anthony*, 7398, 7399.)

ADDITIONAL POWER NEEDED TO DEAL WITH ENDOWMENTS.

The usefulness of elementary endowments is not so great as it was, partly owing to free education. (*Anthony*, 10,442, 10,443.)

Additional powers are required, to be vested in the school board of the town or borough, to investigate how endowments are applied, and submit the result to the central authority for settlement. (*Anthony*, 10,444–51.)

FUTURE APPLICATION OF ENDOWMENTS FOR ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Explains a scheme for utilising endowments for the education of children of indigent parents by means of scholarships, which was originally drawn up for Plymouth before free education was adopted. (*Anthony*, 10,452–60.)

The scheme has never been revived, and the endowments of the schools are used to provide board and lodging for the children as well as education. (*Anthony*, 10,461–7.)

Scholarships for higher places of education would be a better method for using the endowments than board and lodging at school, but the school board cannot take the initiative in diverting the endowments. (*Anthony*, 10,468–75, 10,593.)

Some of the endowments being of a denominational character, there may be opposition to their being diverted to other purposes. (*Anthony*, 10,594, 10,595.)

The educational authority should be elected to carry out a measure of this sort. (*Anthony*, 10,596–8.)

PLYMOUTH HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

Is at present a branch of another school, but a building is being built for boys and girls of the fifth standard and upwards. (*Anthony*, 10,476–81.)

This district is large and scattered, and teachers do not like losing the promising pupils who would go to the higher grade elementary schools. (*Anthony*, 10,482, 10,483.)

There are higher grade elementary schools at Devonport and Stonehouse. Gives the populations. The authorities of the three towns are averse to any amalgamation scheme. (*Anthony*, 10,484–9.)

Gives the number of ex-standard children, and the number of children in the voluntary and board schools at Plymouth. (*Anthony*, 10,490–7.)

A member of the board acts as manager of the schools upon whom all responsibility rests, and he carries out the board's regulations. (*Anthony*, 10,574–6.)

RELATION OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN PLYMOUTH.

Describes the provision of secondary schools in Plymouth and their accommodation. (*Anthony*, 10,498–500, 10,502, 10,592, 10,609.)

They are not affected by the higher grade elementary school at present. (*Anthony*, 10,501, 10,610, 10,611.)

There are no fees for scholars in the higher grade elementary school. The deficiency in the cost of education over the grants earned is paid by the school board out of rates. (*Anthony*, 10,503–20.)

There is a science and art and technical school, which is supported out of the local taxation grant from the borough council. (*Anthony*, 10,521–6.)

Gives the fees charged at this school for day and night classes. (*Anthony*, 10,527.)

This school does not compete with the grammar school, but is likely to do so as regards the free school. Gives particulars. (*Anthony*, 10,528–36.)

The borough council has not aided the grammar school by grants. (*Anthony*, 10,537, 10,538.)

The borough council gives the whole of its educational fund to the maintenance of the technical school, and none to the school board or other schools. (*Anthony*, 10,539–43.)

Thinks the school board would manage the technical school better than the council does, being more interested in education. (*Anthony*, 10,544–7.)

There are some scholarships founded by the science school committee tenable there, and some private scholarships founded by the governors of the Plymouth College for boys to be held there, but none given by the local authority. (*Anthony*, 10,548–51.)

There are free evening continuation schools under the school board, which it is hoped will increase in numbers shortly. At present there are 700 scholars. (*Anthony*, 10,552–8.)

Charging fees would not increase numbers, and having free education in the borough all schools under the board must be free. (*Anthony*, 10,559–63.)

Regards higher grade elementary schools as a passage to superior schools for promising children, though for the majority they are the finishing point of education. (*Anthony*, 10,564, 10,565.)

For removal to secondary schools children should be selected by examination. (*Anthony*, 10,566–8.)

EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Approves of the university local examinations, but prefers examiners sent down by the universities. Gives reasons. (*Anthony*, 10,569, 10,622.)

For young scholars "surprise" visits are better than periodical examinations, but for older scholars they should be examined in passages which have not been specially prepared beforehand. (*Anthony*, 10,570–2, 10,623.)

This should be supplemented by oral examination. (*Anthony*, 10,573.)

The examination of schools receiving Government grants should be in hands of one central educational body. (*Anthony*, 10,624–7.)

The schools should be certified as well conducted and the teachers duly qualified. This entails a register of teachers. (*Anthony*, 10,628–33.)

PLYMOUTH TECHNICAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The committee consists of 16 members, nine being members of the town council. Some were members of the Jubilee Committee who gave the school, and an eminent teacher was added. (*Anthony*, 10,581–3.)

The committee has entire management of the school, appointment of teachers, &c., but the council has the right to overrule the committee on any point, but this is never exercised. (*Anthony*, 10,584–91.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Elementary teachers compare favourably with university men in the art of teaching. All should receive two years' training. (*Anthony*, 10,599–608.)

Inspectors should have served as teachers prior to their appointments. (*Anthony*, 10,612–4.)

All teachers should be graduates of a university, or hold a certificate of qualification. (*Anthony*, 10,640–5.)

Teachers for secondary schools should have the same practical training in school management and method that primary teachers undergo in a training college. (*Anthony*, 10,647–9.)

ONE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

There should be one authority in each district to control Primary and Secondary Education, and thinks the school board with enlarged powers should be the authority. (*Anthony*, 10,615–21, 10,634–8.)

Does not approve of co-optation of members. (*Anthony*, 10,619–21, 10,639.)

STORR, Mr. F., B.A.

Is chief master of the modern side of the Merchant Taylors' School and represents the Teachers' Guild. (7375–7.)

GARROD, Mr. HERBERT B., M.A.

Is general secretary of the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland. (7378.)

THE TEACHERS' GUILD, COMPOSITION AND OBJECTS.

The guild is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1867, and subsequent Acts. It has a membership of 4,400, men and women. Explains its objects and the work it undertakes. (*Garrod*, 7379–92.)

The total number of teachers of all classes is over 200,000, exclusive of the universities. (*Garrod*, 7393*a*–5*a*.)

There are 29 branches of the guild, two of which are in the colonies. The idea is to bring local teachers together. The colonial branches have about 124 members in all. (*Storr and Garrod*, 7396*a*–404.)

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Act prejudicially on many schools, for they encourage specialisation in classics, modern languages, or say, science subjects, &c., to the exclusion of general progress in other subjects. (*Storr*, 7405–7.)

Suggests as a remedy, an examination in general subjects as a qualification, and after that award the scholarship for eminence in one particular line. (*Storr*, 7408–9.)

Thirty years ago, scholarships were awarded after a student had entered college, and was examined in general subjects; now they are generally given for one subject. Prefers the former system. (*Storr*, 7410–8.)

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS BY THE UNIVERSITIES.

The joint board's system of examinations and those of schools examined by an accredited member of a university, have worked, on the whole, exceedingly well. Prefers joint board to the individual examiner or the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations. Gives reasons. (*Storr*, 7419–27.)

Examination should be made more into a profession by itself. Knows some examiners who are quite unfit for the duties they undertake. (*Storr*, 7428–9.)

Recommends a regular trained staff of examiners, similar to the system of the Civil Service Commission. A young don is not, as a rule, qualified to conduct an examination. (*Storr*, 7430–4.)

Oral examination should form part of every examination. Gives reasons. (*Storr*, 7435–8.)

Public and ex-schoolmasters might form a staff of examiners. (*Storr*, 7439–45.)

THE GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

Schools should be graded, and the curriculum adapted to the age of the pupils at the time of leaving. (*Storr*, 7446.)

If leaving at 16, Greek should be excluded, and possibly Latin. If at 15, both subjects should be excluded. Boys cannot get any benefit from Latin at that age. He has gained this experience as an examiner for the College of Preceptors. (*Storr*, 7447–51.)

French should be learnt before Latin in the case of young boys. It is easier, and more progress can be made than with Latin in the early stages. (*Storr*, 7452–8.)

PUBLIC PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Such schools are not required. A preparatory class in the public schools would be sufficient. (*Storr*, 7459, 7460.)

Would like to see first grade schools established that would be capable of dealing with boys coming from board schools. (*Storr*, 7461–4, 7605–11.)

COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The system works badly on the whole as regards the public schools, because scholarships are given almost entirely for classics, and special attention is given to this subject at the preparatory schools to the exclusion of languages and literature. (*Storr*, 7465–71, 7618, 7619.)

This excludes the sons of poorer parents, because they cannot pay the high tuition fees of the preparatory schools. (*Storr*, 7472–4.)

This special cramming has an injurious effect on the boys. Recommends a poverty test. (*Storr*, 7475–80, 7639, 7640.)

Bursaries should be established to maintain the sons of poor men at these schools. (*Storr*, 7481, 7482.)

Latin and Greek should not be subjects for examinations in competition for scholars under 13. Would substitute modern languages for Greek always, and in some cases for Latin. (*Storr*, 7483–8.)

Would abolish all tied scholarships. (*Storr*, 7558–65, 7578.)

The value of scholarships might be arranged so as normally to cover the tuition fee, further help being given according to circumstances, and the names of successful candidates should not be published. (*Storr*, 7620, 7621.)

LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

Should be conducted by the masters of the schools with an outside assessor, as is done in Germany, and should be passed by all scholars. (*Storr*, 7489, 7490.)

They should eventually take the place of the various entrance examinations to the professions as well as to the Universities. (*Storr*, 7491–504, 7593.)

INSPECTION.

This should consist of audit of the accounts, the inspection of the buildings and plant, the staff, and other matters connected with a school. It might be undertaken by a central department. (*Storr*, 7505, 7506.)

Educational inspection should be separated from sanitary inspection. (*Storr*, 7507.)

It is impossible to entrust the inspection of schools, &c. to a local sanitary inspector; it must be carried out by a central authority, but the local sanitary inspectors might inspect buildings and drainage. (*Storr*, 7508–16.)

In case of complaint or dissatisfaction the central department might send down their own inspector to report on a school, whose report should be accepted as final. (*Storr*, 7517.)

Reports of inspectors should be accessible to the parents of scholars. (*Storr*, 7518.)

The great public schools would not be placed under the county councils, as they are local only in name. They might benefit by sanitary inspection, however. (*Storr*, 7519–21.)

DISTRICT AND CENTRAL AUTHORITIES.

To form district councils the localities must take the initiative through the county councils, who should be compelled to add to the technical committees a number of experts. Then they can be entrusted with the work of organising Secondary Education and schools. (*Storr*, 7532–5, 7575–7, 7583.)

The central educational board should be presided over by a Minister to deal with Higher, Secondary, and Primary Education. (*Storr*, 7536–44, 7567, 7585–8; *Garrod*, 7699.)

The members of the council should be paid, and be responsible to the Minister. (*Storr*, 7568–74, 7589.)

Would prefer a new authority for Secondary and Elementary Education to the county council committee. (*Storr*, 7583, 7584, 7590.)

The central authority should have power to enforce alterations in the curriculum of a school, even in the case of the public schools, if required; and the curriculum should not be left in the hands of one man. (*Storr*, 7522–5.)

SECONDARY EDUCATION, PROVISION FOR.

Some subsidy will be required in addition to the Local Taxation Grants. Hopes to see Secondary Education free. (*Storr*, 7594, 7595.)

In rural districts promising boys must be sent to schools in the towns by providing bursaries, or by adding a secondary branch to a primary school. (*Storr*, 7596, 7597.)

SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

The tenure of office of assistant masters is too uncertain. After two years' probation, should be dismissed by governing bodies for misconduct or inefficiency only. (*Storr*, 7545–7.)

The salaries of headmasters and assistants are disproportionate. Both should have pensions. Pensions might be paid out of joint contributions of masters and governing bodies, or out of rates. (*Storr*, 7548–54.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

If efficient, or capable of becoming so, to be preserved and placed on a register of schools. Explains the conditions, which include teaching staff and examinations. (*Garrod*, 7661–7, 7670, 7671.)

The cost of examinations to be borne by the schools examined. (*Garrod*, 7668.)

Explains the views of the guild as to protecting the efficient private schools against competition by schools started by local authorities. (*Garrod*, 7669, 7672–7, 7693–6.)

It should be compulsory that scholarships be tenable in registered private schools. (*Garrod*, 7678–83.)

Private schools have benefited education by introducing kindergarten methods and the Slöyd system. (*Garrod*, 7705–10.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

The Teachers' Guild is in favour of one general register for all teachers, and separate registers for each branch. That was the opinion of the Select Committee, though it is questioned by other educational bodies. (*Garrod*, 7643–50; *Storr*, 7653.)

The register would contain the qualifications of every teacher, and would show his degree or certificate, in support of his fitness or absence of qualification. (*Storr*, 7654.)

Private teachers and governesses should be included in the registration, in the interests of the State. (*Garrod*, 7655–6.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

If not separate colleges for primary and secondary teachers, there should be separate courses. A graduate without training would outstrip a pupil teacher. Prefers separate colleges. Theory and practice should go together. (*Storr*, 7528–31, 7651–2.)

The minimum period for training should be one year. Personally thinks separate colleges would be self-supporting, though the Guild thinks some aid would be required. (*Garrod*, 7657–60.)

BEALE, Miss.

Is principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham. (7828–8.)

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS IN DIFFERENT SCHOOLS.

The same teacher should be employed to give instruction in the higher subjects throughout the same district. Thus efficient teaching would be secured to small schools which cannot now afford to maintain specialists. (*Beale*, 7840–3, 7851–4.)

Special teachers might give instruction both in boys' schools and girls' schools. Each school would still retain its own governing body; the identification of governing bodies to be deprecated as tending to assimilate the education of girls to that of boys. (*Beale*, 7844–50, 7855–8.)

KIND OF SECONDARY EDUCATION SUITABLE FOR GIRLS.

Boys are obliged by the present scholarship system to begin a scientific training early, their future career also requires scientific training more frequently than is the case with girls. (*Beale*, 7885–90.)

Girls should defer the study of classics and mathematics until their minds are more fully developed. (*Beale*, 7864–70.)

Classics can be taken up successfully by older girls. Many Cheltenham students take Greek for the London Intermediate Arts after one year's study. Earlier education should be based on English, French, history, and the sciences of observation. (*Beale*, 7870–84.)

PREPARATION OF GIRLS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS UNSATISFACTORY.

Girls who enter Cheltenham College between the ages of 10 and 14 come chiefly from small private schools, and are very badly prepared. Their chief fault is inaccuracy. (*Beale*, 7891–6, 7956.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Trained teachers are preferable to untrained, and command higher salaries. (*Beale*, 7950–5, 7999–8001.)

Training should be carried on in a large school rather than in a training college, because of the greater opportunity afforded by the school for practical work. In training colleges students are dependent upon practising schools, where they cannot judge of the results of their work. (*Beale*, 7916–8, 7970–2.)

Want of suitable practising schools forms objection to day training colleges in connexion with university colleges. (*Beale*, 8017–20.)

Training course should include one year of chiefly theoretical, and a second year of chiefly practical work. (*Beale*, 7904.)

Theory of education should include physiology and mental science; practical work should at first be confined to watching and assisting experienced teachers. (*Beale*, 7905–11.)

Children would not suffer, because mistress of method would see that teaching given was efficient. (*Beale*, 7971–3.)

Degree in education might be given after a two years' course, on the result of an examination in theory and practice.

Training department at Cheltenham now includes 58 students, many of whom are being trained as kindergarten teachers. (*Beale*, 7923–5.)

PRESENT SYSTEM OF SCHOLARSHIPS UNSATISFACTORY.

Present system encourages mercenary motives; robs poorer schools of their pupils; is injurious to young children. (*Beale*, 7926–9, 7931–5, 7968, 7969.)

Selection of promising children by head masters and mistresses should take the place of competitive examination. Selected candidates might be examined afterwards. (*Beale*, 7936–41.)

A statement of circumstances should be required from all candidates for scholarships, or scholarships of small value might be offered unconditionally and their value increased if necessary. (*Beale*, 7932, 7975–8.)

Desirable that endowments should gradually be partially diverted to form one central fund, and the scholarships granted out of this fund should be tenable at any approved school. (*Beale*, 7929, 7984, 7994.)

Existing endowments, if properly distributed, should be sufficient to render Secondary Education self-supporting. Efficient education can be given for 12*l*. a head per annum, or in large schools for 10*l*. (*Beale*, 7991–8.)

More scholarships needed to take girls from secondary schools to universities. (*Beale*, 7942–4.)

If children from elementary schools are ultimately to proceed to the universities, they must enter a secondary school at an early age. (*Beale*, 7981–3.)

Details as to numbers, fees, and social status of pupils at Cheltenham College. The college does not desire State aid for itself or State control. (*Beale*, 7960–5, 7989, 7990, 8002, 8003, 8021–4.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AT CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.

General religious instruction on Church of England lines given to all pupils. More distinctive teaching confined to confirmation classes. (*Beale*, 8025–9, 8033–46, 8053–8.)

No conscience clause, and all regular pupils are obliged to receive religious instruction. Special examiner for religious knowledge who is generally a clergyman. (*Beale*, 8034–9, 8047–50.)

Boarders at liberty to attend their own place of worship. (*Beale*, 8059, 8060.)

Teachers are appointed without regard to religious opinions, but only members of Church of England may give religious instruction. (*Beale*, 8051–3.)

No theological test should be imposed on teachers in schools aided by public money. (*Beale*, 8061.)

BOWDEN, Mr. C.

Is headmaster of the Wesleyan Schools at Gateshead-on-Tyne, and represents the National Union of Teachers. (8063–7.)

MACNAMARA, Mr. T. J.

Is chairman of the secondary and technical education committee of the executive of the National Union of Teachers. (8069, 8070.)

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

Includes 26,000 members who are engaged in about equal proportions in voluntary and board schools. (*Bowden*, 8067, 8068, 8978, 8979.)

ONE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

National Union of Teachers desires one local authority for Primary and Secondary Education; gives reasons. (*Bowden*, 8078, 8079.)

AREA OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Area of local authority should coincide with that of the administrative counties created by the Local Government Act of 1888. They might be either sub-divided or amalgamated, as case required. (*Bowden*, 8081, 8955, 8956.)

Where the whole county is too large, Mr. Bowden is personally in favour of taking the parliamentary divisions. (*Bowden*, 8082–93, 8955.)

Arrangements for co-operation must be made between the counties and the towns, as towns are the natural centres of education. (*Bowden*, 8904–7.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR COUNTY BOROUGH.

Board of education in county boroughs to consist of a majority of persons elected by the ratepayers, the remainder to be representatives of the various educational institutions of the locality; gives Newcastle as example. (*Bowden*, 8104–16.)

Representatives of educational institutions to be chosen partly by the whole body of registered teachers, partly by governing bodies. The representatives of the ratepayers, being in the majority, will control expenditure. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 9014–26.)

If institutions to be represented are too numerous for direct representation they must be represented indirectly. Members must not all retire at once, as this would prevent continuity of policy. (*Bowden*, 8117–28.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN A COUNTY.

The county authority should consist of a majority of persons elected *ad hoc* by the ratepayers, and of representatives of educational institutions.

County council, or persons nominated by them, unsuitable, because they do not possess the requisite knowledge of education. (*Bowden*, 8132–7.)

Powers of county councils under Technical Instruction Acts should be transferred to the new educational authority. No special representation of county council necessary. (*Bowden*, 8133, 8134, 8137–54.)

Mr. Macnamara objects to election of representatives *ad hoc* as impracticable, and prefers to elect the local authority entirely from existing local institutions. (*Macnamara*, 8191.)

These would include the town council and local educational institutions. The body thus formed should have power to issue precepts upon the local rating authority. (*Macnamara*, 8192–4.)

School boards, as at present constituted, could not be entrusted with the control of Secondary Education. Even in Scotland, where there is a strong public opinion in favour of education, the work of the burgh school boards is not universally regarded as satisfactory. (*Macnamara*, 8194*a*, 8195.)

If Secondary Education were made entirely free the general progress of education would be retarded, but it cannot be self-supporting and efficient without great sacrifice on the part of parents and teachers. (*Macnamara*, 8197–200, 8972.)

POWERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Board of education to control all the education in its district. It will, therefore, absorb functions of existing school boards. Voluntary schools to retain their present management, subject to control of the board. (*Bowden*, 8155–8.)

Board of education should be empowered to levy rates for the purposes of Secondary Education up to a certain extent. (*Bowden*, 8159.)

School buildings and the elementary stages of education should be supplied free to all; education other than elementary may be self-supporting, provided that a sufficient number of free places are provided in all secondary schools. (*Bowden*, 8159–68.)

Endowed and private schools should be recognised as forming part of the educational supply of the district, and the central authority should act as arbitrator in case of disputes between the local authority and the governing bodies of endowed schools. (*Bowden*, 8989.)

KIND OF SECONDARY EDUCATION MOST NEEDED.

Few, if any, additional first grade schools needed. Only some 3,000 persons proceed to the universities each year, and existing schools provide sufficiently for their needs. (*Bowden*, 8169–71.)

Kind of education needed is of the type now given in higher grade elementary schools; in many parts of the country provision for such instruction is entirely lacking. (*Bowden*, 8169, 9045, 9046.)

HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: THEIR DEPENDENCE ON SCIENCE AND ART GRANTS UNSATISFACTORY.

Higher grade elementary schools are now almost entirely dependent on grants from the Science and Art Department. Hence subjects on which grants can be earned are taught to the exclusion of literary subject. (*Macnamara and Bowden*, 8027, 8028, 8172.)

Grants should be given for modern languages and commercial subjects. Possible that these subjects could be made self-supporting, but no need for it. (*Bowden*, 8173–82.)

PROVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

Secondary Education can be best provided in rural districts by the addition of a higher class to the ordinary elementary school, on the plan of the Dick Bequest schools in Banff and Aberdeen. (*Bowden*, 8183–5.)

One or more teachers in village schools should be capable of giving advanced instruction and should be paid on that understanding. (*Bowden*, 8186, 8187.)

These graded schools need not supersede a central county school to which the most promising children might be sent by means of boarding scholarships. (*Bowden*, 8187–90.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The witness recommends the appointment of a Minister of Education responsible to Parliament, and of an advisory council. (*Bowden*, 8201.)

The council should be formed by amalgamating the present Education Department, the educational side of the Charity Commission, and the Science and Art Department. (*Bowden*, 8202–4.)

Representatives of the universities, of the various educational institutions of the country, and of the local authorities should be added. (*Bowden*, 8205–11.)

The size of the council thus constituted would render it incapable of administrative work. It should, therefore, meet only twice a year, and its functions should be purely advisory. (*Bowden*, 8212, 8213, 8222, 8223, 8958.)

Is in favour of a smaller body with administrative powers, and would, therefore, exclude representatives of local authorities. (*Macnamara*, 8014–21, 8224–31.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training in the art of teaching is necessary for all teachers in secondary as well as in elementary schools. Theoretical and practical training should be carried on simultaneously. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8780–8, 8866, 8926–9, 8996.)

Existing training colleges for elementary teachers have afforded very valuable training. In future they should admit students who intend to teach in secondary schools, as it is desirable that elementary and secondary teachers should receive the professional part of their training in common. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8789, 8790, 8874.)

Training colleges should be situated in university towns or towns where university colleges exist, and a faculty of education should be created in connexion with the universities. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8791–812, 8866–72.)

The entrance examination of the training college should be equivalent to matriculation at the university, and the certificate conferred at the end of a two years' course should have the same value as a degree in arts or science. (*Bowden*, 9002–8.)

A three years' course is desirable, but could not be made compulsory upon all students. (*Macnamara*, 8873–7.)

Ultimately no one should be admitted to a training college who had not obtained a university degree. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8999, 9000, 9029, 9030.)

The same course of training is needed for teachers both in elementary and secondary schools; elementary teachers are now debarred from taking the course of the Cambridge Training Syndicate only by the expense. (*Macnamara*, 8815–9.)

Both witnesses approve of day training colleges, and think that they afford a solution of the religious difficulty which might be felt in consequence of the denominational character of some residential colleges. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8812–5.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

The National Union of Teachers desires that the organisation of Secondary Education should be accompanied by the registration of all members of the teaching profession. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8820–4, 8959.)

The union wishes elementary and secondary teachers to be placed on the same register and has repeatedly opposed bills for the registration of secondary teachers only. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8960–7.)

The reason for including both classes in the same register are that elementary teachers are all superior to secondary teachers as regards professional training, and surpass many secondary teachers in literary attainments also. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8824–9, 8886–93, 8930–8.)

The possession of the Education Department's certificate should qualify elementary teachers for admission to the register. (*Bowden*, 8939–45.)

SCHOLARSHIPS: SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFYING COMPETITIVE SYSTEM.

The system of awarding scholarships on the result of a competitive examination causes them to be won by those who can afford special private tuition. (*Macnamara*, 8834.)

To avoid this a certain number of close scholarships should be attached to each school and assigned at the discretion of the managers and teachers. In case the number of clever children in any school was larger than the number of close scholarships a small number of open scholarships should be reserved for inter-school competition. (*Macnamara*, 8834.)

The number of close scholarships should not be less than 10 per cent., as the poorest schools could always supply 10 per cent. of clever children. (*Macnamara*, 8917–9, 9033–41.)

Special coaching for scholarships is encouraged by allowing candidates to offer secondary subjects, such as algebra; the examination should be confined to the elementary subject of the Education Code, and should be partly *viva voce*. (*Macnamara*, 8836, 8945, 8946.)

Mr. Bowden stated that Mr. Macnamara's contention had been allowed by the Headmasters' Association and College of Preceptors in preparing their scholarship scheme. (*Bowden*, 8947.)

Scholarships awarded on the competitive system should provide, if necessary, for part of the cost of maintenance and should increase in value year by year. No fee should be charged for examination. (*Macnamara*, 8835–7.)

SCHOOL INSPECTORS: THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES.

School inspectors should be persons of long practical experience as teachers. The present age limit of the Education Department is too low. (*Macnamara*, 8839–41, 8894, 8901–5.)

Inspectors should be appointed by the central authority, and should have power to suggest improvements in schools, but not to enforce them. (*Macnamara*, 8906–10, 8973, 8974.)

The work of schools should be tested by frequent and thorough inspection rather than by written examinations. One inspector would be sufficient to do this for the secondary schools of Somersetshire. (*Macnamara*, 8897–9, 8906–16.)

The sanitation of schools should be left to the local sanitary authority. (*Macnamara*, 8894–6.)

Some evils which exist in connexion with the present system of elementary education should be avoided in the organisation of Secondary Education. (*Macnamara*, 8838.)

These are—(1) assessing grants on the results of examinations (8839); (2) the control of schools being practically in the hands of one man (8845); (3) the enforcement upon teachers of extraneous duties (8851, 8852); (4) interference with political and religious liberty (8854.)

With regard to (2) the witnesses deprecated the "one-man manager" system often inevitable in country places where the vicar was the only person interested in the school. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8846–50.)

They were equally opposed to small school boards whose tendencies were reactionary compared with those of the clergy. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 8878–85.)

In secondary schools the analogous evil of compelling the headmaster to be in holy orders should be avoided. (*Bowden and Macnamara*, 9009–13.)

With regard to (4), cases of dismissal for political reasons had occurred, and the Education Department had confessed itself unable to reverse the decisions of the local authority. (*Macnamara*, 8853–63, 8920–5.)

FORSYTH, Mr. D., M.A., D.Sc.

Represents the Association of Headmasters of Higher Grade and Organised Science Schools, and is principal of the Leeds Higher Grade Board School. (8232–4.)

BIDGOOD, Mr. JOHN, B.Sc.

Is headmaster of the Gateshead Higher Grade Elementary School, and is secretary of the Headmasters' Association of Higher Grade and Organised Science Schools. (8232, 8235.)

Describes the association. (8236–42.)

HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: THEIR CHARACTER AND AIMS.

Aim of higher grade elementary schools: (1) to carry on education beyond elementary stage without breach of continuity; (2) to fit children for their future occupation. (*Forsyth*, 8243, 8244, 8251.)

Some higher grade elementary schools admit children in lowest standards, some not till Standard IV., others not till Standard VI. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8244–64.)

Children entering at an early age are well taught from the first. Pupils from small private schools are badly prepared. (*Forsyth*, 8252–61, 8544–7.)

Many children enter higher grade elementary schools with county council scholarships from ordinary elementary schools. The present age limit for such scholarships is too high, but an earlier age is undesirable for scholars elected by competitive examination. (*Forsyth*, 8512–7, 8563, 8564.)

Senior scholarships should cover part of expenses of maintenance. The witnesses have no experience of children continuing their education too long for the sake of maintenance. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8519–21, 8697–9.)

Higher grade elementary schools fit pupils for commercial as well as scientific pursuits. Modern languages taught. (*Forsyth*, 8549–56.)

No distinction between elementary and secondary education, except that of duration; one school may therefore undertake all grades of education. (*Forsyth*, 8475–86, 8489–91.)

The decision as to whether such education should be supported out of the rates should be left to each locality. (*Forsyth*, 8487, 8488.)

ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOLS: RECENT REGULATIONS.

Upper departments of higher grade elementary schools are often organised science schools. Science is taught in these schools with an educational aim, and also with a view to the requirements of the district. (*Bidgood and Forsyth*, 8264–74.)

Literary instruction has in the past been unduly subordinated to scientific instruction. Less danger of this under new regulations, which only require 13 hours a week to be given to science. (*Forsyth*, 8276–89.)

A still shorter time is desirable for girls. (*Forsyth*, 8282–4, 8548, 8670–8.)

LOCAL MANAGERS SHOULD HAVE MORE DISCRETION WITH REGARD TO TIME-TABLE.

Exact regulation of hours by Science and Art Department is undesirable. The association wishes that headmasters should be free to draw up their own time-tables and submit them for approval to the Department. Local requirements would be best satisfied in this way. (*Forsyth*, 8294–8, 8459–65.)

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING SYSTEM OF SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS AND GRANTS.

Evening examinations are unsuitable for children, and the examination in all subjects in one month entails a heavy strain upon the pupils. (*Forsyth*, 8300–4.)

Examinations should be held during the day, and inspection largely substituted for examination. All schools under the Science and Art Department should be inspected, and both the inspector and the headmaster should have power to claim a written examination if dissatisfied with the results of inspection. (*Forsyth*, 8305–11.)

The recent appointment of 12 additional inspectors will probably be beneficial, but this depends on the inspectors themselves. Inspectors should be men of practical experience in teaching. (*Forsyth*, 8529, 8530, 8539–43.)

Desirable that Education and Science and Art Departments should be amalgamated, and grants given for literary as well as scientific subjects. (*Forsyth*, 8637–44, 8656.)

OTHER EXAMINATIONS FOR WHICH PUPILS ARE PREPARED.

Many higher grade elementary schools prepare pupils for the Oxford and Cambridge Locals, the London Matriculation, the Civil Service, and the examinations of various professional bodies. (*Forsyth*, 8313–26, 8466–70.)

The variety of examinations does not derange the curriculum. A uniform leaving examination could not satisfy the requirements of every profession, and no leaving certificate would be satisfactory which was granted on one or two subjects only. (*Forsyth*, 8327–9.)

If a uniform leaving examination is contemplated, its range should be at least as wide as that of the London Matriculation. (*Forsyth*, 8534, 8535.)

FEES IN ORGANISED SCIENCE AND HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The majority of higher grade elementary schools charge a maximum fee of 6*d.* a week, or 9*d.* if books are included. Schools established since January 1st, 1892, must be free, unless with the special permission of the Education Department. (*Forsyth*, 8330–45.)

Parents have no objection to fees, and would willingly pay more if necessary. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8701–4, 8714–7, 8757–60.)

School boards can always remit fees in deserving cases, and the Education Department now insists upon remissions being granted. (*Forsyth*, 8352, 8353.)

If the fee were raised with age, children would be prevented from continuing their education. Some schools reduce fees in the higher divisions. (*Forsyth*, 8360–3.)

GRANTS FROM SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Higher grade elementary schools receive capitation grants of 1*l.* per head per annum, and grants on results of examinations of from 10*s.* to 8*l.* a head. (*Forsyth*, 8364–7.)

These grants form chief pecuniary support of the schools, but regulations of the Department prevent undue attention to science for the sake of earning grants. (*Forsyth*, 8369–73, 8471–4, 8522–5.)

System might be improved by increasing the amount of capitation grant and paying less on results of examinations. (*Forsyth*, 8368, 8409.)

Much would be gained by placing the whole school under one Department, instead of having elementary work under the Education Department and advanced work controlled by the Science and Art Department. (*Forsyth*, 8405, 8406.)

GRANTS FROM COUNTY COUNCILS.

Some county and borough councils make grants to school boards out of the local taxation money and leave the board entirely free as to its expenditure. (*Forsyth*, 8377, 8380.)

In other places where the borough council has made grants to the school board, the board has invited the council to sit on the committee which administers the grant. (*Forsyth*, 8376–9, 8621–7.)

No grants are made direct to higher grade elementary schools as such. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8388, 8390–3.)

Some organised science schools receive direct grants. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8393.)

Scholarships awarded by county councils are tenable at higher grade elementary schools, but children may select any public school they prefer within a certain distance. (*Forsyth*, 8381–7.)

Details of local technical school at Blyth. (*Bidgood*, 8389.)

Higher grade elementary schools are popular, largely because their managers are elected by the people, and are in touch with popular needs. (*Forsyth*, 8430, 8431, 8662–4.)

Higher grade elementary schools which receive grants from county council funds must be managed by a joint committee. (*Forsyth*, 8430–5.)

In towns where no school board exists, a board of education should be formed, elected partly by the school managers and partly by the town council. (*Forsyth*, 8435–40.)

In rural districts the county council must be sub-divided if it is to remain in touch with the population, hence rural education boards should consist of local managers and representatives of the district. (*Forsyth*, 8440–58, 8631–3.)

Mr. Bidgood prefers scheme of Canon Moore Ede; the association has not pronounced any definite opinion. (*Bidgood and Forsyth*, 8634–6.)

LIMITATION OF COUNTY COUNCIL GRANTS TO TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SHOULD BE REMOVED.

County council grants should be made available for general as well as technical education, because persons with an imperfect general education cannot receive advanced technical instruction. (*Forsyth*, 8397–404.)

County councils, nevertheless, have too much other work to be the best directors of education. (*Forsyth*, 8401.)

SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

Teachers in higher grade elementary schools need higher qualifications than those recognised by Education Department. (*Forsyth*, 8410.)

University colleges should start evening classes which would qualify for graduation, in order that teachers occupied in the day might obtain degrees by evening study. (*Forsyth*, 8412–9, 8493–9.)

This system is in force at the Durham College of Science, and might be carried out in all large towns. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8420, 8421, 8424.)

In rural districts something can be done by Saturday classes and short summer meetings.

Training schools should be established in connexion with the universities and all university colleges. Training is an essential part of a teacher's qualifications. (*Forsyth*, 8426–9.)

In nearly all higher grade elementary and organised science schools the headmaster and some of the staff are graduates. (*Forsyth*, 8557–62.)

LEEDS CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.

2,200 pupils at Leeds Higher Grade Board School; 1,000 above Standard VI. Fee charged in standards. Some remain at school up to age of 17. (*Forsyth*, 8575–92.)

Children now pass the standards at an earlier age than formerly, but the number of children in Standard VI. in any one school is small, hence the need of gathering them together in one central school. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8572–4, 8593–9, 8679, 8680.)

The grammar school would not serve this purpose, because of the difference in its aims and methods. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8600–4, 8681–7.)

Leeds Higher Grade School gives a four years' course, leading up to the universities; the course is mainly scientific, but classical education is also provided for. (*Forsyth*, 8645–7, 8650–5, 8657, 8658, 8769–75.)

HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(1.) In relation to Social Classes.

Higher grade elementary schools are attended by children of all social classes. Parents are attracted by the suitability of the curriculum, not by the low fees. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8659–61, 8707–20, 8753–62.)

(2.) In Relation to Grammar Schools.

Grammar school curriculum is mainly classical, and is well adapted to the needs of boys proceeding to the universities; in large towns there is room for schools both of the classical and modern type, and no overlapping need exist. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8695, 8696, 8700, 8723–52.)

Boys might pass from elementary to grammar schools if a sufficient number of scholarships were available, and if the grammar school curriculum were better suited to the needs of the industrial classes. This is actually the case at Bradford. (*Forsyth*, 8723, 8724).

ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A Minister of Education should be appointed, assisted by a council of experts. The Minister should have local representatives, who should also be experts, and Government officials. Local authorities should have more power than at present. Advantages of centralisation and de-centralisation would then be combined. (*Forsyth*, 8492.)

Local authority should not only control, but manage all secondary and higher grade elementary schools in its district. (*Forsyth*, 8500–4, 8663, 8664.)

Mr. Bidgood in favour of retaining separate governing bodies for each school under the control of the local authority. (*Bidgood*, 8505–8.)

Local authorities should be elected *ad hoc*. (*Forsyth and Bidgood*, 8450–2, 8537–8.)

FITCH, Mr. J. G., LL.D.

Has been an inspector of schools, and for eight years an inspector of training colleges.

LOCAL ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Elementary and Secondary Education should be under the control of the same central and local authorities. (*Fitch*, 9050, 9145, 9202.)

Local authority to have power to supply deficiencies, but all private and proprietary schools, which are willing to show proof of efficiency, should be reckoned as part of supply of the district. (*Fitch*, 9151, 9081–7.)

Secondary Education probably needed for some 12 per 1,000 of the population, therefore secondary schools should be established in all towns of 6,000 inhabitants. (*Fitch*, 9051–4.)

A separate school not essential in small places; Secondary Education could be given in the elementary school. (*Fitch*, 9055, 9056.)

Village schools must retain their own local managers, who might be appointed by the county authority. (*Fitch*, 9146–59.)

Local authority should decide as to the type of the school to be established. (*Fitch*, 9227–9.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The local authority charged with care of Elementary and Secondary Education should be an enlarged school board, consisting of representatives of the ratepayers, and of nominees of the county and borough councils. (*Fitch*, 9050, 9057–62.)

The powers of county councils under Technical Instruction Acts must either be transferred to the new authority, or it must be empowered to issue precepts upon the county council. (*Fitch*, 9230–4.)

County area preferable to province. (*Fitch*, 9063–7.)

County authority to be chosen by election. If existing county councils are taken, some members must be elected *ad hoc*, or committees must be formed expressly for educational purposes. (*Fitch*, 9068, 9069.)

THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The Charity Commission on its educational side should be fused with Education Department. (*Fitch*, 9070–2.)

On its legal side it should be obliged to submit schemes to the Education Department at an earlier stage than at present. If the two Departments differed the Education Department should prevail. (*Fitch*, 9073–84.)

Desirable that Charity Commission should be responsible to Parliament. (*Fitch*, 9075–7.)

Separate action of Education and Science and Art Departments with regard to grants involves waste of power. Science and Art Department should be made an integral part of Education Department. (*Fitch*, 9084, 9085.)

Relations between Minister of Education and his council should resemble those of the Indian Council. (*Fitch*, 9093, 9094.)

Powers of council should include the framing of a register of teachers and the issuing of annual reports on the condition of education. (*Fitch*, 9094–7.)

Appeals from local authorities should lie to Minister in council, the Minister having power to over-rule the council. (*Fitch*, 9096–8.)

Council should be composed of officials appointed by the Crown, of representatives of the universities, and of registered teachers. (*Fitch*, 9099–102.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

The register should record qualifications of teachers, and no unqualified teacher should be registered; but unregistered teachers should not be under any legal disability. (*Fitch*, 9103, 9104, 9108–10, 9175.)

Registered teachers should be classified as elementary, second grade, and first grade, according to their qualifications and the schools in which they have taught. (*Fitch*, 9104–7, 9170.)

Each class should elect a certain fixed number of representatives on the central authority, thus the interests of each class would be duly represented. (*Fitch*, 9107, 9170–4.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

The central authority must guarantee efficiency, but must not interfere with curriculum or methods of secondary schools. (*Fitch*, 9111, 9116, 9117.)

Endowed schools are at present examined by external bodies; in such cases the inspector need only record this fact, together with necessary particulars as to staff and premises. (*Fitch*, 9111–4, 9122, 9123.)

Separate inspectors for secondary schools unnecessary; a slight addition to the present staff of inspectors would enable them to undertake inspection of the secondary schools in their districts. (*Fitch*, 9115–9, 9176–8.)

Contact thus gained with secondary schools would be an advantage to elementary schools. (*Fitch*, 9115.)

Desirable that private and proprietary as well as endowed schools should offer to submit to inspection. (*Fitch*, 9179, 9180.)

Religious instruction in these schools need not be in any way interfered with. (*Fitch*, 9199, 9200.)

RELATION OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The higher grade elementary school is intended to perfect elementary education, and is complete in itself—not a step towards higher education. (*Fitch*, 9124–7, 9188, 9201, 9202.)

Secondary schools proper lead up to the universities, and children intended for higher education should enter secondary schools at an early age. (*Fitch*, 9126, 9188–94.)

If Parliament extends the age of elementary education up to 16, more standards should be created and literary instruction provided for. (*Fitch*, 9160–2, 9202.)

Higher grade elementary schools would then compete seriously with secondary schools which charged higher fees. If Secondary Education were made free, an enormous burden would be imposed on the general public, but localities should have liberty to rate themselves for the establishment of free secondary schools. (*Fitch*, 9140, 9189–91, 9195, 9203–26.)

Scholarships from elementary to secondary schools cannot be fairly awarded except by competitive examination. (*Fitch*, 9128–39.)

Existing scholarships are nearly sufficient to provide free education for all who are able to make a right use of it; these are not more than 5 per cent. of those requiring Secondary Education. (*Fitch*, 9140–4.)

Scholarships should cover fees only, maintenance should not be added except in special cases, and should not be paid out of public funds. (*Fitch*, 9142–4, 9196–8.)

A leaving certificate should be granted to all children leaving elementary schools, who have reached Standard VIII., and who pass a non-competitive examination in standard, class, and specific subjects. (*Fitch*, 9168.)

COMPARISON OF SYSTEMS OF TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.

The student-teacher system is not entirely satisfactory, but in some instances has worked well, and is worthy of fuller development. (*Fitch*, 9235–7.)

Practising schools are desirable, but are not an essential element of a training college. Training colleges for elementary teachers work well without special practising schools of their own. (*Fitch*, 9238, 9239.)

The existing pupil-teacher and training-college system is indispensable at present for the majority of elementary teachers. (*Fitch*, 9240–9.)

Provision for training in connexion with the universities desirable rather as a provision for future needs. London training colleges might be incorporated with the Gresham University. (*Fitch*, 9241–5, 9250.)

Witness has no experience that girl pupil teachers are behind men in point of attainments. (*Fitch*, 9251, 9252.)

BROWN, Mr. W., B.A.

Is president-elect of the Private Schools Association. (*Brown and Olney*, 9253, 9254.)

OLNEY, Miss S. ALLEN.

Is a member of the governing body of the Private Schools Association. (9255.)

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

Formed about 1883, and represents 584 schools, including many preparatory schools. (*Brown*, 9256–61.)

Average proportion of teachers to pupils and average capital per school. Estimated number of private schools in England. (*Brown*, 9262–5, 9557–9.)

CLAIMS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS TO CONSIDERATION.

(1.) Great improvement in private schools since 1868. (*Brown and Olney*, 9266, 9582–8.)

(2.) Have led the way in educational reforms. (*Brown and Olney*, 9266, 9586.)

(3.) Possess greater elasticity, and can adapt themselves to wishes of parents without disturbing general curriculum. (*Brown and Olney*, 9267–73, 9546–50, 9592–4.)

VARIOUS TYPES OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Sixty-nine typical schools visited by witnesses were found to be—(*a*) commercial schools, (*b*) schools preparing for universities, (*c*) girls schools with curriculum suited to life of leisure, (*d*) preparatory schools. (*Olney*, 9274–7.)

Chiefly situated in South of England and at watering places; best schools were in wealthy neighbourhoods. (*Olney and Brown*, 9278–81, 9537–9.)

Tuition fees varied from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 30 guineas a year. (*Olney and Brown*, 9382–94.)

Statistics as to space per head in school-rooms and dormitories of the schools visited. (*Olney*, 9551–6.)

TESTS OF EFFICIENCY.

Private schools are sometimes examined throughout by an external examiner, more frequently the top form is sent in for some public examination. (*Brown and Olney*, 9295–310.)

The numbers thus examined in each school are not large, but sufficient to test efficiency. (*Brown*, 9311–7.)

A small proportion of girls' boarding schools do not submit to any external examination. (*Olney*, 9302, 9303, 9442, 9443.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Private school teachers are almost unanimous in desiring registration: reasons for this. (*Brown and Olney*, 9318.)

Elementary teachers should not be included, because, unless placed in a separate section, their numbers would enable them to out-vote secondary teachers. (*Brown and Olney*, 9319–23, 9525–8.)

If secondary teachers were allowed complete freedom to teach in elementary schools, and *vice versâ*, a universal register would not be objected to. (*Brown*, 9545.)

Many secondary teachers would be glad to take the better-paid appointments under the Education Department. Thirteen per cent. of elementary headmasters get over 200*l.* a year. (*Brown*, 9320–2, 9512–22, 9542, 9543.)

The register should for the present include all existing teachers who can prove that their work is efficient. (*Brown and Olney*, 9324–7, 9482–9, 9492–6.)

After a certain time has elapsed, every registered teacher must possess qualifications. (*Brown and Olney*, 9327, 9444–8.)

Registration must be compulsory. No unregistered person should be allowed to open a school, or unregistered teachers might simply be made legally unable to recover fees. (*Brown and Olney*, 9328, 9331, 9332, 9479–84, 9627–32.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers must have perfect freedom to choose the system of training which suits them best. (*Brown and Olney*, 9333, 9336.)

Theory of education might be made one subject of an honours degree at Oxford and Cambridge. Practical work could be obtained afterwards as probationers in schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9333, 9597.)

Teachers who do not take a degree should enter a training college. Student teacher system allowable as a last resource. (*Brown and Olney*, 9333, 9334, 9529.)

Difficulty of utilising elementary training colleges for the training of secondary teachers. (*Brown and Olney*, 9336–8.)

Secondary teachers are able and willing to bear the cost of their own training, though the State may ultimately make a small grant. (*Brown and Olney*, 9335, 9336.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Necessity for central authority in any organisation of Secondary Education. Objections to all three existing Departments. (*Brown and Olney*, 9339, 9340, 9345.)

The new central council should include State officials and representatives of the universities and registered teachers, headed by a Minister of Education, bound to act in accordance with his council. (*Brown and Olney*, 9340–4, 9533.)

The functions of the central council should be to control local authorities, revise and ratify schemes, constitute a court of appeal, diffuse information, and organise inspection. There are no funds for it to administer. (*Brown and Olney*, 9346–8, 9608–10.)

LOCAL AUTHORITY: ITS CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS.

The local authority should be constituted, as to one-third, of representatives of county councils and school boards, one-third of representatives of universities and governing bodies of schools, one-third of representatives of all the registered teachers of the locality. (*Brown and Olney*, 9349, 9350.)

If a rate were imposed the representation of ratepayers must be larger. (*Brown and Olney*, 9471–8, 9534, 9535.)

Functions of local authority should include framing and carrying out of schemes and administration of local endowments, which would be handed over to it by the Charity Commission. (*Brown and Olney*, 9349–53, 9355, 9356, 9455–8.)

The local authority should not test the efficiency of schools, but should accept report of the central council. (*Brown and Olney*, 9459–67.)

A certain proportion of the local taxation grant should be administered by the local authority. (*Brown and Olney*, 9373–7.)

The association maintains that aid from the rates will not be needed. (*Brown and Olney*, 9354.)

OBJECTIONS TO RATE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Rate aid is unfair to private schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9357, 9367, 9496–509.)

A reduction of fees gives relief to those who are able to pay higher fees, but fails to reach those who cannot pay the minimum fee fixed. (*Brown and Olney*, 9357–67.)

When the rates increase, educational efficiency will be sacrificed to economy. The waste of technical education grants by county councils proves that municipalities are unfit to administer Secondary Education. (*Brown and Olney*, 9368, 9603–6, 9617–24.)

Secondary Education should be self-supporting. The cost at which efficient education can be provided varies with localities, and the association is unable to give any general estimate. (*Brown and Olney*, 9490, 9491, 9530–2, 9580–2.)

Movement in the United States in favour of private schools, because it has been found impossible to make all secondary schools equal as to cost. (*Brown and Olney*, 9581.)

In districts like East London, where a secondary school cannot be made self-supporting, scholarships must be provided to take the best children to higher schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9576–8.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The present regulations of the Science and Art Department, which prohibit grants to schools conducted for private profit, are unfair. (*Brown and Olney*, 9383, 9384, 9396.)

The Department objects that grants would go to increase the profits of the school, but this difficulty might be removed by allotting the grants as capitation fees to the staff, and submitting the school accounts to inspection. (*Brown and Olney*, 9391, 9392, 9468–70.)

Great inconvenience arises from irksome regulations under which Science and Art examinations are conducted; schoolmasters wish that their pupils should sit for the examinations in their own schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9384–90, 9393–5, 9397, 9398.)

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Private schools claim to form part of the educational supply of the country, and admit the right of the State to test their efficiency. (*Brown and Olney*, 9399.)

Such a test must be applied by means of inspection, not of examination. Inspection includes supervision of premises, apparatus, methods of teaching, and qualifications of staff. (*Brown and Olney*, 9399–403, 9595, 9596.)

Inspection must be organised by the central council, except sanitary inspection, which might be better carried out by the local authority. (*Brown and Olney*, 9402–6.)

The association wishes to be free to choose its own examining body, either the universities or the College of Preceptors, and their report should be accepted by the inspectors as a sufficient test of efficiency. (*Brown and Olney*, 9459–67.)

DEFICIENCY OF PROVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION: DOES IT EXIST?

The Private Schools Association maintains that no deficiency has been proved to exist, except in thinly populated rural districts. (*Brown and Olney*, 9369, 9370, 9407, 9408, 9417–21, 9441.)

A Registration Act would increase the supply of schools, as many persons would enter the profession who now hesitate to do so. (*Brown and Olney*, 9409–11.)

The association maintains that all parents who require Secondary Education are able to pay for it, hence the question is merely one of supply and demand. (*Brown and Olney*, 9452–4.)

No new schools must give education at less than cost price, unless the funds are left by private benefactors. (*Brown and Olney*, 9411–4, 9496–504.)

Deficiency can only be estimated by a house-to-house visitation, to ascertain the number of parents who can afford to pay for Secondary Education. (*Brown and Olney*, 9565–73.)

This inquiry should be conducted by the local authority, with the assistance of experts from the central council. (*Brown and Olney*, 9633–6.)

CORRELATION OF SCHOOLS.

Children cannot pass satisfactorily from elementary to secondary schools under the present system of elementary education. (*Brown and Olney*, 9422, 9423.)

Elementary teachers should have power to re-classify their pupils as occasion arises, and the best should compete for scholarships at not later than nine years of age. (*Brown and Olney*, 9424–6.)

Higher grade elementary schools which keep children up to 16 years are a mistake and should be abolished. (*Brown and Olney*, 9611–6.)

The increase in the number of scholarships required is probably very small; scholarships are now frequently gained by children of only average ability. (*Brown and Olney*, 9426, 9574, 9575, 9589–91.)

Scholarships should be within the reach of the poorest, not only of those who can afford to pay for "cramming," they should cover maintenance, and should be tenable at private schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9423, 9425–8, 9439, 9440, 9633–6.)

DISTINCTION BETWEEN TECHNICAL AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary Education is concerned with principles rather than details. Time is wasted in teaching children technical details which they may never need to know. Such instruction should be given in separate institutions not in schools. (*Brown and Olney*, 9373, 9429–31.)

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF WITNESSES.

Mr. Brown was a pupil teacher for five years, spent one year at Cheltenham Training College, taught in elementary schools for about seven years, was head of Training College of Irish Church Mission Society for about seven years. (*Brown*, 9432.)

In 1879 bought his present school at Tollington Park, has 400 boys, and average fee of 11*l.* 5*s.* Is a graduate of London University. (*Brown*, 9433–5.)

Miss Olney was educated abroad, passed Cambridge Higher Local and St. Andrew's examinations, was headmistress of a Girls' Public Day School Company's school for eight years. Built present school, at Hampstead, in 1886. (*Olney*, 9436–8.)

GENERAL OBJECTIONS TO PUBLIC PROVISION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Public provision of secondary schools will—

(1.) Undermine the sense of parental responsibility.
(2.) Increase the number of persons averse to manual work.
(3.) Burden the ratepayers.
(4.) Destroy the originality and enterprise of existing schools. (*Olney*, 9637–9.)

WYATT, Mr. CHARLES HENRY.

Is clerk to the Manchester School Board, and is honorary secretary of the Association of School Boards for England and Wales. (9639–41.)

COUNTY EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

There should be one educational authority in each area, to be known as the board of education, to include primary, secondary, and technical instruction, so far as they are assisted from the rates. (*Wyatt*, 9642–4, 9667–97, 9698, 9832–42.)

Universities in those areas to be excluded from this jurisdiction. (*Wyatt*, 9645.)

Explains the advantages to be derived from this plan, as compared with the existing method of dealing with education. (*Wyatt*, 9664–6, 9730–5.)

This authority should deal with all boroughs not being county boroughs. (*Wyatt*, 9668, 9669.)

The board would be elected in the same manner as school boards, as a new body, distinct from the county council. (*Wyatt*, 9670–5, 9740–3.)

Does not object to the cumulative vote, though his association does generally. (*Wyatt*, 9676–81, 9830, 9831.)

The board should have power to co-opt certain members. (*Wyatt*, 9682–6.)

The rural school boards would cease to exist. (*Wyatt*, 9687–96, 9800, 9801.)

The board would establish secondary schools where necessary, subject to the control of the central authority. (*Wyatt*, 9699, 9700.)

Committees would be appointed to deal with the various branches of education in the area. (*Wyatt*, 9703.)

In Yorkshire the Ridings would be the counties. (*Wyatt*, 9727, 9728.)

The boards should be elected triennially. (*Wyatt*, 9729.)

The expenditure of the county would be defrayed out of a common fund raised from all the parishes. (*Wyatt*, 9736–9.)

The Manchester Technical School will, or ought to, meet the whole requirements of the county. (*Wyatt*, 9818–24.)

The members should not retire in a body, but as members of town councils do. (*Wyatt*, 9828, 9829.)

Scholarships should be thrown open to children of all voluntary schools, whether board schools or not. (*Wyatt*, 9843–8.)

The great public schools would not be under the county boards of education. (*Wyatt*, 9850.)

Recommends scholarships of sufficient value for promising pupils to pass from higher grade elementary schools to second grade secondary schools, to be provided by the board, and that technical branches be added to such schools. (*Wyatt*, 10,083–7.)

COUNTY BOROUGHS: ONE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR SECONDARY, TECHNICAL, AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

This authority should be the school board, together with some additional members to be chosen by the county board of education, the number to depend on the number of schools and the size of the borough. (*Wyatt*, 9646–55, 9668, 9771–7, 9792–9.)

Does not propose that the city municipal council shall be represented. (*Wyatt*, 9656–9.)

The local taxation grant should be transferred to the new board. (*Wyatt*, 9660, 9661.)

The board would appoint committees to deal with the different branches of education. (*Wyatt*, 9662, 9663.)

Anticipates no difficulty from the number of county boroughs in Lancashire. (*Wyatt*, 9744–51.)

In Manchester the grants from the county council to the school board is used for science and art classes, and classes for technical subjects. (*Wyatt*, 9752–9.)

Pupils are sent to the Manchester Technical School by the district authorities, who give them maintenance scholarships. (*Wyatt*, 9824–7.)

WASTE FROM OVERLAPPING OF AUTHORITIES AT PRESENT.

Owing to the number of technical schools being started in many of the city boroughs and towns by the municipal councils in Lancashire there is danger of over-supply. Gives particulars. (*Wyatt*, 9704–9.)

They will probably overlap the work now carried on at Owens College. (*Wyatt*, 9710, 9778.)

If municipal councils were elected for educational purposes, there would be no rivalry between the authorities of adjacent towns as there is at present. (*Wyatt*, 9711–4.)

The site of the Manchester Technical School is worth 10,000*l.*, and the buildings will cost 135,000*l.*, and Salford proposes to erect a technical school at a cost of 65,000*l.* (*Wyatt*, 9706–8, 9715–23.)

Doubts whether Salford or the other towns can get pupils for the technical school. (*Wyatt*, 9708, 9724–6, 9763–70, 9809–17.)

These new schools will probably interfere with the Manchester Grammar School. (*Wyatt*, 9779–81.)

At Rochdale, where a technical school is being built, there are no day students except for art. (*Wyatt*, 9782–7.)

Technical schools cannot be supported out of the local taxation grants and the 1*d.* rate if buildings have to be paid for out of it. A further rate will be required. (*Wyatt*, 9802–8.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

There should be a central authority presided over by a Minister of Education, and the powers of the six departments having to deal with education to be transferred to it. (*Wyatt*, 9851–3, 9890–911.)

Explains the powers to be given to the central authority, and his reasons for it. (*Wyatt*, 9854–88.)

The examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission would not be under the Minister of Education. (*Wyatt*, 9889.)

NECESSITY OF GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

One or more higher grade elementary schools should be established in every district having sufficient population. Gives details of his scheme and the subjects of instruction. (*Wyatt*, 9912–9, 9980–2.)

If Primary and Secondary Education were under one authority, clever pupils could be transferred from elementary to higher grade schools without difficulty. (*Wyatt*, 9920, 9928–33, 9946–53.)

Denies the statement that the Manchester school teachers had placed obstacles in the way of promising pupils being transferred to higher schools or from competing for scholarships. Gives particulars. (*Wyatt*, 9921–7.)

The higher grade elementary school is the best school to prepare pupils in elementary schools for secondary schools. (*Wyatt*, 9934–6, 9960–6.)

Gives his views on the system of paying Science and Art grants to higher grade elementary schools, which hamper the teachers and should be amended. Greater power should be given to school boards as to the mode of charging fees. (*Wyatt*, 9937–45, 9983–5, 10,042–9.)

Gives the fees charged in the Manchester higher grade elementary schools. (*Wyatt*, 9954, 10,034–40.)

If grammar and other endowed schools are efficiently conducted the higher grade elementary schools would not interfere with them. (*Wyatt*, 9955–9, 10,027.)

States the ages at which pupils should enter higher grade elementary and secondary schools. (*Wyatt*, 9967–77, 10,028–33.)

The demand for higher grade elementary schools is increasing. (*Wyatt*, 9978, 9979.)

Gives particulars of existing higher grade elementary schools, with numbers of pupils, cost, &c. The restriction as to fees has checked the increase in numbers. (*Wyatt*, 9986–10,003.)

Elementary education has much improved, and children leave for higher grade schools earlier than they used to do. (*Wyatt*, 10,004, 10,005.)

Children pass Standard VI. at 11 now, and should not stay in primary schools after that, but should go to other schools. (*Wyatt*, 10,006–13.)

Explains how children might be kept at school with advantage to themselves and profit to the school. (*Wyatt*, 10,014–26.)

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Evening continuation schools are the only means by which the masses of the people can obtain Secondary Education, and ought to be graded. Explains his system for carrying this out. (*Wyatt*, 10,050–61.)

These schools have superseded the evening classes at Owens College. (*Wyatt*, 10,062–5.)

Modern languages should be encouraged by grants. (*Wyatt*, 10,066–9.)

Except at the women's institutes the classes are mixed, and the plan works well. (*Wyatt*, 10,070–4.)

Recommends mixed classes in the day schools. (10,075–82.)

The county council grant has not been used for elementary education at all, but for science, art, and similar secondary subjects. (*Wyatt*, 10,087–94.)

Would have a woman to take charge of the girls in mixed schools. (*Wyatt*, 10,095–103.)

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

All endowed or public schools should be inspected by officers appointed by an education board selected by the central authority. (*Wyatt*, 10,104–6.)

SCIENCE AND ART SCHOLARSHIPS.

Gives particulars of the scholarships founded in Manchester, by private donors, 50 of which are for science and art. (*Wyatt*, 10,107–11.)

BUCKMASTER, Mr. C. A.

Is a senior inspector of science and art schools. (10,112, 10,113.)

Gives his educational experience. (10,324.)

REDGRAVE, Mr. GILBERT R.

Is a senior inspector of science and art schools. (10,114–6.)

Gives his educational experience. (10,323.)

VARIOUS TYPES OF SCHOOLS EXAMINED BY SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Describes the schools inspected by the Department, which may be divided into six classes, and most of them are secondary schools. (*Buckmaster*, 10,117–21.)

The work in these schools is mostly beyond elementary, and the Science and Art grants begin where the Education Department grants leave off, as a rule. (*Buckmaster*, 10,122–5.)

Most of the organised science schools are branches either of higher grade elementary or endowed schools. Those attached to higher grade elementary schools should be detached. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,311–3.)

Organised science schools were started by the Department on very much the same lines as now exist. (*Redgrave*, 10,314, 10,315.)

The Departmental examinations were fixed to suit the evening classes which are held from October to April. In schools a certain amount of special preparation would take place whenever they were held. May is found to be most suitable generally. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,316–9.)

Two examinations a year would be better, but the question of expense prevents it. (*Redgrave*, 10,320–434.)

The staff of inspectors has been greatly increased, to enable a more detailed inspection of schools to be carried out. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,321, 10,322, 10,367, 10,368.)

In oral examinations boys answer better than girls, but there is not any difference as regards paper work. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,325–8.)

Inspection relates only to fitness of buildings and rooms for teaching. (*Redgrave*, 10,329.)

CONDITIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART GRANTS.

The grants are paid for instruction in the elements of pure science, which includes pure mathematics. (*Buckmaster*, 10,126–9.)

Each school is considered on its merits. If the endowment is 300*l.* a year mathematics is not paid for, because it is included in the instruction covered by the endowment. (*Buckmaster*, 10,130–6.)

The question of fees is also considered. (*Buckmaster*, 10,137–41.)

The grant is not paid if parents' income is over 400*l.* a year, except in higher grade elementary schools, when all are paid for. (*Redgrave*, 10,142–7, 10,338–41.)

Explains how the Department protects itself from imposition in such cases by the formation of local committees for each class. (*Redgrave*, 10,148–60.)

If a child is in a board school of any description the grant is paid as a matter of course. (*Redgrave*, 10,161–6.)

In proprietary schools the governors generally form the committee, but grants are only paid if the schools are worked without division of profits. (*Buckmaster*, 10,167–9.)

Grants are paid on results of inspection and examination, except in organised science schools, when a capitation grant is given in addition. (*Buckmaster*, 10,170–2.)

Explains how much is included under the term "inspection" as apart from examination. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,173–86.)

The local committees are looked after by the inspectors to see that they carry out their duties efficiently. (*Buckmaster*, 10,336, 10,337.)

In some subjects there might be more stringency in the conditions, owing to the ease with which grants are earned. (*Buckmaster*, 10,366.)

The hours of instruction in organised science schools for science and art subjects have been reduced to enable more time to be given to literary work and modern languages. (*Redgrave*, 10,374–8.)

There is some over-lapping between the Education and Science and Art Departments as regards Standards VI. and VII., but care is taken not to pay grants on specific subjects when paid for by the Education Department. (*Redgrave*, 10,379–81.)

To increase the standards to 10 in number would only add to the over-lapping if grants are to be paid on all standards. (*Redgrave*, 10,382, 10,383.)

VALUE OF EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

A general examination for all schools is of great value, both to the schools and to the Department, as a means of comparison, which cannot be ascertained by inspection and examination by inspectors. (*Buckmaster*, 10,187–93.)

IMPORTANCE OF DRAWING.

Greater prominence should be given to drawing in schools. (*Redgrave*, 10,194–7.)

The examinations are a valuable test, but the teaching and actual drawing are poor and ineffective in schools not under the Department. (*Redgrave*, 10,198–201.)

Mechanical drawing should relate to the manual work done in the school workshops. (*Redgrave*, 10,202–4.)

Was not aware that the Department grants were used to make higher grade board schools free to the pupils. (*Redgrave*, 10,205, 10,206.)

Gives particulars of the grants paid for day scholars in higher grade board schools at Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester. (*Redgrave*, 10,207–14.)

RELATION OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Higher grade elementary schools are a necessary adjunct to elementary schools, and to a certain extent compete with and overlap part of the work in secondary schools. (*Redgrave*, 10,216.)

In Wales they are likely to be in dangerous conflict with the schools under the Intermediate Education Act. (*Redgrave*, 10,216–23, 10,224, 10,249, 10,250, 10,257–62.)

Higher grade elementary schools are an introduction to Secondary Education for board school children. (*Redgrave*, 10,217–22.)

Secondary schools that are affected by higher grade elementary school competition are of an inferior class. (*Redgrave*, 10,225, 10,226.)

Higher grade elementary schools should be a stepping stone to organised science schools for scientific pupils, and to grammar schools for those taking literary subjects. (*Redgrave and Buckmaster*, 10,227–30, 10,263.)

Children of parents who can afford to pay fees of secondary schools are sent to higher grade board schools, but doubts whether the fees are the cause of it. (*Buckmaster*, 10,231–7.)

Does not consider that higher grade elementary schools seriously interfere with private secondary schools if the latter are educationally efficient. (*Buckmaster*, 10,238–43.)

In Nottingham and Derby, and a few other large towns, higher grade elementary schools, being rate-aided, compete unfairly with secondary schools. (*Redgrave*, 10,245–8.)

No child should enter an organised science school until the seventh standard is passed, and recommends their separation from higher grade elementary schools on this account. (*Redgrave*, 10,251–4.)

The junior school of the Sheffield Technical School is drawing the pupils of the higher grade elementary school away. (*Redgrave*, 10,264–70.)

Would like to see higher grade elementary schools regarded as preparatory schools for further education, rather than as the end of school life by many pupils. (*Redgrave*, 10,342–4.)

Endowments and fees in secondary schools are not enough to enable scientific teaching to be provided, and in some cases even literary instruction. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,291–8.)

The provision of laboratories and scientific apparatus for science teaching is more expensive than the other course of instruction. (*Buckmaster*, 10,384–90.)

Schools combining science and literary instruction should be established in every centre where the local requirements demand it. (*Buckmaster*, 10,391–6.)

Evening classes must continue and be developed. (*Buckmaster*, 10,397, 10,398.)

On an average the time given to school work is 25 to 30 hours. (*Buckmaster*, 10,399, 10,409.)

TRAINING AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS UNSATISFACTORY.

In higher grade board schools very few teachers are university graduates, but in higher secondary schools and science schools the majority have taken degrees at some university. (*Buckmaster*, 10,271–4.)

A small proportion have received no training, either in training colleges or universities. (*Buckmaster*, 10,275, 10,276.)

Teachers are better prepared in the theoretical side of science than as regards the applied side. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,277–81.)

In drawing the qualifications of teachers are slowly improving, but some better qualification should be provided than the Department's certificate, and especially in science. (*Redgrave and Buckmaster*, 10,282–8.)

Much of the teaching of applied science is very well done. (*Buckmaster*, 10,289.)

The men who have worked at some industry teach the applied side best, and the educated teachers are the best instructors in the theoretical side. (*Buckmaster*, 10,290.)

COUNTY COUNCIL REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNING BODIES AIDED BY GRANTS.

Where local grants are made to schools, the county council should have representatives, *ex-officio*, on the governing body of such schools. (*Buckmaster*, 10,299–305.)

The local taxation grants have to a great extent superseded the necessity for levying rates for education. (*Redgrave*, 10,306, 10,307.)

Schools receiving these grants should be officially tested by the Government and inspected by an officer of the county council. (*Redgrave*, 10,308–10, 10,369–73.)

Representation of the county council has proved beneficial, especially in the case of Northampton Grammar School, which has been entirely reorganised in consequence. (*Buckmaster*, 10,330–3.)

Ex-officio members generally attend meetings regularly, and their presence is distinctly an advantage to the schools. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,334, 10,335.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

All secondary schools should be inspected and examined whether receiving aid or not. (*Buckmaster*, 10,345–7.)

Does not consider the present system of inspection in elementary schools is wasted, as one set of inspectors only take elementary drawing, and the visits do good. (*Buckmaster*, 10,348–52.)

Local funds should be used for giving grants to secondary schools, and Imperial funds used only when local funds failed. (*Buckmaster*, 10,353–5.)

The Science and Art Department already makes grants to organised science shools, and could not provide further funds for secondary schools. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,356–9.)

Compulsory drawing and the increased number of science classes have caused the great rise in the Department grants. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,360–5.)

DIFFERENCE OF TREATMENT IN THE CASE OF EVENING AND DAY CLASSES.

In evening classes, if started mainly for industrial students exception is not taken to a few students of a higher social position for the purpose of payment of grant, but in day schools each case is inquired into. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,401–5.)

The reason is that in evening classes the expense of inquiring into the circumstances of each student would cost more than the whole grant. (*Buckmaster*, 10,406–9.)

In secondary schools the fees and endowments are considered, and in some cases the schools are examined, but no grants paid. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,410–8.)

Grants are paid in some cases in secondary endowed schools on higher mathematics and science subjects, but not in the elementary stages. (*Redgrave and Buckmaster*, 10,422–4.)

Some private schools are examined but not inspected, and the Department sends the report to the schools. (*Buckmaster*, 10,419–21, 10,425, 10,426.)

The time-tables of schools other than organised science schools are approved by the Department to the extent only of the proper number of hours for science instruction in the year. (*Buckmaster*, 10,427–30.)

The regulations for evening classes have been applied as a rule to day schools. (*Buckmaster*, 10,431–3.)

Secondary schools do not become organised science schools as they prefer to be free from taking specified subjects, and the difference in the grant would be very small. (*Buckmaster*, 10,435.)

Grants are paid for drawing and manual work, in organised science schools, but not for bench work. (*Buckmaster and Redgrave*, 10,436–41.)

BOWEN, Mr. E. E., M.A.

Is assistant master and, until recently, head of the Modern Side, Harrow School. (10,657.)

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE EXAMINATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Examinations by members of the universities are not so good as those of the Civil Service Commission. Gives reasons. (*Bowen*, 10,650–5, 10,806.)

A GENERAL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

Is not in favour of leaving examinations, owing to the cost. (*Bowen*, 10,656–60, 10,662.)

The multiplicity of examinations does not affect the chief public schools. (*Bowen*, 10,661, 10,663, 10,664.)

A general leaving examination must tend to cramp the curriculum. (*Bowen*, 10,765–8.)

Is opposed to the inspection of schools by any authority whatever. (*Bowen*, 10,769–71.)

BEST AGE FOR PASSING FROM SCHOOL TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The age for leaving school is too high. Boys should enter the universities before 18. (*Bowen*, 10,665–9, 10,687.)

The pleasantness of schools and games are the principal causes of boys remaining; added to this scholarships for school life tend to keep boys there. (*Bowen*, 10,670–6, 10,690–2.)

University scholarships are now open to the age of 20, so boys wait before going in for them. (*Bowen*, 10,677, 10,678, 10,792, 10,793.)

To keep boys at school until 20 is a disadvantage to them, and tends to a relaxation of discipline in their favour which is bad for the school. (*Bowen*, 10,679–82, 10,787–91.)

It has this effect also, that some parents think their boys are too old to go to college and should enter a profession instead. (*Bowen*, 10,683–6.)

Thinks other headmasters would differ from his views on this subject. (*Bowen*, 10,688, 10,689.)

Boys of 18 may be trusted perfectly at the university but not younger. (*Bowen*, 10,693.)

Does not think that schools have encroached on the functions of the universities, or that games absorb too much of school time. (*Bowen*, 10,732–6.)

The competition of colleges for the best boys tends to force up the age. (*Bowen*, 10,797–801.)

No remedy can be looked for in the direction of external control. (*Bowen*, 10,802–5, 10,807–8.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The importance of training is likely to be over-estimated as to the larger public schools, the conditions of which are so different from those of ordinary secondary schools. Training colleges for primary education are a species of university where the teachers are, in reality, educated. (*Bowen*, 10,694, 10,695.)

The number of secondary masters is too great to provide training accommodation, and in the public schools masters can gain their experience by practice. (*Bowen*, 10,695.)

The technical part of teaching might be usefully taught, but the cost in time and money would be great. (*Bowen*, 10,695–7, 10,785–6.)

A training college for secondary teachers was started but failed. (*Bowen*, 10,698–700, 10,781–4.)

The assistant masters at Harrow and other public schools are graduates from Oxford or Cambridge, and mostly have taken honours. (*Bowen*, 10,701, 10,702.)

Training is of no value to these men. (*Bowen*, 10,703.)

Thinks that training has not much effect ultimately on the efficient teaching of masters in public schools. (*Bowen*, 10,704–9, 10,737–40.)

In day secondary schools, where masters do not act as a moral and social force, but whose duty is teaching only, training is of more value. (*Bowen*, 10,710, 10,711.)

Technical training can be of little aid in evoking moral qualities and is unnecessary in a profession which depends largely on these qualities. (*Bowen*, 10,741, 10,742.)

The maintenance of discipline is a matter of character, and cannot be communicated; legislation will not produce strong characters. (*Bowen*, 10,772–80.)

RELATION OF GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The large public schools have not the need of help or aid from a central educational authority or a local authority. It is necessary that their work should not be cramped by Government or other authorities. (*Bowen*, 10,712–20, 10,743.)

Assistant masters in public schools should have the right to appeal against dismissal by a headmaster, but it is difficult to say to what authority a headmaster might appeal if dismissed by the governing body. (*Bowen*, 10,721–4.)

Very little contact at present between the large public schools and the grammar schools; the public schools have therefore little power of influencing other schools. (*Bowen*, 10,744–7, 10,760–4.)

The use made of endowments, especially scholarship endowments, in all schools should be a matter for public inquiry. (*Bowen*, 10,755–9, 10,794–6.)

THE ART OF TEACHING ONLY TO BE ACQUIRED BY PRACTICE.

Impossible to lay down rules capable of universal application; therefore no theoretical instruction is of much use. (*Bowen*, 10,725, 10,726.)

Methods of teaching are unimportant compared with the character of the teacher. (*Bowen*, 10,727–9.)

Admits that something may be effected by teaching under criticism, but the value even of this is much over-rated. (*Bowen*, 10,730, 10,731.)

Has no knowledge of the alleged incapacity of graduates to maintain discipline in elementary schools. (*Bowen*, 10,748–54.)

FEARON, Mr. D. R., C.B.

Has been an inspector of schools, an Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Enquiry Commission, and is now Secretary to the Charity Commission. (*Fearon*, 10,809–12.)

His evidence is based on his official experience, but he expresses his personal opinions and does not represent the Charity Commission. (*Fearon*, 10,813.)

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED BY ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

(1) The widening of the curriculum and the extension of good education to girls; (2) freedom of conscience; (3) increase of parental interest and popular sympathy; (4) organisation; (5) ascertainment of results; (6) diffusion of information. (*Fearon*, 10,820–5.)

The Commission also recommended special machinery for the carrying out of these improvements, of which only part, viz., the Endowed Schools Commission and the Endowed Schools Department of Charity Commission, has been established. (*Fearon*, 10,823–6.)

The most important changes since 1868 are the Elementary Education Act, Welsh Intermediate Education Act, and Technical Instruction and Local Taxation Acts. (*Fearon*, 10,827, 10,828.)

LIMITED SCOPE OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT.

Endowed Schools Acts deal only with a limited number of educational endowments; these have an estimated gross income of 722,000*l*. (*Fearon*, 10,829–33.)

The Acts do not include the seven great public schools, or any endowed elementary schools the endowment of which does not exceed 100*l.* a year. (*Fearon*, 10,834–7.)

The endowments for which schemes have been made under the Acts amount to 535,000*l.* of gross income. Endowments which presented fewest obstacles were dealt with first. (*Fearon*, 10,838, 10,839, 10,843, 10,847, 10,848.)

Nine years more required to accomplish reorganisation of all endowments, if the work could be carried on at the same rate as hitherto. This is impossible, chiefly because of the number of schemes which require amendment. (*Fearon*, 10,840–3, 10,849, 10,850.)

WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

Curricula have been widened as far as public opinion allows, freedom of conscience secured, parental interest has been slightly increased; as regards organisation, ascertainment of results, and diffusion of information, hardly anything has been done. (*Fearon*, 10,851–61.)

Powers under the Acts are insufficient. (*Fearon*, 10,840, 10,844, 10,861, 10,862.)

NEW MACHINERY REQUIRED.

(1.) Central Authority.

Recommends the appointment of a Minister of Education, who should be the head of the present Education Department, Science and Art Department, and of Charity Commission, enlarged to form a council of Secondary Education. (*Fearon*, 10,863–9.)

The three Departments need not be amalgamated, but great advantage will result from their being under one head. (*Fearon*, 10,865–7, 10,885–9.)

Parliamentary secretary should be appointed. (*Fearon*, 10,872.)

TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS OF CHARITY COMMISSION.

Impossible to separate the legal and educational sides of the Charity Commission, because of the intricate nature of many trusts which are both educational and non-educational. Trustees would have to deal with two Departments instead of one. (*Fearon*, 10,874, 11,087–9.)

Educational trusts would be injured if administered by a Department with no educational experience. (*Fearon*, 10,875–7.)

Charity Commission exercises some functions of the Court of Chancery, therefore some difficulty might arise if it were placed under a Minister responsible to Parliament, but this would be avoided if the Minister did not appear before the courts of law. (*Fearon*, 10,875, 10,878–81.)

No difficulty need arise with regard to the enlarged powers granted to the Charity Commission under the Local Government (Parish Councils) Act. (*Fearon*, 10,882, 10,883.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

(1.) To appoint some members of the county authority.
(2.) To frame schemes.
(3.) To conduct an official inspection.
(4.) To secure co-ordination and prevent over-lapping.
(5.) To publish information. (*Fearon*, 10,884, 10,999.)

(2.) Constitution of County Authority.

Half the members of the county authority should be appointed by the county council, one quarter by the school boards, one-eighth by the central authority, and one-eighth by co-option. (*Fearon*, 10,887, 10,888.)

Presence of co-opted members important, but the action of existing technical instruction committees shows there is no need to make it compulsory. (*Fearon*, 10,973, 10,974.)

Term of office of county council members should not exceed that of the county council. (*Fearon*, 11,068–70.)

In administrative counties, the representatives of the school board should be elected by the combined action of all the school boards of the county. (*Fearon*, 10,888–94.)

In county boroughs the county authority should, if the locality desired, have power to take the place of the school board, and manage both Elementary and Secondary Education. (*Fearon*, 10,895–7, 11,090–101.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF COUNTY AUTHORITY.

(1.) To initiate schemes for the establishment and reorganisation of endowed schools in the county.

(2.) To act as the governing body of endowments within its area. (*Fearon*, 10,898–906, 11,100–2.)

Non-local and denominational schools and general charities to be exempt from control of county authority, and to be scheduled out of the Act by name. (*Fearon*, 10,902–8, 11,102–8, 11,117–9.)

County authority is to be capable of becoming the governing body of all schools in the county; local committees must be appointed and the existing governing bodies might constitute local committees at the outset. (*Fearon*, 10,975–8.)

County authority would have no new powers for the transference of endowments; such powers already exist under Endowed Schools Acts, but cannot be carried out in the face of local opposition. (*Fearon*, 11,071–3.)

But small grammar schools will be more easily converted into schools of a lower grade by a local than by a central authority. (*Fearon*, 11,109–16.)

(3.) Constitution of Provincial Authority.

England should be divided into five provinces; as regards London either the administrative county should form a province under the existing technical education board, or a new province should be formed by the inclusion of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent. (*Fearon*, 10,909–12.)

One-third of the members should be appointed by county authorities, one-third by secondary teachers, and one-third by universities and university colleges within the province. Officials from central council should attend as assessors only. (*Fearon*, 10,913–5, 10,951–7, 11,029, 11,030, 11,055–60, 11,067, 11,123–5.)

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would only be represented in the provinces in which they are situate. (*Fearon*, 11,061–6.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY.

(1.) Administration of general endowments: these could not be managed by a central department, and great difficulty would be experienced in breaking them up if placed under county authority. (*Fearon*, 10,916–22.)

(2.) Examination and educational inspection.

(3.) Training of teachers.

(4.) Pensions for teachers.

(5.) Conference.

(6.) Report to central authority. (*Fearon*, 10,928.)

Reason why educational inspection cannot be conducted by central or by county authority. (*Fearon*, 10,966–72.)

Training of teachers and pension scheme both need local knowledge. (*Fearon*, 10,932–42, 10,985–91.)

If these functions were entrusted to central authority it would break down under pressure of work, if distributed among provinces voluntary workers could be utilised. (*Fearon*, 10,932, 10,933, 10,942, 10,990, 10,991.)

Funds to be obtained from three sources; witness has made no estimate of probable expenses. (*Fearon*, 10,943, 10,955–63, 10,979–83.)

Schools exempt from control of county authority should also be exempt from provincial control, but provision should be made in the Act to allow them to place themselves under the control of the province partially or entirely. (*Fearon*, 10,972, 10,993, 10,996–8.)

History of Betton's Charity. (*Fearon*, 11,053, 11,054.)

CHARACTER OF LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

A Secondary Education Act should be passed which should convert the Charity Commission into a Secondary Education Department. (*Fearon*, 10,999.)

Powers of Charity Commission under Endowed Schools Acts and Charitable Trusts Acts to be transferred to this Department. The staff to be appointed partly by the Crown and partly by the Department. (*Fearon*, 10,999.)

FRAMING OF SCHEMES.

The Secondary Education Department (1) to frame schemes on the initiative of the county authorities. Procedure should be as under Endowed Schools Acts, with certain modifications. (*Fearon*, 10,999–11,002.)

(2.) To present annual reports on condition of Secondary Education, embodying statistics collected through the local authorities. (*Fearon*, 10,999.)

RATING POWERS.

Counties and county boroughs should have power to vote a special rate to be used for the supply of deficiencies, not for maintenance. Such a rate might be temporary. (*Fearon*, 11,005–12.)

Funds under the Local Taxation Act should be applicable only to education; but it should not be compulsory to apply them in aid of general Secondary Education. (*Fearon*, 11,013–8.)

TREATMENT OF MODERN ENDOWMENTS.

Endowments founded subsequent to 2nd August 1819 cannot be dealt with under Endowed Schools Acts without consent of the governing body. Fixed dates should be abolished, and a period of 30 years since foundation substituted. (*Fearon*, 11,020, 11,021, 11,026–8.)

Endowments founded subsequent to the Act should not be dealt with under the Act, except with the founder's consent, until 30 years have passed. (*Fearon*, 11,022.)

The Act should grant compulsory powers for borrowing money and for the acquisition of land. (*Fearon*, 11,023–5.)

ENDOWMENTS APPLIED IN PAYMENT OF FEES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Secondary Education Act should provide that the large endowments now spent in relieving the ratepayers or voluntary contributors should be applied to scholarships for education higher than elementary. (*Fearon*, 11,032–7.)

TREATMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Scholars from recognised and inspected private schools should be entitled to compete for county and provincial scholarships if these scholarships were held at public schools. (*Fearon*, 11,038–47.)

County scholarships should not be tenable at private schools, because their rapid changes make efficient supervision impossible. (*Fearon*, 11,045, 11,046, 11,079–86.)

Private schools should not receive any aid from public funds. (*Fearon*, 11,120–2.)

BARNETT, Mr. P. A., M.A.

Is one of H.M. inspectors of schools and an assistant inspector of training colleges. Was for three years a member of the Sheffield School Board. (*Barnett*, 11,126–9, 11,370–7.)

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF PREPARATION FOR TEACHING.

First requisite is a good liberal education; university education desirable even for elementary teachers. (*Barnett*, 11,130–4.)

Special training indispensable; length of time required varies, but two years desirable. (*Barnett*, 11,135, 11,173*a*–5.)

Subjects of special course generally necessary; history of education has been found less useful than other subjects; psychology unnecessary in case of men who have taken a degree in *literæ humaniores*. (*Barnett*, 11,136–42, 11,177, 11,178, 11,203.)

Study of history of education tends to remove prejudice and exclusiveness. (*Barnett*, 11,189–95.)

Theory of education is properly a part of *literæ humaniores*, and should not be made a separate faculty. (*Barnett*, 11,284.)

Practical training should be carried on concurrently with theoretical, but special training cannot be combined with reading for university degree. (*Barnett*, 11,144, 11,196–8, 11,213–5.)

Examination and diploma in education necessary; examination should be conducted by persons experienced in teaching. (*Barnett*, 11,145–9, 11,201, 11,202.)

Comparative value of theoretical and practical training. (*Barnett*, 11,227, 11,228.)

IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL TRAINING.

Training prevents the best teachers from making mistakes, and improves the capabilities of inferior teachers. (*Barnett*, 11,150–8, 11,179, 11,180, 11,233, 11,273–9, 11,291–3.)

The knowledge of various systems enables the teacher to try experiments and prevents his becoming mechanical. (*Barnett*, 11,160–2, 11,185–8.)

Important that training should be conducted by able persons, nevertheless the mere fact of teaching under criticism calls out a man's best powers. (*Barnett*, 11,160, 11,227, 11,235, 11,238–40.)

Unsatisfactory condition of many practising (elementary) schools. (*Barnett*, 11,235–47, 11,308–11.)

Trained teachers maintain better discipline with fewer punishments and acquire greater power of managing large classes. (*Barnett*, 11,163–73, 11,181, 11,182, 11,216, 11,217.)

Expense is not an insuperable difficulty, many intending teachers could pay their own expenses; university scholarships might be extended, and any further deficiency might be supplied by State aid. (*Barnett*, 11,183, 11,200, 11,221–5.)

The objection that the work of training offers no career for really able men is disproved by experience. (*Barnett*, 11,184.)

The lack of liberal education on the part of elementary teachers renders it impossible that they should be trained together with secondary teachers, but a common system of training is desirable, and should ultimately be possible. (*Barnett*, 11,204–12, 11,264, 11,287, 11,288, 11,289.)

The mere possession of a university degree is not a sufficient qualification for a teacher; greater value of degree acquired at a teaching university. (*Barnett*, 18,218–20, 11,251–7.)

CLASS OF PERSONS AVAILABLE AS TEACHERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Teachers in secondary schools are at present drawn largely from the graduates of the older universities. There are also a fair number of former elementary teachers, who are presumably the best men in their profession. (*Barnett*, 11,248–62.)

Low salaries prevent the best men from entering the profession, but a good supply of useful men could be obtained for an initial salary of 100*l.* a year. (*Barnett*, 11,281–3.)

The regulations of the Education Department prevent persons who have had a liberal education from becoming teachers in elementary schools. (*Barnett*, 11,266–73.)

Understaffing in elementary schools. (*Barnett*, 11,263.)

PRACTICAL TRAINING OR APPRENTICESHIP OF SECONDARY TEACHERS.

System of apprenticing young teachers in large schools is good if their reading is carefully directed and opportunities for travel and observation are afforded. (*Barnett*, 11,226, 11,229–32.)

A minimum age for apprenticeship should be fixed. (*Barnett*, 11,312, 11,313.)

It should be incumbent on every school receiving public money to train a certain number of apprentices. (*Barnett*, 11,294–6.)

The apprenticeship system should be placed under control of a central authority as tending to secure a higher standard of efficiency. (*Barnett*, 11,297.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Examination and inspection of secondary schools should be controlled by a central authority. The central department need not itself examine, but should only ascertain that the examinations to which schools already submit are efficient. (*Barnett*, 11,298-304, 11,307.)

If existing examinations were found unsatisfactory the inspector should be empowered to ask for the examination papers and to submit them to the central authority. (*Barnett*, 11,304–6.)

First grade schools will, it is said, object to State inspection, but the university of Oxford has already submitted its work in the day training college to Her Majesty's Inspector. (*Barnett*, 11,314, 11,315.)

RELATION OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Higher grade elementary schools are too firmly established to be done away with, and they are useful as completing elementary education. (*Barnett*, 11,321, 11,352, 11,358, 11,359, 11,378–91.)

As continuing the work of education they are unsatisfactory because of their limited curriculum, and because their methods of teaching have no educational value. (*Barnett*, 11,321, 11,335–8, 11,353, 11,392–8.)

Children who desire real Secondary Education should enter a secondary school at nine or ten years of age. Scholars should be nominated, not elected by competitive examination. (*Barnett*, 11,326–32, 11,339–51, 11,402–7.)

Secondary Education is of no value to children of the working classes unless they possess exceptional ability, because it unfits them for manual labour. (*Barnett*, 11,403.)

The supply of schools for the lower middle classes is deficient; need of schools with a more literary curriculum than is afforded by higher grade elementary schools, but aiming at preparation for practical life. (*Barnett*, 11,347–56, 11,408–11.)

Secondary Education should not be free. (*Barnett*, 11,361.)

EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS IN THE SAME CLASSES.

Witness is opposed to co-education on *á priori* grounds and has not observed any good results where the system is in practice. If adopted in Secondary Education it would probably lead to the neglect of the girls. (*Barnett*, 11,362–9.)

LONGLEY, Sir HENRY, K.C.B.

Is Chief Charity Commissioner. (11,412.)

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION DESIRABLE.

Was contemplated by the Schools Inquiry Commission, and shown to be necessary by the results of the Endowed Schools Acts. (*Longley*, 11,413, 11,414.)

Powers of the Acts insufficient for their work, and the impetus of public opinion which at first propelled them is now lost. (*Longley*, 11,415, 11,416.)

Imperial grants under the Local Taxation Acts render State control a necessity. (*Longley*, 11,417.)

PROVISIONAL CHARACTER OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

The work of the Endowed Schools Acts has been provisional because the necessary organisation (Minister of Education and Local Authorities) did not exist. (*Longley*, 11,418.)

It has also been partial, dealing only with endowments, and isolated, dealing with individual schools, not with an organised system of education. (*Longley*, 11,419–21.)

Attempts at organisation on county basis in the West Riding of York and in Devon failed. (*Longley*, 11,422–5, 11,498, 11,499.)

The work of the Charity Commission under the Endowed Schools Acts is essentially permanent in character. Schemes constantly need amendment, and the Commissioners have been obliged to take up the work of examination and inspection. (*Longley*, 11,420, 11,426–31, 11,535–7.)

CONSTITUTION OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

A political department, as ordinarily constituted, is preferable to a board under control of a Minister. (*Longley*, 11,432.)

If a board is constituted, it should be independent of the Minister, and its functions should be simply the registration of teachers and superintendence of examinations. (*Longley*, 11,433–6, 11,486–90.)

The special knowledge requisite for these functions could be obtained equally well through members of a department constituted in the ordinary way. (*Longley*, 11,530–4.)

Elementary and Secondary Education should be administered by the same department (*Longley*, 11,437.

No need for provincial as well as county authorities. (*Longley*, 11,536–8.)

"Omnibus" schemes of the Charity Commission. (*Longley*, 11,539–42.)

RELATION OF CHARITY COMMISSION TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Present work of Charity Commission under Endowed Schools Acts is smaller in volume than that under Charitable Trusts Acts, being about one quarter of the whole work. (*Longley*, 11,438–43, 11,466–8.)

Hardly any routine work under Endowed Schools Acts. (*Longley*, 11,444.)

Charity Commission has taken over a large part of the work of the Court of Chancery, and as far as the administration of property is concerned its work is of a judicial nature. (*Longley*, 11,445, 11,446.)

SEPARATION OF EDUCATIONAL AND LEGAL WORK.

The legal and educational work of the Charity Commission should be separated, and educational work placed under the Minister of Education. (*Longley*, 11,447, 11,480.)

The legal work should remain with the Charity Commission, who should be represented in Parliament by an unpaid Commissioner. (*Longley*, 11,484, 11,485, 11,516–9.)

It is not impossible to distinguish between the educational and legal sides of endowments; endowments for elementary education are constantly dealt with both by the Charity Commission and the Education Department. (*Longley*, 11,448–53, 11,513.)

No difficulties arise between the departments, nor is greater trouble or delay caused to the trustees than if they had to deal with one department only. (*Longley*, 11,453, 11,459, 11,461–4.)

The interpretation of the Endowed Schools Acts, and decisions as to transfer of endowments must rest with the Minister of Education. (*Longley*, 11,455,–8, 11,481, 11,482, 11,508–12.)

In case of endowments partly educational and partly non-educational, the Charity Commission would decide the amount applicable to each purpose. (*Longley*, 11,491–5.)

A definite apportionment is desirable if it can be made. (*Longley*, 11,496.)

Schemes should be drafted by Charity Commission under the instructions of the Education Department. (*Longley*, 11,477–9.)

Legal work under the Endowed Schools Acts is intermittent; therefore any one endowment would be controlled entirely by the Minister of Education unless a new scheme became necessary. (*Longley*, 11,526–9.)

In cases of appeal from decision of the Minister to the Privy Council, the Charity Commissioners are the respondents. (*Longley*, 11,469–75.)

OBJECTIONS TO TRANSFERENCE OF LEGAL WORK OF CHARITY COMMISSION TO A MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(1.) Administration of charities should be separated from political and party interests. (*Longley*, 11,465, 11,525.)

(2.) Judicial work should also be separated from political control. The *quasi*-judicial work of the Inland Revenue Office, the Treasury, and the Board of Trade is not of the same nature as that done by Charity Commission. (*Longley*, 11,465–8, 11,530–4.)

(3.) Inadvisable to transfer three-fourths of the work (the legal side) for the sake of the remaining one-fourth. (*Longley*, 11,465.)

(4.) The placing of non-educational charities under a Minister of Education would be viewed with disapproval by those who think that the diversion of endowments to educational uses has already been carried too far. (*Longley*, 11,465.)

(5.) The difference between the two kinds of work is so great that it is inadvisable on administrative grounds to bring them together. (*Longley*, 11,465, 11,476.)

HART-DYKE, The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM, Bart., M.P.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DESIRABLE.

Ministry of Education necessary in order to remedy the confusion produced by the compromise of 1870. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,820.)

The large sum (9,000,000*l.*) now given by the State in aid of Education also necessitates State control. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,821.)

The guidance of a central authority is needed; had such an authority existed, much waste might have been prevented in the application of the local taxation money. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,822–4, 11,913.)

The Minister of Education should be a Secretary of State, and the Department should consist of the present Education Department, the

Science and Art Department, and the educational side of the Charity Commission. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,820, 11,821, 11,825.)

Each of these three branches should have a separate permanent secretary. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,853.)

FUNCTIONS OF MINISTRY OF EDUCATION IN RELATION TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

(1.) The central authority should be responsible for a sufficient supply of schools, but should not undertake to provide them unless the local authority failed to do so. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,835–7, 11,859.)

(2.) Central authority should conduct the inspection of schools, which is now undertaken by the Charity Commission. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,826, 11,827.)

QUESTION OF STATE GRANT FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Local rate preferable to State grant; analogy of Wales does not hold good because of the greater lack of endowments in Wales. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,828–30, 11,927–9.)

A State grant might be given to districts in England which are as destitute of endowments as Wales. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,890, 11,891.)

Any State aid given should be applied to securing increased efficiency after buildings and maintenance had been provided by the locality. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,892, 11,893.)

System of local rating would be attended with more difficulty in England than in Wales because of the lack of public feeling in favour of education. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,831–5.)

More interest would probably be created if education were entrusted to popularly elected bodies. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,925, 11,926.)

Free Secondary Education is inadvisable, but a liberal system of scholarships should bring it within reach of the poor. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,860–3, 11,890, 11,891, 11,921, 11,924.)

No part of the money at present devoted to technical education should be diverted to general Secondary Education, unless under special circumstances. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,919, 11,920, 11,965–8.)

TREATMENT OF ENDOWMENTS.

The organisation of education implies the transfer of endowments; the extreme local prejudice against this makes it improbable that the initiative should proceed from the local authority. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,839, 11,840, 11,930–2.)

If, however, the local authority undertook this duty, it would have more chance of success than a central authority. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,841–3, 11,933.)

Transference of endowment would meet with parliamentary as well as local resistance. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,840, 11,931.)

COUNTY THE BEST LOCAL AREA.

The local authority should be the existing county or borough council, with certain nominees of the central authority, and with power to co-opt educational experts. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,846–52.)

The nominees of the central authority should not vote on questions of rates. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,889.)

Endowed schools should retain their own governing bodies, and new schools, founded and managed by the local authority, should have their separate sub-authorities. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,939, 11,940.)

No need for provincial authorities; central and county authorities are sufficient. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,952, 11,953.)

Suggestions for the provision of Secondary Education in rural districts. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,960–4.)

FUTURE RELATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary Education is now largely given in the higher grade schools established by school boards. These schools are popular, and it would be better to leave them under the control of the school boards, even at the risk of overlapping, than to attempt to transfer them to a new body. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,853, 11,954, 11,955.)

School boards must, therefore, be accepted as bodies supplying Secondary Education, and this may rouse the jealousy of voluntary school managers. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,853.)

Desirable to place evening continuation schools under the local authority, but this would probably be opposed by school boards. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,895–900.)

Higher grade elementary schools should be at liberty to charge a fee if they wish to do so. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,947–50.)

CONSOLIDATION OF EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES IN BIG TOWNS.

Desirable that in large towns elementary and Secondary Education should be placed under one authority; this would avoid overlapping, and prevent conflict between school boards and voluntary schools. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,857–9, 11,879–81.)

Such a consolidation should not be forced on any town, but should be left to local option. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,882, 11,883.)

The authority thus formed should include representatives of the school boards, and of the managers of voluntary schools. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,884–8, 11,940–6.)

THE FUTURE OF THE CHARITY COMMISSION.

The legal side of the Charity Commission should be separated from the educational, in order that the new department may not be burdened with extraneous work. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,864.)

The legal adviser of the department should decide which questions should be referred to each side. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,865, 11,914, 11,915.)

Endowments, any part of which was educational, should be controlled by the Education Department. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,567.)

Trustees are already accustomed to dealing with more than one department, hence the difficulties of their position would not be increased. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,911, 11,912.)

The legal work of the Charity Commission should be kept as distant as possible from political influences. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,901–7.)

No objection to the present system of appeal from the Vice-President to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,903–10.)

SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARD TO SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

The system of payment on individual results should be superseded by a system of grants given on the result of a general inspection. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,871, 11,916.)

Care should be taken that no grants are given for subjects already receiving grants from the Education Department or the county councils. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,872.)

Equal encouragement should be given to literary and scientific education. (*Hart-Dyke*, 11,875–7, 11,893, 11,894.)

WOODS, Miss ALICE.

Has for two years been principal of the Maria Grey Training College. (12,095–6.)

THE MARIA GREY TRAINING COLLEGE.

In connexion with the Teachers' Training and Registration Society, opened in Fitzroy Square in 1878, now carried on at Brondesbury. (*Woods*, 12,101, 12,126, 12,298.)

Has two departments, one for the training of kindergarten mistresses the other for high school mistresses. (*Woods*, 12,101–4.)

The college is non-residential and unsectarian. (*Woods*, 12,100.)

TRAINING COURSE.

Training is still in the experimental stage, and every variety of system ought to be tried. (*Woods*, 12,099, 12,178–80, 12,220.)

Students at the Maria Grey College are prepared for the examination of the Cambridge Teachers' Training Syndicate, the course lasts one year, but a two years' course is desirable. (*Woods*, 12,105, 12,109–10, 12,150–4, 12,195–7.)

During the second year some handicraft should be taught, and much more drawing. (*Woods*, 12,167–9.)

Students who have had previous practical experience need as long a course as others. (*Woods*, 12,223–6, 12,295, 12,296.)

Subjects taught and special training in voice production. (*Woods*, 12,105, 12,111, 12,192–4, 12,213–7, 12,249–60, 12,286–90.)

Books studied. (*Woods*, 12,291–94.)

Theory and practice should be carried on simultaneously, but students should not have much practical work at first. (*Woods*, 12,218, 12,219.)

Standard of admission is at present too low, but has not been found to deter university students from entering. (*Woods*, 12,107, 12,204–12.)

FINANCE AND COST OF TRAINING.

The fees charged at the Maria Grey College are 24*l.* a year in the lower, and 30*l.* a year in the upper division. With these fees it cannot be self-supporting unless it has 50 students. (*Woods*, 12,108, 12,121–4, 12,163, 12,182–6.)

The fees of the college could not be raised without decreasing the numbers, and though the fees of the practising school might be raised with advantage the proceeds should be devoted to the improvement of the school. (*Woods*, 12,125, 12,126.)

If the college fees were reduced, the class of students would also be lowered. (*Woods*, 12,186–8.)

About 12 scholarships are at present open to students, and there is also a principal's loan fund, so that the need for additional scholarships is not great. (*Woods*, 12,188–91, 12,253–67, 12,367–72.)

Three scholarships were offered by the Middlesex County Council to enable students to remain a second year, but no application was made till too late. (*Woods*, 12,109.)

Accounts handed in. (*Woods*, 12,227, 12,228.)

MIXED CLASSES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

The mixing of men and women in the classes of day training colleges would result in mutual intellectual quickening (*Woods*, 12,128–32.)

The students must be of about the same intellectual standard; witness has no knowledge of the mixing of elementary teachers and others of more liberal culture in the new day training colleges. (*Woods*, 12,128, 12,229–35, 12,270, 12,271.)

Training given in existing elementary training colleges is too mechanical, but the witness does not speak from intimate acquaintance. (*Woods*, 12,133, 12,246–8.)

RELATION OF TRAINING FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY TEACHERS.

Many students who have been trained as secondary teachers would be glad to teach in elementary schools; Government should therefore accept the Cambridge teachers' training certificate if students were also qualified to teach needlework and tonic sol-fa system of singing. (*Woods*, 12,140–4.)

No students from the Maria Grey College have entered elementary schools, they have been debarred by the fact that they can only expect low salaries during their two years' probation. Two have obtained appointments at pupil-teachers' centres. (*Woods*, 12,149, 12,240–5.)

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

A practising school is especially necessary in a day training college; teaching in various schools is better adapted to residential colleges. (*Woods*, 12,116–8, 12,197–203.)

Kilburn and Brondesbury High School is the practising school for the Maria Grey College. Students also teach at the Netherwood Boys' Board School. (*Woods*, 12,112.)

Teaching boys of the elementary school class developes the disciplinary powers of the student. (*Woods*, 12,113–5, 12,164–6, 12,359–62.)

Children in the practising school do not suffer, and mistresses do not object to presence of students at their lessons. (*Woods*, 12,272–7.)

Amount of time spent by students in teaching. (*Woods*, 12,116, 12,160, 12,236–9, 12,880–5.)

The students of the Maria Grey College give no religious instruction in the practising school. (*Woods*, 12,404–8.)

The student-mistress system is generally unsatisfactory, because headmistress has not time to train students. (*Woods*, 12,272–7, 12,345.)

DEMAND FOR TRAINING.

The Maria Grey College opened with four students and reached its highest number (53) in 1886, since then the numbers have slightly diminished; at present there are 48 students. (*Woods*, 12,297, 12,352–4.)

Other training colleges are the Cambridge Training College, St. George's College, Edinburgh, and the training departments at Bedford College, Cheltenham Ladies' College, and the Mary Datchelor School. The accommodation afforded by all is small compared with the total number of (secondary) women teachers. (*Woods*, 11,118, 12,181, 12,306, 12,307, 12,312–8.)

The demand for training is small, but is on the increase; the Cambridge Training College is full. (*Woods*, 12,308–11, 12,355–9.)

Trained teachers generally command higher salaries than untrained, but less than university graduates. (*Woods*, 12,331–9.)

Some difficulty has been experienced lately in finding work for students leaving the college. (*Woods*, 12,340, 12,341.)

CO-EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

The witness has had personal experience of co-education of boys and girls up to the age of 14 at Chiswick High School, and is acquainted with the system in certain private schools. (*Woods*, 12,373–83, 12,403.)

The results of co-education up to this age and in these particular instances seem highly satisfactory; the physical and moral results are good, and boys pass direct to the public schools. (*Woods*, 12,384, 12,385.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Sanitary inspection by Government for private schools desirable. (*Woods*, 12,394, 12,411–3.)

Educational inspection and examination by the State are undesirable, because they would tend to crush the individuality of the best private schools. (*Woods*, 12,395–7.)

The presence of delicate and backward children in private schools renders them less fit for examination than public schools. (*Woods*, 12,398–402.)

New public schools should not be founded by local authorities, unless by the request of a large percentage of the inhabitants. (*Woods*, 12,390, 12,391.)

JONES, Miss HARRIETT MORANT.

Is headmistress of the Notting Hill High School, and represents the Headmistresses' Association. (*Jones*, 12,416, 12,417.)

DAY, Miss ELIZABETH.

Is headmistress of the Manchester High School, and represents the Headmistresses' Association. (*Day*, 12,418.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

All teachers, whether men or women, English or foreign, and whether engaged in schools or private tuition, should be registered. (*Jones and Day*, 12,420, 12,430–5.)

Registration must be made compulsory, or it will be useless; unregistered persons to be unable to recover fees, or to open new schools. (*Jones and Day*, 12,421, 12,422, 12,517–20.)

Registration should be undertaken by an educational council, not by a Government department. (*Jones and Day*, 12,425–9.)

Qualification for registration to be a university degree or certificate, or a certificate granted by some other recognised body, and a teacher's diploma. (*Jones and Day*, 12,436–9.)

No person to be registered whose character is known to be unsatisfactory. (*Jones*, 12,525, 12,526.)

The teacher's diploma should be granted by the universities, not by the educational council. (*Jones and Day*, 12,440, 12,441, 12,454–61.)

If registration is made compulsory, a temporary register must be opened which shall include all existing teachers of five years' standing. (*Jones and Day*, 12,450–3*a*, 12,503–10, 12,516.)

CLASSIFIED REGISTER.

The register should place elementary and secondary teachers in separate classes, and should also classify secondary teachers according to attainments. (*Jones and Day*, 12,442–9, 12,462.)

Another plan would be to classify all graduates together without regard to whether they were engaged in elementary or secondary schools. (*Jones*, 12,511–5.)

Separation of elementary and secondary teachers is desirable for voting purposes, and also because there is a certain conflict of interests between the two classes. (*Jones and Day*, 12,463–5, 12,487–501.)

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL.

An educational council is needed, and would be satisfactory if formed on the lines of Mr. Acland's Bill, provided that more representation was allowed to secondary teachers. (*Jones and Day*, 12,466, 12,467.)

The council would carry out the registration scheme, and would form a court of appeal which would settle local difficulties, and would decide as to whether new schools were wanted in any locality. (*Jones and Day*, 12,468–71.)

The establishment of new schools should not be entrusted to a local authority which would be apt to be influenced by vested interests. (*Jones and Day*, 12,472–5.)

The council should not examine, inspect, or in any way control secondary schools. The Association of Headmistresses deprecates all forms of State control. (*Jones and Day*, 12,476–83, 12,486, 12,502, 12,521–4.)

The association does not desire State aid, but, in the opinion of the witness, the State might give aid in the form of scholarships. (*Jones*, 12,480–5, 12,601, 12,602.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The majority of the Headmistresses' Association are in favour of training; the witnesses, personally, regard it as essential. (*Jones and Day*, 12,537, 12,575–51, 12,505–9, 12,611.)

Nevertheless, they regard a liberal education as of more importance than professional training. (*Jones and Day*, 12,612–20.)

Training is still in the experimental stage, therefore the fullest freedom should be allowed for all kinds of systems. (*Jones and Day*, 12,527–35, 12,545, 12,546.)

Admission to a training college should be made conditional upon a certain standard of attainments; education and professional training should not be carried on simultaneously. (*Jones and Day*, 12,582–5.)

Length of training course might vary from six months to one year. (*Jones and Day*, 12,586.)

The demand for training is slowly increasing, but existing colleges afford sufficient accommodation for present needs. (*Jones and Day*, 12,536, 12,603–6, 12,610, 12,611, 12,621, 12,622.)

Trained teachers get work more easily than untrained, but have no marked advantage in point of salaries. (*Jones and Day*, 12,623–8.)

SYSTEM OF PROBATIONERS.

The association deprecates the system of probationers suggested in Mr. Acland's Bill as injurious to the children, and probably valueless to the probationer. (*Jones and Day*, 12,547–52.)

The student-mistress system was tried at Manchester, and abandoned as tending to narrowness. (*Day*, 12,542–4, 12,595–7.)

The association is, nevertheless, in favour of this method being tried amongst others. (*Jones and Day*, 12,533–9, 12,545.)

Student mistresses should not receive a salary, but should pay for their training. (*Jones and Day*, 12,553–8, 12,598–601.)

TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS.

The scholarships now given are insufficient in number and inadequate in amount; more scholarships sufficient to cover fees should be created. (*Jones and Day*, 12,550–60, 12,564–70, 12,587–91.)

Miss Day is of opinion that the need for scholarships is only temporary; when training is universally recognised as essential parents will be prepared to bear the cost. (*Day*, 12,571–7.)

Poverty qualification should always be attached to training scholarships, and they should not cover the whole cost like the Queen's Scholarships. (*Jones and Day*, 12,592–4.)

SCHOLARSHIPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Headmistresses' Association desires to limit the age at which scholarship holders may enter secondary schools to 12 years. (*Jones and Day*, 12,629–35, 12,670–80.)

Girls entering after 12 do not derive much benefit, and are difficult to classify. (*Jones and Day*, 12,630–42, 12,647–50.)

Elementary school scholars at the Manchester High School have been girls of exceptional ability, and have all done well. (*Day*, 12,652–4, 12,663, 12,667.)

But the association is of opinion that, in general, too many scholarships are awarded to girls of average ability whose future career is not improved by their educational advantages. (*Jones and Day*, 12,636–42, 12,661–9.)

The number of scholarships offered to children in elementary schools is now very large, whereas the girls' high schools have very few, a very few are offered by women's colleges. (*Jones and Day*, 12,561–3, 12,642–6, 12,655–60, 12,680.)

COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOLARSHIPS IN RELATION TO GIRLS' EDUCATION.

In the last examination for London County Council intermediate scholarships subjects were set (as optional) which gave special advantage to girls from elementary schools; all should have the same chance. (*Jones*, 12,681–6.)

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

A large number of the members of the Headmistresses' Association are in favour of a uniform leaving examination for boys and girls, which would admit to the universities and to professional schools. (*Jones and Day*, 12,687–98.)

The examination should consist of various groups of subjects, and scholarships should be awarded on the results. (*Jones and Day*, 12,691–5, 12,700.)

The existing examinations should be allowed to continue so as to offer free choice and prevent uniformity. (*Jones and Day*, 12,699–701.)

The examining body should be the present Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board enlarged by representatives of the University of London. (*Jones and Day*, 12,688–9, 12,702–4.)

POSITION OF ASSISTANT MISTRESSES.

Headmistresses in high schools have no power to dismiss assistant mistresses without reference to the council. (*Jones and Day*, 12,708–11.)

The appointment of assistants is practically in the hands of the head mistress. (*Jones and Day*, 12,712, 12,713.)

A sub-committee of the association is considering the question of the low salaries of assistant mistresses. (*Jones and Day*, 12,714–6.)

Salaries cannot be raised unless there is a corresponding rise in fees, and in many cases this would mean emptying the school. (*Jones and Day*, 12,717–9.)

The association wishes investigations to be made into the trust deeds of endowments now devoted exclusively or disproportionately to boys' education, but which were originally intended for the benefit of both sexes. (*Jones and Day*, 12,720–4.)

LUMBY, Miss AMY.

Is principal of S. Hilda's College, Cheltenham, and lecturer at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, also president of the Association of Assistant Mistresses. (12,725, 12,726.)

WITHIEL, Mrs. MARION, B.A.

Is second mistress of the Notting Hill High School, and represents the Association of Assistant Mistresses. (12,727, 12,728.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Witnesses desire to offer suggestions on the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1891, on the registration of teachers. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,729.)

(1.) ONE REGISTER FOR ALL TEACHERS.

Registration should not be confined to teachers in "secondary schools," as it is even more necessary for private teachers. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,730–9.)

The association has expressed no opinion as to the registration of foreign teachers. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,740–4.)

Register should include elementary teachers. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,751.)

No person to be registered under the age of 20. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,745.)

The register should state the year of registration, knowledge, qualification, and teaching experience, or certificate of training. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,746–50.)

Recommends classification for voting purposes, in order that each interest may be duly represented. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,918–20, 12,971–7.)

The fee for registration should be as low as possible; the association is in favour of a one guinea fee for the first two years, and afterwards two guineas. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,884–94.)

(2.) TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

The association is in favour of placing all teachers on the register who have been engaged in teaching for two years at the date of the Act, or who shall have completed two years of teaching during the two years next after the passing of the Act. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,757–75, 12,926–32, 13,020–3.)

After the lapse of two years no person should be registered without a knowledge, qualification, and teaching experience, or a certificate of training. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,776, 12,777.)

The register should be revised yearly by the registrar appointed by the central council. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,965–8.)

(3.) QUALIFICATIONS.

"Evidence of teaching capacity" need not imply a certificate of training; a record of not less than two years' experience should be held equivalent to training. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,778–82.)

(4.) ADDITIONAL FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR TRAINING.

The accommodation afforded by existing training colleges is insufficient, but an increased demand for training will create a larger supply of accommodation. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,783, 12,995–7.)

(5.) CONSTITUTION OF REGISTRATION AUTHORITY.

Recommends that the representation of the teaching profession on the registration authority should be so arranged as to give adequate representation to each interest, whether elementary or secondary, or private. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,791–5.)

Statistics as to numbers of teachers in each class are not forthcoming; therefore, the register must be formed before the registration council can be established. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,796–805.)

The registration authority might also form a court of appeal for the prevention of the establishment of rival schools in the same locality. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,055–8.)

The power of framing of schemes should still be retained by the Charity Commissioners. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,059-63.)

Women ought to be represented on the registration authority. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,905, 12,906.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training course must supplement not supplant a university course, and must, therefore, be short, if possible less than a year. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,806–9.)

The association objects to the "probationer" system, as affording no guarantee for systematic training. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,810–11.)

In Germany, the corresponding system of the *Probejahr* has been found insufficient, and a year in a training college has been added. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,811–25.)

Training scholarships are needed to enable teachers to bear the increased expense of preparation for their profession, but the association has not considered whether they should be given by imperial or local bodies. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,826–36.)

Cost of training estimated at between 20*l.* and 30*l.* a year. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,007–9.)

Scholarships to enable existing teachers to train have not been considered by the association. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,028.)

The association is in favour of all methods of training being tried, but prefers work in a good school to a training college. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,827, 12,848, 12,855–60, 12,978–91.)

Schools in which training is given must be recognised as efficient by a central authority. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,849–54.)

Schools within a convenient distance might be grouped, and students attending the central school might practise in all the schools of the group. Travelling lecturers could be employed for special subjects. (*Withiel*, 12,861, 12,922, 13,024.)

Student teachers should pay fees, and receive no instruction, except in the theory of education. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,935–40.)

The system has worked well at Cheltenham, and there is no reason to think that headmistresses would oppose it. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,998, 13,004.)

Probationers receive a low salary, and this would tend to decrease the number of fully paid teachers. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,840–6, 12,941–3.)

Salaries of assistant mistresses are now too low for them to maintain themselves in efficiency, or provide for old age. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,837, 12,944, 13,029–31.)

Instances of salaries from 35*l.* to 60*l.*, and of maximum salaries. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,945-52, 13,054, 13,064–71.)

Trained teachers have a better chance of appointments and receive higher salaries than untrained. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,992–4.)

Association is in favour of enforcing a minimum initial salary of 80*l.* in all public schools, this would tend to raise salaries in private schools. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,838, 12,839, 12,847, 12,953, 12,954, 12,956, 12,957, 13,010, 13,011.)

Association estimates cost of education in schools paying fair salaries at about 13*l.* a head in schools with 100 pupils, and at about 10*l.* a head in schools with 200 pupils. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,032–5, 13,072, 13,073.)

School fees cannot be raised except in some few wealthy neighbourhoods. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,958–62.)

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION.

The association is in favour of the inspection of secondary schools by a central authority. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,870–5, 12,881–3.)

Schools belonging to the G. P. D. S. Co., are already inspected by persons appointed by the governing body. (*Withiel*, 12,876–8.)

Examinations should be conducted by the universities as at present. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,870–2.)

PROVISION OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Recommends the establishment of new schools where the supply is deficient. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,895–9.)

The association has not considered who is to decide the question of deficiency in any locality. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,900–4.)

If the power were entrusted to local bodies, the veto of a central body would be needed as a safeguard. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,900, 12,925.)

The association would object to the establishment in any locality of new schools giving the same education as existing schools, but for a lower fee. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,015–9.)

Private schools attract some of the best teachers, and are doing important work in the education of girls. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 13,036–9.)

DISMISSAL OF ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

The association has collected statistics, and found that the number of public schools in which the power of dismissal rests solely with the headmistress is small. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,909–16.)

Recommends right of appeal to the governing body in all cases. (*Lumby and Withiel*, 12,907, 12,908.)

No openly acknowledged case of friction has occurred. (*Withiel*, 12,963, 12,964.)

MARTIN, Mr. CHARLES.

Is an assistant master at Ellis's School, Gospel Oak, and treasurer of the Association of Assistant Masters. (13,075–7.)

MONTGOMERY, Mr. JOHN.

Is an assistant master, Parmiter's School, Victoria Park, and honorary secretary of the Association of Assistant Masters. (13,078, 13,079.)

QUALIFICATION FOR HEADMASTERSHIPS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Only one-third of the schemes framed by the Charity Commission make a university degree an essential qualification for a headmastership. (*Montgomery*, 13,086.)

Statistics collected by the Assistant Masters' Association from 596 public secondary schools (including first grade schools) in England and Wales show that 84 per cent. of headmasters are graduates, 17 are undergraduates and 76 have no degree. (*Montgomery*, 13,086–98.)

Numbers of graduates of the various universities. (*Montgomery*, 13,092.)

The Association recommends that the possession of a degree and of five years' teaching experience be made essential qualifications for a headmastership. (*Montgomery*, 13,086, 13,100–3.)

ANALYSIS OF SCHEMES OF CHARITY COMMISSIONERS WITH REGARD TO TEACHING STAFF.

The Association has analysed 409 schemes to ascertain the conditions of appointment of headmasters; appointment, dismissal and mode of payment of assistant masters. (*Montgomery*, 1304–7.)

In 31 cases (cathedral schools included) headmasters must be members of the Church of England. (*Montgomery*, 13,108–19.)

Out of 596 headmasters 283 are in holy orders; the Association has expressed no opinion on this point. (13,099, 13,249, 13,250.)

The list of schools to which inquiries were sent was that issued by the Headmasters' Association. (*Montgomery*, 13,120, 13,121.)

ASSISTANT MASTERS, THEIR QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARIES.

The annual financial return required by the Charity Commissioners from schools under their control is so imperfectly made that it is impossible to obtain correct official information as to salaries. (*Montgomery*, 13,128–42.)

The Association is therefore obliged to rely upon information supplied by its own members; the statistics thus obtained refer to from 20 to 27 second grade endowed day schools. (*Montgomery*, 13,143–7, 13,152–69, 13,204–8.)

Average salary of assistant masters in 27 cases was 149*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*, but in poorer endowed schools and private schools the average is much lower. (*Montgomery*, 13,170–6, 13,197–205.)

The Charity Commissioners' schemes seldom make any definite provision for the salaries of assistant masters. (*Montgomery*, 13,105, 13,177.)

The Association recommends that the minimum cost of education per head be estimated, and a certain proportion of it assigned to salaries for assistants. (*Montgomery*, 13,178–83.)

Estimated cost of education per head in a school of 300 boys is 10*l.*; of this 5*l.* should be assigned to the staff, 2*l.* to the headmaster, and 3*l.* to working expenses. (*Montgomery*, 13,184–6, 13,189–96.)

By working expenses is understood the cost of maintenance exclusive of scholarships and exhibitions and the cost of management of property. (*Montgomery*, 13,187, 13,188.)

Notice of vacancies of head and assistant masterships ought always to be given by public advertisement. (*Montgomery*, 13,209–11, 13,215–7.)

The prospectuses of 465 public first and second grade schools, including the great public schools, show that 63 per cent of the assistant masters are graduates. This excludes visiting masters. (*Montgomery*, 13,230, 13,235, 13,236.)

Recommends that the Charity Commission should enforce the making of proper financial returns and suggests alterations in the form of the return now authorised. (*Montgomery*, 13,251–6.)

If returns were obtainable from the smaller secondary schools the percentage of graduates would probably be reduced. (*Martin*, 13,978.)

TENURE OF ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Right of appeal to the governors, in case of dismissal, was granted in 1872 by the Endowed Schools Commissioners in answer to a memorial from assistant masters. (*Montgomery*, 13,218.)

Nevertheless the majority of schemes framed since that date have given the headmaster the arbitrary power of dismissal. (*Montgomery*, 13,219–22.

When a headmaster resigns he is obliged to give formal notice to the whole staff. (*Montgomery*, 13,223–7.)

The status of assistant masters has greatly improved since the date of the Schools Inquiry Commission, and this improvement justifies a deviation from the policy it recommended. (*Montgomery*, 13,228–34.)

The interests of assistant masters in small schools not directly under the eye of the public need special safeguards. (*Montgomery*, 13,239.)

Very few cases of unjust dismissal have occurred, but assistant masters regard arbitrary dismissal as their greatest grievance. (*Montgomery*, 13,240–6.)

Recommends that headmasters should have power of immediate suspension, but should not be able to dismiss assistants without reference to the governing body. (*Montgomery*, 13,237, 13,238.)

Considers that the present practice which leaves the appointment of assistants entirely in the hands of the headmaster is likely to "tend most to efficiency." (*Montgomery*, 13,212–4, 13,242.)

The average governing body would not constitute a satisfactory court of appeal; the association would prefer a board of experts. (*Montgomery*, 13,951, 13,952.)

The same board might decide appeals of headmasters against their governors. (*Montgomery*, 13,953, 13,954.)

Recommends that headmasters should have a consultative seat on the governing bodies of their own school, and that the assistant masters should elect one governor. (*Montgomery*, 13,955, 13,956.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Registration is urgently required (1) to produce a code of professional etiquette (*Martin*, 13,906, 13,912, 13,913); (2) to unite elementary and secondary teachers; (3) to eliminate inefficient teachers. (*Martin*, 13,906, 13,907.)

The Association is in favour of the registration of schools, as well as of teachers, but considers it outside the range of practical politics. (*Montgomery*, 13,985.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

A university degree should ultimately be the lowest knowledge qualification recognised. The statistics above referred (*Montgomery*, 13,230, 13,236) to show that this principle has been already accepted by the majority of assistant masters. (*Martin*, 13,908–10.)

Professional qualifications should include a diploma in the theory of education and evidence of teaching capacity. (*Martin*, 13,911.)

Teachers of special subjects, *e.g.*, music and shorthand, should be registered on different conditions from other teachers. After a specified time modern languages should not count as special subjects. (*Martin*, 13,943, 13,945, 13,946.)

Elementary teachers and teachers in private schools should be admitted to the register. (*Martin* 13,969–75.)

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

All existing teachers of five years' standing should be placed permanently on the register without inquiry as to professional efficiency. (*Martin*, 13,914–8.)

Existing teachers of less than five years' standing should be placed on the register for the time being, but removed if they fail to obtain the necessary qualifications within a period of five years. (*Martin*, 13,919, 13,920.)

Recommends that registration be immediately made compulsory on all teachers in endowed and rate-aided schools, and after a time on teachers in proprietary and private schools also. (*Martin*, 13,921–7.)

A Registration Act will cause the gradual disappearance of the worst type of private school. (*Martin*, 13,980.)

Disability to recover fees will only affect head-teachers of private schools, and will therefore not influence the lower ranks of the profession generally. (*Martin*, 13,982–4.)

REGISTRATION COUNCIL.

Council to consist of representatives of the universities of the United Kingdom, nominees of the State, and representatives of registered teachers. (*Martin*, 13,928.)

Is not in favour of representation of associations of teachers. (*Martin*, 13,976.)

The Association has no opinion as to the proportion of representation to be allowed to each interest. (*Martin*, 13,929, 13,930.)

The functions of the council should include the keeping of the register, the examination of qualifications, and the granting of qualifications until the Act was fully in force. (*Martin*, 13,931–42.)

POSITION OF FOREIGN TEACHERS.

Foreign teachers should be admitted to the register of graduates and trained teachers. (*Martin*, 13,944, 13,945.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Young teachers should be taught the results of past experience; enumeration of necessary subjects. (*Martin*, 13,947.)

Organisation and management of secondary schools differs essentially from that of elementary schools. (*Martin*, 13,947.)

Until regular means of training are established the registration council must require evidence of teaching capacity; three ways in which this can be done. (*Martin*, 13,949, 13,950.)

ABUSE OF SIGNS APPENDED TO NAMES.

Misrepresentation of university qualifications occurs chiefly in connexion with the degrees of the University of London. (*Montgomery*, 13,957.)

The right to append letters to names can be bought; therefore such letters afford no evidence of scholastic acquirements. (*Montgomery*, 13,957.)

The register should enumerate all recognised degrees, and make the use of unregistered letters or signs penal on all registered teachers. (*Montgomery*, 13,958–60.)

In the enumeration of degrees the name of the university conferring the degree should be added; a distinction between pass and honour degrees would be very useful to the profession. (*Montgomery*, 13,961–5.)

HANCE, Mr. EDWARD M., LL.B.

Is clerk to the Liverpool School Board, a licentiate of the College of Preceptors, a life governor and member of the Council of Liverpool College, a representative governor of University College, Liverpool, and a member of the committee of the Liverpool University Day Training College. (13,258, 13,259.)

NEED OF ONE LOCAL AUTHORITY FOR PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Recommends the creation of one local body to control elementary and Secondary Education. (*Hance*, 12,360–2.)

One authority would mean one rate, and the opposition caused by a separate rate for Secondary Education would be avoided. (*Hance*, 13,262–8, 13,403–7.)

The machinery existing in connexion with elementary education could be utilised for the preliminary inquiries necessary to the organisation of Secondary Education. (*Hance*, 13,269–73, 13,353–5.)

One authority would secure co-ordination which is now almost entirely wanting. (*Hance*, 13,274–7.)

Work of the Liverpool Council of Education in the direction of co-ordination and increase of contact between elementary and secondary schools. (*Hance*, 13,278–84, 13,288–93, 13,392–8.)

The transfer of clever children from elementary to secondary schools should be regulated by the local authority. (*Hance*, 13,297–305.)

Only exceptionally brilliant children should be transferred to secondary schools; others would lose rather than gain by the change. (*Hance*, 13,303, 13,373–4.)

A large measure which would remove existing defects will encounter less opposition than a smaller one. (*Hance*, 13,309–12, 13,388–91.)

Chief among existing defects are the rural school boards, which hinder the progress of education. (*Hance*, 13,309, 13,375–8.)

The formation of one local authority should be compulsory. (*Hance*, 13,326, 13,327.)

Gives statistics showing that the introduction of secondary subjects in Liverpool elementary schools has increased the number of children proceeding to secondary schools. (*Hance*, 13,625–37.)

AREA OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

In county boroughs the area of the local authority should be conterminous with the borough. (*Hance*, 13,316, 13,437, 13,438.)

Administrative counties are too large and present too great a variety of population, parliamentary divisions are unsuitable because the electors are exclusively men and include lodgers. (*Hance*, 13,313–6, 13,324, 13,382, 13,430–3.)

Recommends area of district councils or poor law unions as being homogeneous in population and not too large in size. (*Hance*, 13,316–7, 13,433–6, 13,439–48.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Recommends present Education Department as the central authority, and is in favour of its fusion with the Charity Commission and the Science and Art Department in the immediate future. (*Hance*, 13,318–23.)

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The local authority to consist of representatives of the ratepayers elected *ad hoc* with power to co-opt a certain proportion of outside members. (*Hance*, 13,328, 13,379, 13,380.)

No *ex officio* members or representatives of teachers or parents as such; the co-opted members must not be chosen as a matter of privilege. (*Hance*, 13,328, 13,335, 13,336, 13,339–41, 13,408–15.)

The new authority will supersede school boards and take over the powers of the county councils with regard to technical instruction; all interests will thus be amalgamated which would otherwise come into conflict. (*Hance*, 13,329–34, 13,356–60, 13,399.)

The waste of local taxation grants by the county councils proves them unfitted for the control of education. (*Hance*, 13,379–81.)

Functions of the local authority should be:—

(1.) to levy and apportion rates. (13,342–5, 13,383–6, 13,403.)

(2.) to inspect rate-aided schools. (13,428, 13,533–7.)

(3.) to initiate amendments of schemes. (13,429, 13,497–501.)

(4.) to provide sufficient school accommodation. (13,514, 13,529.)

Additional rating powers needed. (*Hance*, 13,346–52, 13,574–81.)

Endowed schools should remain under their own governing bodies, but the local authority should have power to take them over with the consent of the governing bodies. (*Hance*, 13,425, 13,426, 13,429, 13,509–13.)

No need for the representation of the local body on all the institutions it aids. (*Hance*, 13,539.)

The increase of popular interest in education will render it safe in the hands of a popularly elected body. (*Hance*, 13,461–3, 13,482.)

The objection to a local authority elected *ad hoc* is the expense, and the difficulty of getting competent candidates, both of which increase with the increased number of elections. (*Hance*, 13,487–93.)

A liberal system of scholarships is needed so that Secondary Education may be within the reach of all who can profit by it. (*Hance*, 13,464–72.)

In estimating the secondary school accommodation required the local authority should work towards an ideal, and endeavour to create demand by supply. (*Hance*, 13,520, 13,521, 13,524–31.)

Number of children attending secondary schools in Liverpool is small (about 5,000), because the total absence of endowments necessitates high fees. (*Hance*, 13,514, 13,515.)

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING PROFESSION.

Is in favour of the organisation of teachers on a self-governing basis; the registration council should consist of members of the profession, not of Government officials. (*Hance*, 13,566–72, 13,667, 13,668.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Private schools have led the way in all the educational movements of the last 50 years, and their services cannot be ignored. (*Hance*, 13,418.)

They must be recognised by the local authority as forming part of the school supply of the neighbourhood, and public scholarships should be tenable in them. (*Hance*, 13,419–21, 13,427.)

Private schools which desire to be recognised must submit to inspection, but not necessarily inspection by the local authority. (*Hance*, 13,422–3.)

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Functions of central authority are (1) inspection of schools. (*Hance*, 13,449–51, 13,534, 13,535.)

(2.) The framing of schemes. (13,453, 13,495–7.)

(3.) Compelling the local authority to provide sufficient school accommodation. (13,453, 13,524.)

ADVANTAGE OF MIXED SCHOOLS.

Co-education in Liverpool elementary schools has worked well. (*Hance*, 13,540–4.)

The curricula for boys and girls should be as nearly alike as possible. (*Hance*, 13,545–51.)

KINDS OF SCHOOL REQUIRED AND GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

No need to distinguish between first and second grade schools; the existing distinction is social and monetary rather than educational. (*Hance*, 13,553.)

The third grade school is essentially different, and should be looked upon rather as a continuation of elementary education. (*Hance*, 13,562–5.)

Recommends that second grade schools be carried on on modern sides of first grade schools: gives reasons. (*Hance*, 13,553, 13,719–30, 13,739–45.)

Schools for the wealthy already exist in sufficient numbers. (*Hance*, 13,746.)

Schools which confine themselves to purely technical instruction cannot be regarded as educational: technical training should be a part of general education. (*Hance*, 13,582–6.)

OBJECTIONS TO COMPETITIVE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Competitive examinations test attainments rather than capacity for attainments. (*Hance*, 13,567–9.)

Recommends that elementary schoolmasters should select their most promising boys who should then be subjected to some test by the master of the Secondary School. (*Hance*, 13,570–3.)

Admits that such selection is capable of abuse. (*Hance*, 13,370.)

The tendency of competitive entrance scholarships is to raise the age of entering the secondary school. (*Hance*, 13,635.)

PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DISTRICTS.

Secondary Education for rural districts is best provided at easily accessible urban centres. (*Hance*, 13,587–90.)

Few parts of the country are so badly provided with railways as to render this impossible. (*Hance*, 13,588, 13,591–4.)

The number of scholars now attending Liverpool schools from outside the town is large. (*Hance*, 13,595–8.)

Expenses to be met by a contribution from the rural authorities. *Hance*, 13,601–9, 13,731–4.)

When railway facilities are wanting peripatetic teachers can be employed. (*Hance*, 13,599–601, 13,704, 13,705.)

Approves also of having elementary teachers capable of giving secondary education. (*Hance*, 13,706–9.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Examinations are now efficiently carried on by various university bodies; there is, therefore, no need to incur the expense of setting up a fresh Government examination. (*Hance*, 13,610–2.)

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Great development of evening continuation schools in Manchester and Glasgow; smaller increase at Liverpool. (*Hance*, 13,613–20.)

Classes for adults are carried on under the Science and Art Department; they would be better managed by the one local authority. (*Hance*, 13,621–4.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Recommends a six months' course of professional training for secondary teachers. (*Hance*, 13,638–57.)

The kind of training now given to elementary teachers is unsuitable for secondary teachers, who have in general received a university education. (*Hance*, 13,638, 13,639, 13,710–6.)

Requirements of secondary teachers would be better met by classes in connexion with day training colleges, or separate university classes (*Hance*, 13,717, 13,718.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Registration should be universal and compulsory. (*Hance*, 13,658.)

At first all existing teachers should be registered, but after a certain time only persons with due knowledge qualifications and evidence of teaching capacity. (*Hance*, 13,659.)

The conditions of registration to be determined by a council of registered teachers, who should have power to proceed against any unregistered person. (*Hance*, 13,660–72.)

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

A very large number of secondary schools are virtually denominational (Church of England) in character, and the religious difficulty must, therefore, be faced. (*Hance*, 13,673–99.)

A measure exempting any class of schools from receiving aid on religious grounds would meet with great opposition. (*Hance*, 13,674, 13,735–8.)

Questions involving religious difficulties should be settled by the local authority. (*Hance*, 13,677–83.)

SCOTT, Mr. ROBERT PICKETT, M.A., LL.D.

Is headmaster of Parmiter's School, Bethnal Green, honorary secretary of the Headmasters' Association, and chairman of the Association's sub-committee on minor scholarships. (13,986–9.)

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME OF HEADMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Want of a suitable examination on which to award scholarships from elementary schools. (*Scott*, 13,990.)

Principles adopted by Headmasters' Association in framing their scheme for minor scholarships. (*Scott*, 13,991–3.)

The subjects of examination are those of the Code, variety is obtained by allowing freedom of choice between the various "class" and specific subjects. (*Scott*, 13,994.)

Representative character of the sub-committee. (*Scott*, 13,995, 13,996.)

Easier papers set for candidates from rural or poor urban districts (*Scott*, 13,996–7, 14,046–50.)

Examination is held on the same day everywhere; the preliminary is compulsory on all candidates, a selection of subjects may be made in the final examination. (*Scott*, 13,991–2, 13,001.)

Method of conducting the examination; scholarships are awarded by the awarding bodies on the results of the examination. (*Scott*, 14,811–42.)

The scheme has spread rapidly and is now adopted by 10 county councils and by the governing bodies of many endowed schools in London. (*Scott*, 14,002–10, 14,044, 14,045.)

No fees are charged to candidates, expenses are paid by the awarding bodies. (*Scott*, 14,192–4.)

SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM: GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

It is desirable to provide two sets of examination papers for urban and rural districts and to allow each school to decide which paper it will select. (*Scott*, 14,046–53.)

The limitation of scholarships to children from public elementary schools is inadequate, a limitation of income should be substituted. (*Scott*, 14,054–60, 14,156–64, 14,195–202.)

Official recognition should be bestowed on elementary schools which win scholarships, this would overcome the reluctance of teachers to part with their best scholars. This need not lead to any distortion of the curriculum for the sake of winning scholarships. (*Scott*, 14,061–4, 14,152–5.)

A uniform standard of examination is useful to bodies that award close scholarships as a means of comparing their candidates with those who win open scholarships. (*Scott*, 14,065–77.)

In laying down restrictions as to the income of parents of scholarship holders, regard should be had to the number of children. (*Scott*, 14,150.)

Desirable to make allowance for age; in the examination for minor scholarships an allowance is made of 1 per cent. per month. (*Scott*, 14,165–7.)

Scholarships should be tenable at any good private school. (*Scott*, 14,212–6.)

SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE TAKEN FROM SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Headmasters' Association is now drawing up an examination scheme for the award of scholarships to places of higher education; constitution of the committee. (*Scott*, 14,084.)

It is proposed to make the passing of some such examination as the London Matriculation, University Locals, &c. a condition of admission to this examination. (*Scott*, 14,085, 14,090–3, 14,168–70.)

The standard of examination will be uniform, but choice of subjects will be provided. (*Scott*, 14,086, 14,094–6.)

Some arrangement is needed to prevent children from losing their scholarships because they live outside a certain area. (*Scott*, 14,097–102.)

Higher scholarships should be open to boys of 16 or 17 years of age, and boys who win scholarships should leave school at once. (*Scott*, 14,168–73.)

AGE FOR TRANSFERRENCE FROM ELEMENTARY TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The best age is 12 or 13, boys coming in at that age easily adapt themselves to the curriculum of a secondary school. (*Scott*, 14,103–9.)

Competitive examination is the best means of transference: all modes of selection involve the loss of competition and degenerate into mere nomination. (*Scott*, 14,110–7, 14,203–7.)

CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

A Minister of Education should be created with an official council and a registration department. Local authorities should also be created and their constitution fixed by statute. (*Scott*, 14,118.)

Suggestions as to the correlation of schools on the same foundation, powers of governors and headmasters. Age limits should be adhered to and farming of schools prohibited. (*Scott*, 14,118–23.)

A code for secondary education might be drawn up by the central authority, but should not be made compulsory. (*Scott*, 14,225–6.)

EXAMINATIONS.

Internal examinations such as those prescribed by schemes are generally ineffective, the Universities should be subsidised to conduct school examinations. (*Scott*, 14,124.)

Civil Service examinations tend to cramp a liberal curriculum. (*Scott*, 14,125.)

The experience gained by the Headmaster's Association with regard to the working of the minor scholarships scheme, points to the possibility of one graduated examination for the whole country. (*Scott*, 14,227–32.)

RELATION OF HEADMASTER TO TEACHING STAFF.

Headmasters should have absolute power to dismiss their staff subject to an appeal to the central authority. (*Scott*, 14,119, 14,126–38, 14,208–11.)

Division of responsibility between the headmaster and the governors is undesirable. (*Scott*, 14,130.)

No need of appeal in case of the dismissal of a headmaster by the governing body. (*Scott*, 14,139–41, 14,207.)

Headmasterships are sometimes practically reserved for men in Holy Orders even where no such qualification is formally required; clerical headmasters should be forbidden to receive remuneration for outside clerical duties. (*Scott*, 14,185–7.)

The number of clerical masters, both head and assistant, is decreasing. (*Scott*, 14,188–91.)

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of the Civil Service Commissioners for second division clerkships tend to cramp a liberal curriculum; they should be liberalised on the lines of the examination for assistant naval clerkships. (*Scott*, 14,124, 14,142–9.)

DANIEL, THE REVEREND CANON EVAN, M.A.

Was for 28 years Principal of Battersea Training College, has been lecturer under the Cambridge Teaching Syndicate, and the Maria Grey Training College, and the College of Preceptors; is a director of the Church Schools Company, and examiner in practical teaching to the University of London and the College of Preceptors. (13,747–52.)

NEED OF TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.

Headmasters should be acquainted with the best methods of teaching in order to supervise their staff. (*Daniel*, 13,753–5.)

Specialists, *e.g.*, teachers of languages, require a knowledge of the principles of teaching no less than of their special subjects. (*Daniel*, 13,755–62.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

Desirable that all teachers in secondary schools should possess a University degree and should be acquainted with psychology, physiology, and ethics. (*Daniel*, 13,763–73.)

TRAINING THROUGH THE UNIVERSITIES.

Instruction in the theory of education should be provided at the Universities by means of a staff of professors. (*Daniel*, 13,774–82.)

Degrees in education should be conferred by Universities, but should require a higher standard of culture than that implied in the B.A. degree. (*Daniel*, 13,797–801.)

The women who present themselves for the teachers' examination of the University of London are superior to the men; this is probably due to the practical training they have received. (*Daniel*, 13,802–8.)

TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Instruction for teachers already at work might be provided by the headmaster or by a peripatetic master of method. (*Daniel*, 13,783–6, 13,823.)

Existing teachers who have been so employed for not more than two or three years should be allowed a certain time, say five years, in which to pass some University examination and an examination in the theory and practice of teaching, only those who succeeded should be admitted to the register. (*Daniel*, 13,787–94.)

AGENCIES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS.

Training colleges should be established in connexion with universities and university colleges and subsidised from public sources. (*Daniel*, 13,811–5.)

The staff should include a principal, master of method and specialists. (*Daniel*, 13,815–7.)

It is important that training colleges for secondary teachers should be situated in large towns in order to obtain the requisite variety of practising schools. (*Daniel*, 13,821, 13,822, 13,129, 13,130.)

STUDENT-TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS.

Student-teachers should receive systematic training from their headmasters who should hear them teach and criticise their lessons. (*Daniel*, 13,818–20.)

Special provision might be made for student-teachers in rate-aided secondary schools. (*Daniel*, 13,868.)

UTILISATION OF EXISTING TRAINING COLLEGES FOR PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Classes for secondary teachers might be established in connexion with elementary day training colleges. This has been done at the Home and Colonial Training College. (*Daniel*, 13,839, 851–3.)

Want of accommodation prevents the establishment of day classes in residential colleges. (*Daniel*, 13,840–2.)

The difference in the kind of training required would prevent elementary and secondary teachers being trained together in a residential college. (*Daniel*, 13,839, 13,843–5.)

The denominational character of existing training colleges would also be an obstacle to their being utilised for the merely secular training of teachers. (*Daniel*, 13,850.)

IDEAL COURSE OF TRAINING FOR SECONDARY TEACHERS.

The theoretical course must include psychology, physiology, ethics, school architecture and school management. The history of education should not be studied until the student is well versed in theory and practice. (*Daniel*, 13,854–60.)

One practising school is preferable to a variety of schools. (*Daniel*, 13,861.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

Existing teachers should be allowed time to qualify for registration. (*Daniel*, 13,864.)

Ultimately no person should be registered unless he could show proof of satisfactory attainments and professional skill.

All teachers in first and second grade schools should possess a university degree; an examination such as the London Matriculation might be admitted as a satisfactory qualification for teachers in third grade schools. (*Daniel*, 13,866.)

All teachers in rate-aided secondary schools should possess a university degree. (*Daniel*, 13,867.)

Certificates of professional skill should be granted by a board of examiners consisting of educational experts and representatives of the government. (*Daniel*, 13,869–73.)

Other bodies granting such certificates, *e.g.*, the College of Preceptors, must admit a Government assessor to their board of examiners. (*Daniel*, 13,874.)

The register should include all teachers, elementary and secondary; their present separation is a cause of weakness to education. (*Daniel*, 13,875–81.)

The register should include a classification of schools and should be divided into different areas for purposes of administration. (*Daniel*, 13,882–3.)

The management of the register should be entrusted to the same board which grants certificates; care must be taken that the representatives of elementary education on the board do not out-number the secondary teachers. (*Daniel*, 13,884–97.)

Secondary teachers, if duly qualified should be entitled to teach in elementary schools, and elementary teachers in secondary schools. (*Daniel*, 13,898–905.)

CRAIK, Mr. HENRY, C.B.

Is Secretary of the Education Department for Scotland. (14,233, 14,234.)

LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN SCOTLAND.

It was started in 1888 to define the position of secondary schools, to give an aim to the pupils, to show parents the progress made, and to simplify some of the professional examinations. (*Craik*, 14,235, 14,236.)

It is limited to secondary schools and State-aided schools in Scotland. Students not attending school are refused admission. (*Craik*, 14,237, 14,301–4.)

In 1894 there were 4,352 pupils from secondary schools and 5,481 pupils from non-secondary schools examined. (*Craik*, 14,238–40.)

School authorities sending scholars for examination are informed that all scholars in the highest classes should be sent up, but the Department cannot enforce this or any rule. (*Craik*, 14,241.)

Describes the method of preparing the papers for the examination, how the work is to be marked and the standard for passing fixed. (*Craik*, 14,241–4.)

The papers are uniform, and each subject is taken at the same hour all over Scotland. The examination is general, and no prescribed books or particular parts of a subject are given. (*Craik*, 14,245–7, 14,253, 14,254, 14,299, 14,300.)

In each autumn a memorandum is issued by the Department stating the standard to be fixed, and dealing with each subject. (*Vide* Report of Inspection of Higher Class Schools in Scotland, 1894, by Dr. Craik, pp. 3 and 12.) (*Craik*, 14,248–50.)

The examination is based on much the same lines as the French system for the examination of Bachelier es Lettres. (*Craik*, 14,250.)

Certificates are given for each subject, which is divided into three grades, the lower, the higher, and the honours grade, and some of the universities and professional bodies accept these certificates in lieu of portions of their examinations. The certificates state which grade the candidate has passed. (*Craik*, 14,251, 14,252, 14,255, 14,259–61.)

A higher grade certificate in certain subjects enables a candidate to shorten his course at the Scottish universities, and he enters the senior classes there. (*Craik*, 14,260–3.)

Candidates may take up as many subjects as they please, and the examination, which lasts eight days, is arranged so that no subject overlaps another. (*Craik*, 14,253, 14,254.)

The certificate carries no pecuniary benefit whatever. (*Craik*, 14,255–7.)

Formerly each school sending up pupils had to pay a fee towards the expenses of the examination, but now it is abolished, and the cost is defrayed out of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act of 1892 grant. (*Craik*, 14,258, 14,272.)

Of the candidates examined in 1894 there were 3,992 girls. (*Craik*, 14,271.)

The cost of the inspection, examination, and other details in connexion with the system amounts to 3,330*l.* a year. The cost of higher examinations in Ireland is much greater. It amounts to 14,000*l.* (*Craik*, 14,273–83.)

With thorough organisation the system could be carried out in England, but there would be some difficulty in arranging for inspection owing to the great expense. (*Craik*, 14,284–90.)

The curriculum of secondary schools in Scotland is as wide as that of England. (*Craik*, 14,291.)

The examinations of the Department are in touch with the Scottish universities, as their representatives advise and aid the Department. (*Craik*, 14,292–8.)

Describes the steps taken to prevent pupils in State-aided schools being prepared in specific subjects so as to gain a leaving certificate. Merit certificates are only given for thoroughness of work, and the system answers well. (*Craik*, 14,305–10.)

Coupled with inspection, the leaving certificate examination can be applied to every type of school with advantage. (*Craik*, 14,311–3.)

LEAVING CERTIFICATE SYSTEM COMPARED WITH EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

The Scotch system is better than the Oxford and Cambridge locals, because the education is general, no prescribed course of instruction is laid down, and all the schools examined must be inspected by the Scotch Education Department. (*Craik*, 14,264–7.)

To prescribe a certain book or subject would lead to cramming, and the Department has always refused to do this. (*Craik*, 14,268.)

Describes the defects in the English system. (*Craik*, 14,268–70.)

INSPECTION OF HIGHER SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.

Under the Act of 1872 higher class board schools and the burgh schools were inspected on invitation only; under the Act of 1878 power was given to inspect burgh schools free, and higher schools, not State-aided, on payment of a fee. (*Craik*, 14,314.)

Now, by Act of 1892, the Department defrays the whole cost of inspection, except for private schools, and a fee is charged in that case according to the means of the school. If examined a small sum further is charged. (*Craik*, 14,315–9.)

Explains the method of inspection and the selection of inspectors. (*Craik*, 14,320–30.)

CONTROL OF ENDOWMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

The Scotch Education Department is the only inspecting body of endowed schools in Scotland. (*Craik*, 14,331, 14,332.)

It has control of endowments, and audits the accounts of endowed schools, besides having power to modify schemes, or authorise an application to the Court of Session for the alteration of a scheme. (*Craik*, 14,333–7.)

WORKING OF EDUCATION ACT, 1872, IN RELATION TO BURGH SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1872 burgh schools were managed by town councils, and supported out of the Common Good. In 1872 they were transferred to the school boards. (*Craik*, 14,338, 14,339.)

Being unendowed, and having no grants, some of the small burghs felt these schools to be a burden, and neglected them for elementary schools. (*Craik*, 14,339.)

Although able to do so in many cases, the boards would not levy a rate to improve the burgh schools, while in the larger burghs the boards have developed the burgh schools. (*Craik*, 14,340–51, 14,354, 14,355.)

The number of burgh schools has increased from 11, in 1872, to 28, in 1894. (*Craik*, 14,356.)

The Leith School Board has converted the burgh school into a State-aided school, owing, they allege, to the close proximity of the Edinburgh High School. (*Craik*, 14,358, 14,359.)

The Glasgow High School is most successful, and the Edinburgh High School, which has now lowered its fees, has a largely increased attendance. (*Craik*, 14,359, 14,360.)

The Dundee High School is very successful, but it is not under the school board, being managed by a separate governing body, under a special Act of Parliament. (*Craik*, 14,361, 14,362.)

In Aberdeen there is a rivalry between the town council, which supports Gordon College, and the school board, which supports the burgh school. (*Craik*, 14,362.)

As the smaller burghs are receiving help for these schools now, they ought to do more for them. The condition of burgh schools on the whole has not retrograded since 1872. (*Craik*, 14,363.)

APPLICATION OF GRANT UNDER LOCAL TAXATION ACT OF 1892.

The grant is assigned to each county according to the population, and it is distributed by the county committee to the schools, according to their own judgment. (*Craik*, 14,364.)

The county committees submit schemes to the Scotch Education Office, stating the manner in which they propose to distribute the grants, which, as a rule, have been based on the general draft scheme suggested by the Department, but they tend rather to dissipate the money over various schools, instead of concentrating it. (*Craik*, 14,364–6.)

A good deal of higher education has been given in country districts, as the leaving certificate examination proves, and concentration must not be carried too far. (*Craik*, 14,367.)

Recommends the encouragement of Secondary Education in State-aided schools by refusing the grants for specific subjects in the first and second stages and increasing it in the third stage. The local taxation grant to be devoted to secondary schools in centres. Recognition of higher work not included in the Code in graded schools, and certain other modifications in the grants. (*Craik*, 14,368–70.)

This would involve a larger expenditure for the specific purpose of higher education. (*Craik*, 14,371, 14,372.)

REORGANISATION OF ENDOWMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

Mentions the various Commissions that have been appointed to deal with endowed institutions from 1869 to the present time. Those appointed in 1869, 1872, and 1878, had only limited powers, and were not effective. In 1882, another Commission was appointed with larger powers, which established a scheme for every endowment, and required every school sharing in an endowment to be inspected and the accounts audited by the Scotch Education Department. (*Craik*, 14,373, 14,374.)

The Department can, under the powers left in its hands by this Commission, make necessary changes in the schemes, or apply to the Court of Session for authority. Their sanction has never been refused, though cases might occur when the Court would refuse its sanction. (*Craik*, 14,375–7, 14,387–9.)

No want has been felt in Scotland of a Department corresponding to the Charity Commission. (*Craik*, 14,378–80.)

It is thought that the Commission should have had power to distribute the accumulation of endowments in small areas, according to local needs. (*Craik*, 14,381–3.)

The Court of Session has readjusted schemes on the application of the Department. (*Craik*, 14,384–6.)

DIXON, Mr. WILLIAM VIBART.

Is clerk to the West Riding Technical Instruction Committee, and deputy clerk of the peace and of the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire. (14,390, 14,391.)

BRIGG, Mr. ALDERMAN JOHN.

Is vice-chairman of the West Riding Technical Instruction Committee. (14,392, 14,393.)

DISTRICTS OF WEST RIDING FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Hands in statistics and tables relating to population, industries, and technical instruction in the West Riding and the county boroughs contained in that area. (*Dixon*, 14,394–6.)

The area is difficult to deal with, as the county council has to deal with a complication of many areas of local government. (*Dixon*, 14,397.)

Shows by means of a map the various districts in the county council area which correspond very largely with the poor-law unions. (*Dixon*, 14,398–402.)

There are 22 districts in all for technical instruction purposes, each having an important town or county borough in the area. (*Dixon*, 14,403, 14,404.)

Wakefield is the centre for county council and technical instruction purposes. (*Dixon*, 14,407.)

The present unequal distribution of higher grade elementary schools is unsatisfactory; a central authority is needed to secure combination. (*Dixon*, 14,841–7.)

The council has found elementary teachers especially deficient in scientific knowledge, and in the power of imparting it. (*Dixon*, 14,848–68, 14,959–65.)

Summary of suggestions put forward by the council. (*Dixon*, 14,872.)

Voluntary co-operation between counties preferable to compulsory grouping. (*Dixon*, 14,783–6, 14,952.)

The council would not object to the appointment of expert outsiders, provided that their numbers were small in proportion to the number of county council members. (*Dixon*, 14,877–87, 14,903.)

Qualifications of the present co-opted members. (*Dixon*, 14,888–96, 14,966–72.)

The appointment of representative members and of nominees of the State has not been thoroughly considered. (*Dixon*, 14,903–9.)

The definite allocation of the local taxation money for purposes of education is desirable. (*Dixon*, 14,912–13.)

County councils would resent the interference of the central educational authority with county funds; sufficient control could be exercised by withholding State grants from unsatisfactory schools. (*Dixon*, 14,914–20.)

Rating powers must be entirely in the hands of the county council. (*Dixon*, 14,921–3.)

No claims have yet been made for instruction in music. (*Dixon*, 14,924–6.)

A few denominational schools have been prevented from receiving grants. (*Dixon*, 14,927.)

The council has delegated full powers to the technical instruction committee, but the council is consulted in all cases of importance, and each district committee includes one member of the council. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,928–34.)

If the council were to establish schools, it would need permanent funds from which to maintain or endow them. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,935–44.)

If powers for aiding general Secondary Education were given to county councils they would be brought into competition with existing schools, and great care would be needed to avoid overlapping. (*Dixon*, 14,945–9.)

The council refuses grants to schools which are farmed by the headmaster. (*Dixon*, 14,950, 14,951.)

Sometimes the council has offered grants conditionally, but sometimes it waits until applications are made by the schools themselves. (*Dixon*, 14,953–6.)

Fees must be graduated to suit local requirements. (*Dixon*, 14,957, 14,958.)

POLICY OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Has hitherto aided existing technical institutions and classes instead of establishing new ones. (*Dixon*, 14,408–11.)

Has established a mining school at Barnsley, similar to those at the Yorkshire and Firth Colleges, with a representative governing body. (*Dixon*, 14,412, 14,413.)

The council has given grants to the Yorkshire and Firth Colleges, and has framed a scheme of agricultural instruction. (*Dixon*, 14,414, 14,414*a*.)

Has established two boards of examiners, one for higher county scholarships, and the other for technical day scholarships. For some scholarships the three Ridings form a joint board. (*Dixon*, 14,415, 14,416.)

Fixed maintenance grants now made to certain secondary schools in return for free places granted to county scholarship holders. Table F., showing amounts, handed in. (*Dixon*, 14,750–4, 14,767–77, 14,778–88.)

Endowments in Table F. are net. (*Dixon*, 15,053–8.)

Half of the cost of new scientific apparatus is borne by the council. (*Dixon*, 14,755–8.)

Classes for the training of science teachers instituted at the Yorkshire and Firth Colleges. (*Dixon*, 14,759–66.)

Table C., showing per-centages of attendance and population handed in. Under favourable circumstances 1 per cent. of population in West Riding might attend secondary schools. (*Dixon*, 14,791–807, 14,821–4, 15,074–8.)

CO-OPTATION OF MEMBERS BY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The committee consists at present (though the number varies at times) of 29 members, five of whom are co-opted for their special knowledge. (*Dixon*, 1,4417–20.)

The system works well, and to a certain extent the co-opted members are selected as far as possible to represent all districts, in conjunction with their special knowledge. (*Brigg and Dixon*, 14,421–5, 14,986–95.)

The committee further consults the authorities of the Yorkshire and Firth Colleges, as well as governing bodies and headmasters on any new proposal. (*Brigg and* Dixon, 14,426, 14,427.)

The committee does not include any representatives of school teachers or managers. (*Dixon*, 14,966–72, 15,015–21, 15,049–52.)

Objection would probably be made to a larger number of co-opted members; rating powers and ultimate responsibility must remain with the council. (*Dixon*, 14,996, 15,067–71, 15,031–8.)

The council would object to levy a rate at the bidding of an outside authority. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 15,022–30.)

A large majority of members of the council on the Education Committee would be necessary to avoid friction. (*Dixon*, 15,059–66.)

Domestic subjects are handed over to the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education, hence ladies are not represented on the committee. (*Dixon*, 15,072, 15,073.)

INSPECTION BY TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The inspection extends only to those classes aided by the committee and new classes asking for aid. It is not intended to trespass on the work of the Government inspectors. (*Dixon*, 14,428.)

The inspectors practically see that the science or technical work is done properly, and the lectures given are suitable. The general work of the schools or classes is not noticed. They would report on want of accommodation or ventilation. (*Dixon*, 14,429–32.)

The committee has called attention to cases of insufficient accommodation or ventilation, but cannot compel schools to remedy such defects. (*Dixon*, 14,433, 14,434.)

Of the two inspectors employed, one is an organising inspector and consults with committees and local bodies. The inspectors work with tact, and cause no jealousy or ill-feeling. (*Dixon*, 14,435–40.)

RELATION OF MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS TO COUNTY.

Large numbers of children from the rural districts come into the county and non-county boroughs to attend school. Particulars are given in Table C. of papers handed in earlier. (*Dixon*, 14,441–5.)

Municipal boroughs should, therefore, form part of county organisation for purposes of technical instruction. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,446–9.)

The county council hopes to bring about uniformity of administration between the county and municipal boroughs by means of conference and negotiation. (*Brigg*, 14,450–6.)

The county council has not considered the question of uniform administration to be secured by legislative means. (*Brigg*, 14,457–61.)

The Local Government Act of 1894 provides for compulsory joint action in certain cases. (*Dixon*, 14,462.)

Larger powers than those now possessed by the county council might be entrusted to a joint committee representing both the county and the county boroughs. (*Brigg*, 14,463–9.)

Such a committee should include representatives of elementary education and of the universities. (*Brigg*, 14,470–3.)

A fair and sufficient amount of uniformity can be secured without joint action. (*Brigg*, 14,474, 14,475.)

INTEREST OF COUNTY IN ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN BOROUGHS.

Secondary schools in the West Riding are largely attended by scholars living outside the borough in which they are situate. (*Dixon*, 14,476, 14,477.)

Any general scheme for Technical or Secondary Education must recognise the claims of the county upon borough schools. (*Dixon*, 14,478–80.)

If the county council and the municipal council both aided the same school, joint representation would be necessary. (*Dixon*, 14,481, 14,482.)

The county council claims no control over schools which are not in receipt of its aid, and would therefore not come into conflict with the authorities of a purely municipal school. (*Brigg*, 14,483–97.)

Powers of the county council to build and endow new schools must be exercised with great care. (*Brigg*, 14,498–500).

If existing endowed schools were taken over by borough authorities the claims of the county would have to be recognised. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,501–5.)

Map put in showing the situation of secondary schools recognised by the council. (*Dixon*, 14,813–9.)

WORK OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE IN RURAL DISTRICTS.

County council has established temporary teaching centres in rural districts, but the chief aid to such districts is given by scholarships and travelling allowances. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,506, 14,507.)

County council scholars at Giggleswick School have been very successful; difficulty of sending scholars to Sedbergh. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,507–16.)

Scholars exercise a certain amount of choice in schools, and are not always obliged to attend the nearest. (*Dixon*, 14,517–20.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Impossibility of drawing a sharp distinction between Technical and Secondary Education. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,521–5, 14,528.)

The technical instruction committee desires the removal of the regulations which restrict their aid to technical instruction. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,526, 14,527, 14,973–85.)

Technical instruction committee has aided grammar schools which gave instruction in science, but has limited the number of subjects upon which grants could be earned. (*Dixon*, 14,527.)

The amount of endowment was not considered in distributing grants. (*Dixon*, 14,529–32.)

Dependence of schools on Science and Arts grants deprecated. South Kensington system too rigid. (*Dixon*, 14,825–40.)

Representations in favour of greater elasticity have been made to the Department by the Association of Organising Secretaries. (*Dixon*, 14,897–902.)

If county councils are to undertake general Secondary Education more money must be placed at their disposal. (*Dixon*, 14,973–85.)

The relations of the council to endowed schools would be much the same as at present, except that the council would have authority over schools with which it had no financial relations. (*Dixon*, 15,039–47.)

The council need not become the direct governing body, but should have power to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. (*Dixon*, 15,048.)

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Any scheme for the organisation of Secondary Education would require larger funds than are at present available. (*Brigg*, 14,533–5.)

These might be provided by the diversion of educational and dole charities, which amount in the West Riding to about 30,000*l.* a year, by rates, and by increased grants from the Science and Art Department. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,536–55.)

The diversion of charities and the levying of a rate would probably be very unpopular measures. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,537, 14,538, 14,545–53.)

A rate is now levied by a few municipal boroughs, *e.g.*, Keighley. (*Brigg*, 14,552, 14,553.)

Apprenticeship charities might fairly be included amongst those divertible for purposes of Secondary Education. (*Brigg*, 14,569, 14,570.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Scholarships provided from public funds should be tenable at efficient private schools in districts where no suitable public schools exist. (*Dixon and Brigg*, 14,556–60.)

The local authority might reserve the right to take over a private school, if this were necessary to secure permanence. (*Dixon*, 14,561.)

The local authority must have power to establish schools where none exist; the West Riding has hitherto preferred to stimulate local effort. (*Brigg*, 14,563, 14,564*a*.)

New schools established in rural districts must be boarding schools on the hostel system; maintenance funds might be provided out of local charities. (*Brigg*, 14,565, 14,566.)

A maximum grant of 5*l.* a year to boys, and 10*l.* to girls, is actually made from a West Riding charity. (*Brigg*, 14,566–8.)

SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

General results of West Riding scholarship scheme have been satisfactory; the following suggestions have been made by headmasters. (*Dixon*, 14,571,14,572) :—

(1.) That scholarships should be given at the earliest age at which ability is discoverable. (14,572, 14,573.)

(2.) That a larger number of scholarships would enable the scheme to be worked more effectively and economically. (14,574.)

(3.) That the giving of scholarships withdraws a certain number, probably about one-third, of fee-paying students. (14,574–8.)

(4.) That a larger number of scholarships would lessen the competition of higher grade elementary schools. (14,578, 14,809, 14,810.)

(5.) That in schools with high fees, the number of scholarships should be large in proportion to the total numbers in attendance. (14,579.)

The work of secondary schools is complicated by the want of uniformity between the scholarship examinations of the county and county boroughs. (*Dixon*, 14,580, 14,581.)

Some elementary schools send no competitors, and the proportion of girls who compete is small. (*Dixon*, 14,582–7.)

Suggested improvements in scholarship scheme. (*Dixon*, 14,588–90, 14,811, 14,812.)

WARD, Vice-Chancellor A. W., Litt. D.

Is principal of Owens College, Manchester, and Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University. (14,591–3.)

RENDALL, Principal G. H., M.A.

Is principal of University College, Liverpool, and late Vice-Chancellor of Victoria University. (14,594, 14,595.)

BODINGTON, Principal NATHAN, M.A.

Is principal of the Yorkshire College, Leeds. (14,596.)

WANT OF AN ORGANIC CONNEXION BETWEEN SCHOOLS AND OWENS COLLEGE.

The curriculum of Manchester schools is not so shaped as to lead up to Owens College. (*Ward*, 14,597.)

EXAMINATIONS.

A general leaving examination is preferable to a university entrance examination. (*Ward, Rendall, and Bodington*, 14,597, 14,598, 14,601–3, 14,610.)

Such an examination should be as nearly uniform as possible in its standard for compulsory subjects; a large number of alternative subjects should be open to choice. (*Rendall and Bodington*, 14,601, 14,602, 14,612, 14,613.)

A college entrance examination is impossible, because it would exclude persons of mature age or imperfect education. (*Ward, Rendall, and Bodington*, 14,599, 14,600, 14,603–5, 14,610.)

English and mathematics should be compulsory subjects. (*Ward, Rendall, and Bodington*, 14,613–8.)

This examination could only be introduced gradually, and the assimilation of the different university matriculation examinations is more practicable at the present time. (*Ward and Bodington*, 14,598, 14,610, 14,730–4.)

STATE EXAMINATIONS.

A uniform examination of schools conducted by the State advocated by Principal Ward; examination by the universities preferred by Principals Rendall and Bodington. (14,619–23.)

A State examination would diminish the existing close contact between the schools and the universities. (*Bodington and Rendall*, 14,624–9.)

The reluctance of schoolmasters to accept the examinations of Victoria University tends to prove that a State examination would be unsuccessful. (*Rendall and Bodington*, 14,631.)

The State should approve and accept the leaving examination conducted by the universities. (*Rendall*, 14,630.)

The administrative experience gained by a university in conducting examinations is of great value to the university, and is not regarded as a burden. (*Rendall*, 14,710–3.)

Desirable that the universities should undertake the training o secondary teachers. (*Rendall*, 14,714–7.)

Such a development would render large State subsidies necessary; no objection to State representatives on the council of the universities. (*Ward*, 14,718–21.)

Some members of the court of Victoria University are now appointed by the Lord President of the Council. (*Ward*, 14,719–21.)

REPRESENTATION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGES ON LOCAL AUTHORITIES OR GOVERNING BODIES.

Victoria University or its separate colleges are represented on the governing bodies of schools in their locality with the best results. (*Ward, Rendall, and Bodington*, 14,632–7.)

The technical instruction committee of Manchester has co-opted two representatives of Owens College. (*Ward*, 14,637–40.)

University College and the other principal educational institutions of Liverpool were invited to name representatives on the technical instruction committee of the borough. Leeds has no co-opted members. (*Rendall and Bodington*, 14,641–4, 14,706, 14,707.)

OVERLAPPING OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

A committee of co-ordination has been appointed in Manchester to discuss the question of overlapping. (*Ward*, 14,645.)

Considerable danger of overlapping between the new technical school and Owens College. (*Ward*, 14,646–8.)

A stricter definition of technical education needed, so that a distinction may be drawn between the training of the craftsman and of the scientific manager. (*Ward*, 14,646, 14,652, 14,653.)

The existence of a local authority with control over Secondary Education might do much to avoid overlapping. (*Ward*, 14,647–51.)

Overlapping at Liverpool is small, because the students at University College are beyond school age, and because advanced technological work is not undertaken by any other institution. (*Rendall*, 14,654.)

Little overlapping at the Yorkshire College, except in the case of the girls' high school, where students remain up to 20 years of age. (*Bodington*, 14,655–7.)

Figures handed in showing the strength and importance of the arts side at Victoria University. (*Ward and Rendall*, 14,658–64.)

An understanding as to the limits of technical instruction should be arrived at by conference between schools and colleges; such an agreement preferable to a legal age limit. (*Ward*, 14,735–8.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGES AND HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Leeds Central Board School prepares satisfactorily for the Yorkshire College, and its efficiency would be increased if it were less dependent on Science and Art grants. (*Bodington*, 14,665–7.)

Is in favour of boys remaining at a higher grade elementary school until ready for the university, instead of going to a grammar school. (*Bodington*, 14,673, 14,674.)

Advanced instruction in higher grade elementary schools is desirable for exceptionally clever boys, but is unsuited to the needs of the majority. (*Ward*, 14,667–72.)

Instruction in higher grade elementary schools should be confined to English and mathematics, and for advanced instruction scholars should be passed on to secondary schools. (*Rendall*, 14,675, 14,676.)

LOCAL ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The present committee of co-ordination, if made permanent, would supply all wants in Manchester. (*Ward*, 14,677, 14,678.)

The area of local education authorities should be that of the county or county borough council. (*Rendall*, 14,679.)

A new authority, including representatives of the county council, the school board, and educational experts, is preferable to any existing body, but of existing bodies the county council is preferable to the school board. (*Rendall and Bodington*, 14,680–8, 14,693, 14,694, 14,695.)

Impossibility of depriving county councils of grants already in their possession. (*Rendall and Bodington*, 14,689–92, 14,695.)

A satisfactory authority might be developed out of existing county councils if expert members were everywhere co-opted. (*Rendall*, 14,739–43.)

The Liverpool Technical Instruction Committee desires power to aid general Secondary Education, and wishes for the disposal of the whole local taxation grant for purely educational purposes. (*Rendall*, 14,744–7.)

System of devolution practised by the Liverpool Technical Instruction Committee. (*Rendall*, 14,748, 14,749.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The universities should be directly represented upon any central council for Secondary Education. (*Ward, Rendall, and Bodington*, 14,696–703.)

The amount of representation granted is unimportant provided that the universities have an opportunity of expressing their opinion publicly. (*Ward*, 14,704, 14,705.)

AGE OF ENTRANCE TO UNIVERSITIES.

The most suitable age of entrance to Victoria University is 17 or 18; science students should enter earlier than arts students; women should be over 18 years of age. (*Ward*, 14,708, 14,709.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Scheme for the training of secondary teachers has already been established by Victoria University. (*Ward*, 14,722.)

Part of the training coincides with that given to elementary teachers; special importance is attached to the training of teachers in particular subjects by the professors of those subjects. (*Ward*, 14,723–6.)

Secondary teachers must be graduates and their training professional; elementary teachers require less professional and more general instruction. (*Ward and Bodington*, 14,724–9.)

The technical instruction committee of Liverpool subsidises the training of teachers, both elementary and secondary, which is carried out by University College. (*Ward*, 14,727.)

REAY, The Right Honourable The LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Was a member of the Gresham University Commission. (15,079.)

NEED OF DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN STUDIES.

The educational requirements of the commercial traveller are typical of the requirements of the middle classes generally. (*Reay*, 15,080, 15,134, 15,135.)

The commercial traveller requires a knowledge of foreign languages, and of the social and industrial history of foreign countries, and of art as applied to industry. (*Reay*, 15,081.)

Secondary schools should teach history, geography, modern languages, political economy, and science, and should have trade museums attached to them. (*Reay*, 15,081–7, 15,118–20.)

This system is carried out to some extent in Holland and Germany, hence the superior ability of the German commercial traveller. (*Reay*, 15,110–3.)

This superiority is partly due to the excellent methods of German teaching. (15,130–33).

Utilitarian subjects have the same educational value as the classics if properly taught. (*Reay*, 15,140–2.)

The teaching of modern languages in English schools is inferior to that given in foreign schools. (*Reay*, 15,165–72.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The experience of Germany shows that extensive provision for higher technical education is not needed. (*Reay*, 15,088–94.)

SEPARATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In most foreign countries there is one minister of education, but distinct subordinate authorities and separate teachers for primary and secondary education. (*Reay*, 15,095–7, 15,101, 15,102, 15,143–9.)

In Holland training schools exist for primary teachers, but not for secondary teachers who are mostly graduates of universities. (*Reay*, 15,098–100, 15,164.)

An increase of private schools has taken place lately in France, owing chiefly to religious causes. (*Reay*, 15,105–9.)

A similar boundary line between elementary and secondary education should be observed in England. (*Reay*, 15,121–5, 12,155.)

Practical obstacles in the way of placing all education under one authority. (*Reay*, 15,150.)

The transfer of children from elementary to secondary schools is best managed in Scotland, where the number of bursaries is large; the diffusion of education must lower the earnings of professional persons. *Reay*, 15,135, 15,151, 15,152.)

The distinction drawn in Holland between the *gymnasium* and *realschule* is legal, not educational, but the existence of separate authorities for each kind of school tends to produce efficiency. (*Reay*, 15,153–8.)

EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLS.

Danger of external examinations exerting too much influence on the curricula of schools. This does not necessarily prevent the institution of a leaving examination, which should be conducted by the State. (*Reay*, 15,159–63.)

KERR, Mr. JOHN, LL.D.

Is senior inspector of education in Scotland. (15,173.)

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN EDINBURGH.

Fettes College, Loretto, Merchiston, Edinburgh Academy, Edinburgh High School, Heriot Hospital School, and the four schools of the Merchant Company. (*Kerr*, 15,176–80.)

Merchant Company's schools governed by a representative body. (*Kerr*, 15,182–5.)

Accommodation, curriculum, and fees in the above schools; the fee for girls is 12 guineas, for boys, 8 guineas a year. (*Kerr*, 15,186–202, 15,252–5.)

Scholarships in connexion with these schools are well administered. (*Kerr*, 15,204–14.)

Instruction in elementary subjects is given at these schools, except at Heriot's School, where the age of admission is 10. (*Kerr*, 15,207–10, 15,248–51, 15,254.)

SCOTCH SCHOOL BOARDS AS EDUCATION AUTHORITIES.

Secondary Education always formed part of the work of parish and burgh schools in Scotland, this was maintained in the Act of 1872. (*Kerr*, 15,215–9.)

The result of the Education Code has been to provide a higher level of elementary education and to discourage higher education. (*Kerr*, 15,230, 15,260–5.)

Higher education has suffered especially in rural districts under the control of small school boards. (*Kerr*, 15,260.)

In Edinburgh and Glasgow the high schools have been administered by the school boards with good results. (*Kerr*, 15,198, 15,260.)

Special application has to be made to the Education Department for permission to apply rates in aid of the high schools. (*Kerr*, 15,221.)

Change of the Gordon Hospital, Aberdeen, from an elementary boarding school to a secondary day school. (*Kerr*, 15,222–6.)

THE DICK BEQUEST.

The Dick bequest provides for extra payment to parish schoolmasters who are university graduates, and are giving education higher than elementary. (*Kerr*, 15,230.)

The amount paid varies according to the visitor's report on the higher work of the school. (*Kerr*, 15,230–3.)

Secondary Education in Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, is almost entirely provided for in this manner, and the general level of education is very high. (*Kerr*, 15,230, 15,239, 15,240, 15,310.)

These counties are the only ones which have escaped the dwarfing influence of the Code. (*Kerr*, 15,230, 15,310, 15,311.)

Scale of grants paid for secondary subjects in schools receiving the Dick bequest. (*Kerr*, 15,230–5.)

Number of boys proceeding direct from the parish schools in Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray, to Aberdeen University. (*Kerr*, 15,236–9.)

Attainments of Scotch schoolmasters. (*Kerr*, 15,242, 15,258, 15,291.)

Many schoolmasters are now trained, but the distinction between elementary and secondary teachers is still strong. (*Kerr*, 15,266–77.)

The Dick bequest system is applicable to rural districts in England, and could be administered by a locally elected body, or by a central department if they had the necessary funds. (*Kerr*, 15,278–82, 15,302, 15,303.)

The headmaster must be capable of giving higher education, and of superintending the general elementary work of the school. (*Kerr*, 15,269–72.)

Milne bequest is of a purely eleemosynary character. (*Kerr*, 15,230.)

POSITION OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SCOTCH SCHOOLS.

Assistant masters in Scotch schools are in general appointed and dismissed by the governors of the school, not by the headmaster. (*Kerr*, 15,283–96.)

LEAVING EXAMINATION.

A leaving certificate can be obtained by passing an examination in one subject; desirable that more subjects should be made compulsory. (*Kerr*, 15,297–301.)

BURSARIES OR SCHOLARSHIPS.

Bursaries cannot fail to be beneficial so long as schoolmasters are efficient, and a high standard of attainments is required. (*Kerr*, 15,301–7.)

Bursary holders from Banff have risen to high positions, and do not become underpaid clerks. (*Kerr*, 15,310–4.)

Many return to take charge of the parish schools in their native villages. (*Kerr*, 15,259.)

DAVEY, The Right Honourable The Lord.

Was junior counsel and afterwards leading counsel to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons (1894) on the Charity Commission. (15,315, 15,317.)

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF CHARITY COMMISSION.

Charity Commission possesses jurisdiction over charitable trusts and over educational endowments. (*Davey*, 15,316.)

The former jurisdiction was delegated to it by the Court of Chancery, and is simply judicial, the latter is exercised under the Endowed Schools Acts, and is largely legislative. (*Davey*, 15,317, 15,318.)

TRANSFERENCE TO CENTRAL AUTHORITY OF FUNCTIONS UNDER ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, AND OF ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

Recommends the entire transference of functions of the Charity Commission under the Endowed Schools Acts to an enlarged Department of Education. (*Davey*, 15,319–21.)

Is not in favour of the retention by the Charity Commission of any control over educational endowments. (*Davey*, 15,326.)

Is not aware that any inconvenience arose when a dual control was exercised, before the Endowed Schools Commissioners became merged in the Charity Commission. (*Davey*, 15,327, 15,328.

At present a charity for which a scheme has been made under the Endowed Schools Acts passes back to the ordinary jurisdiction of the Charity Commission, and amending schemes are made under the ordinary jurisdiction; the whole process of making and amending schemes should be placed by Act of Parliament under the Minister of Education. (*Davey*, 15,331–5.)

LEGAL APPEALS TO JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

The action of the Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts is subject to appeal to the Privy Council on questions of the interpretation of the Acts, this appeal should be retained by the Education Department. (*Davey*, 15,322–4.)

ADMINISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS.

The judicial functions now exercised by the Charity Commission would cease to exist if educational endowments were regarded as a public fund under the control of a Minister. (*Davey*, 15,336.)

In case of the application by trustees of funds to purposes not sanctioned by the scheme, appeal should be made to a court of law by the Attorney-General. (*Davey*, 15,338–44.)

Accounts of educational endowments now sent in to the Charity Commission should be transferred to the Education Department. (*Davey*, 15,315–8.)

APPLICATION TO EDUCATION OF NON-EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

An extension of the powers of the Endowed Schools Act under section 30 is desirable; the general powers of diversion are sufficiently strong. (*Davey*, 15,349.)

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS NOW EXCLUDED FROM JURISDICTION UNDER ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

If Elementary and Secondary Education were both controlled by one Minister the separate administration of endowments for elementary education of 100*l.* a year would cease to exist. (*Davey*, 15,350–2.)

Recent endowments excluded from the operation of the Act under section 14 should be included if public opinion would allow it. (*Davey*, 15,353–6.)

Admits that the present administration of the seven public schools under a separate Act is an anomaly, but does not advise any alteration. (*Davey*, 15,357–64.)

PROCEDURE UNDER ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

Schemes framed by the Education Department should be submitted to Parliament and be subject to veto of Parliament. (*Davey*, 15,365–71.)

The framing of schemes must be the function of the Minister of Education, although the initiative might come from the local authority. (*Davey*, 15,369–71, 15,435.)

If rates were included in the sources of the county revenue, the central authority would have power to appropriate rates raised by the local authority; no objection to this. (*Davey*, 15,437–47.)

LOCAL CONSOLIDATION OF EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

Recommends the amalgamation of all the educational endowments of a county to form one general county fund, the whole property being vested in a trustee of charitable estates. (*Davey*, 15,372, 15,390–3.)

Schools should be established at convenient centres without regard to local endowments or want of endowments. (*Davey*, 15,373–6.)

Admits that local prejudice is strongly adverse to the transference of endowments, but thinks that redistribution might be made on a county basis, though impossible on a national basis. (*Davey*, 15,420–2, 15,458–60, 15,465–75.)

The local authority should be largely representative in character, and the governing bodies of schools should stand in the same relation to it as local managers to the London School Board. (*Davey*, 15,377–80.)

Is not in favour of the representation of teachers on the local authority. (*Davey*, 15,461, 15,462.)

Prefers the county council, or a committee of the county council, to new local authority. (*Davey*, 15,377, 15,378, 15,463, 15,464.)

Under a county organisation existing school schemes would be largely abrogated, and there would be no need to frame separate schemes for new schools established by the county. (*Davey*, 15,423–8.)

PROVISION FOR RURAL DISTRICTS.

Impossible to establish good secondary schools in thinly populated districts. (*Davey*, 15,381, 15,382.)

Scholarships must, therefore, be provided to take children to urban centres, and if necessary the scholarship must cover the whole cost of maintenance as well as of education. (*Davey*, 15,381–3.)

Is not in favour of creating a secondary department in village schools, as the number of scholars would be too small to render efficiency possible. (*Davey*, 15,384.)

Secondary Education should be self-supporting, provided that it is brought within reach of the poor by a liberal system of scholarships. (*Davey*, 15,400–3, 15,408, 15,409.)

Competition is the only safe way of securing scholarships to those best able to profit by them. (*Davey*, 15,410–5.)

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS IN RELATION TO EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.

The Minister of Education should have the same power of altering educational endowments as the Charity Commissioners now have. (*Davey*, 15,429, 15,430.)

The power to advise trustees and to sanction a compromise should be retained by the Charity Commissioners, or such questions might be dealt with by the courts of law in their ordinary jurisdiction. (*Davey*, 15,431–6.)

MIXED ENDOWMENTS.

No alteration needed in the present method of apportioning mixed endowments. (*Davey*, 15,451.)

The central authority, subject to appeal, should decide the proportion to be applied to education, and then if the educational part exceeded the eleemosynary part, the educational trustees should hand over a certain sum to the charity trustees. If the eleemosynary part were the larger, the charity trustees should pay over a certain sum to the educational trustees. (*Davey*, 15,448–53.)

APPLICATION OF CHARITIES IN RELIEF OF RATES.

Sees no objection to applying charities in relief of rates, because every application of a charity is an indirect relief to the ratepayer. (*Davey*, 15,454.)

Moreover, charities are public funds appropriated by law to a particular purpose, and should therefore be used for that purpose before the ratepayer is obliged to contribute to it. (*Davey*, 15,454.)

Some dole charities are well administered, but their general tendency is to pauperise the recipients. (*Davey*, 15,455.)

The consolidation of all charities under a county authority would probably tend to check the increase of eleemosynary charities. (*Davey*, 15,456, 15,457.)

PERCIVAL, The Rev. JOHN, LL.D.

Is headmaster of Rugby School, and was formerly headmaster of Clifton College, and president of University College, Bristol. (15,484–6.)

FUNCTIONS OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The functions of the central authority should be those specified on page 8 of the memorandum of the Headmasters' Conference with certain additions. (*Percival*, 15,489.)

The central authority should (1) determine which schools should be exempt from the county authority, (2) supervise examination and inspection of schools. (*Percival*, 15,490–8, 15,500.)

Generally speaking the central authority should exercise the same functions with regard to non-local schools as the county authority exercises over local schools. (*Percival*, 15,499, 15,528, 15,609.)

The present functions of the Charity Commission should be transferred to the central authority. (*Percival*, 15,504, 15,505.)

The drafting of schemes should be done by the local authority subject to the sanction of the central council. (*Percival*, 15,525–7, 15,551, 15,552, 15,684–90.)

The local authority might be allowed to appoint one of its members as a governor of a non-local school. (*Percival*, 15,529.)

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The central council should consist of a small number of paid members giving all their time to the work. (*Percival*, 15,488, 15,512–5, 15,519–23.)

Members should be appointed by the Crown, and the majority should have had 10 years' teaching experience. (*Percival*, 15,523, 15,524, 15,682, 15,683.)

Is personally in favour of making the Minister of Education chairman of the Council, and board to act in accordance with the decisions of the majority. (*Percival*, 15,516–8.)

If this is found incompatible with the position of a responsible Minister, the independence of the Council, should be maintained. (*Percival*, 15,606–8.)

AREA OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Prefers separate county organisation to a group of counties; Cumberland and Westmoreland might be grouped with advantage. (*Percival*, 15,532–6, 15,547.)

County boroughs should be organised apart from counties as the interests of the two are distinct. (*Percival*, 15,537–46, 15,668.)

No danger of the counties doing over again the work already done by the adjoining boroughs. (*Percival*, 15,691, 15,692.)

Local authorities should have powers to establish technical schools, and should take over the functions of school boards as regards evening continuation schools. (*Percival*, 15,577–80, 15,634–40.)

Local authority should consist as regards half its members of members of the county council, the other half should represent teachers, school boards, and other representative bodies. (*Percival*, 15,642–54, 15,679–81.)

GRADING OF SCHOOLS.

Considers that education is incapable of such strict gradation as that recommended by the Schools Enquiry Commission. (*Percival*, 15,548, 15,549, 15,590, 15,672.)

Two grades of schools are sufficient, and the grade of the school should be determined by the type of school required in the locality rather than by the leaving age. (*Percival*, 15,549, 15,586.)

The county authority should decide upon the type of school to be established. (*Percival*, 15,550–2.)

Approves of the recent tendency towards making the governing bodies of schools more representative in character. (*Percival*, 15,553–5.)

In all towns of sufficient size there should be a classical school, a modern school giving prominence to languages and literature, and a modern school giving prominence to mathematics and science, with fees as nearly as possible on the same level. (*Percival*, 15,556–9, 15,778–82.)

Parallel schools are preferable to separate sides in the same school. (*Percival*, 15,557–9, 15,600–5, 15,670.)

That each school must be comparatively small would be an advantage except as regards expense. (*Percival*, 15,603–5, 15,671.)

Each school and each department in a school should have a superannuation rule; this would stimulate boys to pass from the lower to the higher. (*Percival*, 15,582–6.)

Headmasters should be appointed whose attainments correspond with the curriculum of the school. (*Percival*, 15,587–9.)

AGE OF ENTRANCE TO A UNIVERSITY.

The present late age of entering the university is an advantage to those who can afford it. (*Percival*, 15,565, 15,571.)

It is also undesirable to admit boys to the unrestrained life of a university at an early age. (*Percival*, 15,562–4.)

Many boys, however, cannot afford to stay late at school and go to a university as well; these should enter the university at an earlier age, so as to complete their three years before they are twenty. (*Percival*, 15,560, 15,565.)

Young undergraduates might live in hostels connected with existing colleges. (*Percival*, 15,565–8.)

Such a scheme should be experimental, and no alteration should be made in the age limit for university scholarships until a clear demand for it arose. (*Percival*, 15,574–6.)

RELATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Recommends the transfer of higher grade elementary schools to the county authority, and that fees should be charged about equal to those in parallel secondary schools. (*Percival*, 15,614–6.)

Higher grade elementary schools are now supported by the very people who have to bear the full cost of a similar kind of education for their own children. (*Percival*, 15,623–5, 15,631, 15,632, 15,657.)

Elementary education should be confined to the standards, and should cease at 14 years. (*Percival*, 15,591, 15,619–23, 15,626–8.)

Children who pass the highest standard at an early age should be passed on to secondary schools by means of scholarships. (*Percival*, 15,592–8.)

Others should supplement their education in continuation schools. (*Percival*, 15,672, 15,673.)

Employers should offer more encouragement to their young workpeople to take advantage of evening classes. (*Percival*, 15,674–6.)

Is in favour of one minister for elementary and Secondary Education, with a separate administrative staff for each department. (*Percival*, 15,660–4, 15,694–701.)

The freeing of elementary education necessitates State aid to Secondary Education; the amount of aid should be equal to that now given to elementary schools. (*Percival*, 15,655–9.)

PROVISION FOR RURAL DISTRICTS.

Towns with 10,000 inhabitants ought to maintain one good secondary school; if no endowments are available the expense could be defrayed by rates and Government grants. (*Percival*, 15,706–13.)

In rural districts the master of the elementary school should be a graduate and the school should include a secondary department. (*Percival*, 15,715–23.)

The scope of the school would be enlarged if accommodation for boarders were provided in the headmaster's house. (*Percival*, 15,724–7.)

Such a school should be placed under the county authority. (*Percival*, 15,788–90).

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

Preparatory schools are desirable for all young children receiving Secondary Education. (*Percival*, 15,728–34.)

Preparatory schools should be day schools as far as possible, and greater attention should be paid to good educational methods. (*Percival*, 15,735–8, 15,784, 15,785.)

Preparatory schools are at present entirely in the hands of private persons, and good schools are very expensive; public preparatory schools under the county authority are needed with low fees. (*Percival*, 15,739, 15,740, 15,797–9, 15,805–9.)

Preparatory schools should be kept entirely separated from senior schools. (*Percival*, 18,783, 18,784.)

In default of public preparatory schools, scholarships given by the county authority should be tenable at private preparatory schools. (*Percival*, 15,791–6.)

Tendency of good private preparatory schools to become too expensive. (*Percival*, 15,805–9.)

TREATMENT OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

All private schools should be examined, inspected, and registered. (*Percival*, 15,741–4.)

Scholarships granted out of public funds should be tenable at private schools, but private schoolmasters do not desire any State aid in any other form. (*Percival*, 15,747–52.)

Under any scheme for the redistribution of endowments it would be desirable to extend the benefit of endowments to boys under 13. (*Percival*, 15,745, 15,746.)

LEAVING EXHIBITIONS.

Leaving exhibitions should be open to all schools within a certain district rather than attached to any one school. (*Percival*, 15,753–6.)

The removal of all local restrictions would tend to depress education in rural districts. (*Percival*, 15,757–9.)

Such exhibitions should be tenable at any place of higher education approved by the awarders. (*Percival*, 15,760, 15,761.)

Scholarships from elementary to secondary schools should not be given on the result of unrestricted competition. (*Percival*, 15,762, 15,763.)

Scholarships and exhibitions should always be of a fixed minimum value, and only be augmented in case of need; this plan carried out at Clifton College. (*Percival*, 15,764, 15,800–4.)

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The leaving examination of first grade schools should admit students to the universities without further examination. (*Percival*, 15,765–9.)

The examination should include (1) three languages; (2) elementary mathematics; (3) certain branches of natural science; (4) English. (*Percival*, 15,765, 15,772–3.)

REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

All teachers should be included in one register. (*Percival*, 15,786.)

A preliminary register advocated. (*Percival*, 15,787.)

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Increase of denominational instruction deprecated as tending to result in the increase of denominational schools. (*Percival*, 15,810–3, 15,818–23.)

The appointment of assistant masters should be left to the discretion of the headmaster, and no denominational test applied. (*Percival*, 15,824–6.)

ROLLIT, SIR ALBERT KAYE, LL.D., M.P.

Represents the Municipal Corporations Association of England, and has been mayor of Hull. (15,827, 15,828.)

Has communicated with the town clerks of many boroughs as to the constitution of district authorities for secondary education. (15,831–5.)

SYMES, The Rev. JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.A.

Is principal of University College, Nottingham. (15,829, 15,830, 15,932.)

AREA OF LOCAL AUTHORITY.

The area of the local authority should be that of county and borough councils, with provision for grouping when desirable. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,836, 16,046–8.)

Recommends that municipal and non-municipal areas be merged in one provincial authority, with a university college as centre, *e.g.*, the west and part of the east riding, with Yorkshire College as centre. (*Rollit*, 15,837–9.)

No objection would be made by county boroughs if their local autonomy were preserved. (*Rollit*, 15,840.)

The provincial authority would merely secure co-ordination, and offer the stimulus of rewards and exhibitions; it should have its own funds. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,972–6, 16,054.)

Powers of examination and inspection should be exercised by the municipal authorities. (*Rollit*, 15,977.)

The controlling power of the provincial authority would be chiefly exercised by the giving or withholding of grants. (*Symes*, 16,041–5.)

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN COUNTY BOROUGHS.

County borough municipal authorities should have full powers over all education, elementary, secondary, and technical, within their own area. (*Rollit*, 15,841–3.)

The powers now exercised by school boards should be handed over to the municipal authority; the number of elections would be thus reduced. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,846–51.)

The returns received from municipal authorities are in favour of such a scheme. (*Rollit*, 15,852–4.)

TREATMENT OF NON-COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Recommends the local autonomy of municipal boroughs, however small. (*Rollit*, 15,855–7, 15,965–71.)

The different requirements of counties and towns necessitate the organisation of boroughs apart from the county. (*Rollit*, 15,858–62.)

The introduction of party politics into municipal elections need not be prejudicial to education. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,863–5, 16,061, 16,072, 16,073.)

The inclusion of non-county boroughs in county councils has caused friction, and in 1892 led to the presentation of a Bill intended to remedy such friction. (*Rollit*, 15,957–60.)

Local autonomy should not be extended to urban districts other than boroughs, because of their lack of experience in self-government. (*Rollit*, 15,980–3.)

Separate organisation might in some cases cut off country districts from their natural source of supply. (*Rollit*, 15,984–93.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY IN BOROUGHS.

The local authority in boroughs should include representatives of teachers, and of the local university college. (*Rollit*, 15,866, 15,909–12.)

These extra members should be chosen by the town council or education committee of the council, and should have the same powers for purposes of education as the rest of the committee. (*Rollit*, 15,867–72.)

The proportion of non-members appointed should be entirely in the hands of the town council, which should also have power to dismiss them. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,873–80, 16,009–11.)

The power of rating should be limited, but municipal authorities should have full power to establish new schools where needed. (*Rollit*, 15,881, 15,882, 15,906, 15,907.)

One rate for education of all kinds is desirable. (*Rollit*, 15,908.)

Reactionary tendencies on the part of the town council might be guarded against by giving the education committee a certain amount of independence, similar to that now enjoyed by watch committees. (*Rollit*, 16,024–31.)

CONTROL OF ENDOWMENTS BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Local opinion as to the diversion of endowments is more likely to be right than that of a central authority. (*Rollit*, 15,883.)

Local authorities should have full power to deal with charitable endowments, subject to some slight power of supervision on the part of the central authority. (*Rollit*, 15,884–9.)

The powers of initiative now held by the Charity Commission should be transferred to the local authority, and its power of veto to the Education Department. (*Symes*, 15,890–5.)

Local authorities would probably be conservative in dealing with endowments, but generally less opposition would be raised than if a central authority interfered. (*Symes and Rollit*, 15,896–905.)

The action of Huddersfield and Hull shows that large educational powers may safely be entrusted to municipalities. (*Rollit*, 15,961, 15,962, 16,012, 16,013.)

No difficulties arising from a variety of legal practice need be feared. (*Rollit*, 16,014, 16,015.)

Local authorities should have no control over educational institutions not in receipt of aid from them. (*Symes*, 16,052, 16,053.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

Recommends the appointment of a responsible Minister of Education to control elementary, secondary, and university education. (*Rollit*, 15,913.)

The functions of the Minister should be similar to those now exercised by the Vice-President of the Council, provided that due freedom be left to local authorities. (*Rollit*, 15,914, 15,915.)

WIDER APPLICATION OF FUNDS ADMINISTERED UNDER TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACTS.

Funds administered under Technical Instruction Acts should be applicable to secondary education generally, but the whole scheme needs revision. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,916–9.)

RELATION OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGES TO ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Counties should be grouped into educational provinces, each of which should contain a university or university college. (*Symes*, 15,920.)

The provincial educational authority should be nominated by the county and borough councils within the province, and should have power to levy a penny rate. (*Symes*, 15,921–5.)

County and borough councils should have power to start new educational institutions. (*Symes*, 15,926.)

University colleges should remain under the same management as at present, but should be subsidised by the provincial authority. (*Symes*, 15,927–31.)

The existing university colleges would at first be sufficient, others would be added as occasion required, *e.g.*, University College, Bristol, would be too remote to serve Cornwall and parts of Devon. (*Rollit and Symes*, 15,978, 15,979.)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

University College, Nottingham, is under the control of the town council, assisted by a few experts, who are elected by the council from year to year. (*Symes*, 15,932.)

Under this management the college has provided elementary and advanced education both in scientific and humanistic subjects. (*Symes*, 15,932.)

Statistics of finance and attendances and number of students who have passed examinations of the University of London. (*Symes*, 15,933–46, 16,021–3).

The Nottingham Town Council delegates full executive powers to the committee which manages University College. (*Symes*, 16,032–8.)

The college is governed under a private Act, which empowers the corporation to apply profits on gas to the maintenance of the college. (*Symes*, 16,049–51.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO GENERAL EDUCATION.

The defect in existing municipal schools and colleges is that they only provide for technical instruction, and give little purely scientific and no literary teaching. (*Symes*, 15,947–52.)

Provision should also be made in them for the training of teachers similar to that now given in day training colleges. (*Symes*, 16,071.)

RELATION OF PRIMARY TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The merging of school boards in municipal authorities will be the inevitable result of municipal development. (*Rollit*, 15,953–5.)

If elementary education is left in the hands of school boards serious overlapping will ensue, even if the boards are represented on the local educational authority. (*Symes and Rollit*, 15,956.)

Secondary education is at present neglectful of modern languages; the London Chamber of Commerce was unable to set two foreign languages as compulsory subjects of examination. (*Rollit*, 15,962.)

Education would be greatly stimulated if more of the universities were to confer degrees upon self-taught students. (*Rollit*, 15,962–4, 16,020.)

If school boards are to continue, higher grade elementary schools must be left in their hands. (*Rollit*, 15,994–9.)

School boards are not capable of managing secondary education. (*Rollit*, 16,002–5.)

Boroughs in which no school boards exist would assume the functions of school boards. (*Rollit*, 16,039, 16,040.)

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Is neglected in England compared with the Continent. (*Rollit*, 16,018, 16,019.)

A commercial course should include foreign languages, special science, and mathematics, and the elements of social economy, and commercial law. (*Rollit*, 16,062–5.)

The course should be more comprehensive for boys who are able to stay longer at school. (*Rollit*, 16,066–70.)

COSTEKER, Mr. CHARLES.

Is town clerk of Darwen and honorary secretary of the Associated Members of Non-county Boroughs in Lancashire (16,074–80).

RELATION OF MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS TO COUNTY EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

Municipal boroughs should be organised for purposes of education independently of county authorities. (*Costeker*, 16,081–4.)

The county authority should see that all boroughs fulfilled their obligations, and applied their funds to the purposes for which they were granted. (*Costeker*, 16,085–92, 16,160–5.)

The county authority should have no more control over small municipal boroughs than over the largest county boroughs. (*Costeker*, 16,093, 16,094, 16,200–2.)

The county authority should include representatives of the boroughs, elected on a basis of population, and nominees of the local university, but the total number of members must be small. (*Costeker*, 16,095–101.)

Non-county boroughs with similar interests should be permitted to group themselves for purposes of representation. (*Costeker*, 16,102–4.)

Boroughs would organise their own scholarship system; inspection and examination would be undertaken by the provincial authority. (*Costeker*, 16,198, 16,199.)

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY IN MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.

The town council should be the educational authority, with power to delegate its authority to an education committee. (*Costeker*, 16,105–7.)

Both elementary and secondary education should be under its control, but if school boards are retained they must be represented on the education committee of the borough. (*Costeker*, 16,108–13.)

Municipalities should receive their share of the Local Taxation Fund direct from the central authority; Darwen has received less than its proper share from the county council. (*Costeker*, 16,114–8.)

Boroughs are now hampered by the county council with many impracticable regulations. (*Costeker*, 16,119–23, 16,175–80.)

If elementary and secondary education were both controlled by the same body, more facilities might be given for the continuation of elementary education; Darwen is behindhand in this respect. (*Costeker*, 16,124–33, 16,143.)

Whether the one authority was originally the school board or the town council is immaterial, provided that it represents the ratepayers. (*Costeker*, 16,126–8.)

The local education authority should have power to establish new schools and to levy a rate; no limit should be placed on the rate. (*Costeker*, 16,134–7.)

The educational authority should have control over local endowments; Darwen is a town of recent growth, and has no endowments. (*Costeker*, 16,138–48.)

If local autonomy were given to all municipal boroughs other urban sanitary authorities would try to become boroughs. (*Costeker*, 16,149–51.)

The existence of schools in boroughs is of importance to surrounding districts, but the interference of the provincial authority would only prove mischievous. (*Costeker*; 16,154–61, 16,164–8.)

Each municipal borough desires to be self-sufficing. (*Costeker*, 16,169–71.)

Municipal boroughs in Lancashire are all levying the full rate for technical instruction. (*Costeker*, 16,172–4.)

Darwen enjoys some advantages as part of the county organisation, but these are not sufficient to compensate for the loss of its full share of the local taxation grant. (*Costeker*, 16,181–6.)

POSITION OF NON-MUNICIPAL URBAN DISTRICTS.

The county or provincial authority should have power to establish schools in all non-municipal districts. (*Costeker*, 16,187.)

This authority includes representatives of the boroughs, and might also include some members of the county council who represented boroughs. (*Costeker*, 16,188–97.)

If urban sanitary authorities frequently became converted into boroughs, there would be some danger of upsetting the county organisation. (*Costeker*, 16,203–11.)

HALSTEAD, Mr. ROBERT.

Represents the educational committee of the Co-operative Union.

Has been a member of a co-operative society for 12 years, and two years president of the educational committee of the Walsden Co-operative Society. (16,212–20.)

PEAKER, Mr. FREDERICK.

Represents the educational committee of the Co-operative Union, and has been a member of a co-operative society for eight years. (16,221, 16,222.)

Is also a member of the educational committee of the Leeds Society. (16,285.)

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

Lectures on literary and social subjects have been found more acceptable than those on technical subjects; co-operators, therefore, desire that the local taxation grant should be applicable to general secondary education. (*Halstead*, 16,275, 16,276.)

If restrictions were removed and co-operative societies were aided by county councils, they could continue their work on its present lines, but providing for adults rather than for young persons. (*Halstead and Peaker*, 16,277–81.)

Co-operative educational committees are elected for purposes of education, and for reasons of educational fitness only, and co-operators are generally of opinion that any public educational authority should be elected on the same principles. (*Peaker*, 16,285–7.)

In the event of the organisation of secondary education co-operative societies might possibly be willing to provide scholarships in return for representation on the local authority. (*Halstead*, 16,282–4.)

Table showing statistics of income and expenditure of educational committee for 1887 put in. (*Halstead*, 16,223.)

Most of the work is done by evening classes and courses of lectures. (*Halstead*, 16,224–30.)

The Leeds Society, which works in connexion with the Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education, holds day classes for women. (*Peaker*, 16,230, 16,288–93.)

The work done hitherto by co-operative societies is now being done by continuation schools and county councils; co-operators are therefore able to enter new spheres of work. (*Halstead and Peaker*, 16,232–46.)

Co-operators are particularly desirous of giving extended teaching in the principles of co-operation, and to establish libraries. (*Halslead*, 16,247–50.)

Part of the funds might be devoted to providing scholarships tenable at technical schools, but general literary education is more desirable for the ordinary working man than advanced technical knowledge. (*Halstead*, 16,251–6, 16,282, 16,283.)

Details of work at Barnsley and Rochdale. (*Halstead and Peaker*, 16,257–64.)

University extension lectures given under the auspices of co-operative societies have been very successful. (*Halstead and Peaker*, 16,265–73.)

HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS IN RELATION TO THE WAGE-EARNING CLASSES.

Provision is needed for two sections of the working class: (1) those of exceptional ability who need scholarships, (2) ordinary persons who require general education. (*Halstead*, 16,294, 16,308, 16,309.)

Scholarships must carry maintenance; working men who win scholarships at the present time do so at the expense of their health. (*Halstead*, 16,294–300.)

It is impossible to state the amount generally necessary for maintenance. (*Halstead*, 16,301–7.)

The requirements of higher grade elementary schools are too severe for half-timers; less should be required during half time, and attendance at evening continuation schools should be made compulsory up to 16 years of age. (*Halstead*, 16,294, 16,312.)

At present there is nothing to fill the gap between the elementary school and Science and Art or University Extension Classes. (*Halstead*, 16,310–2.)

THE TEACHING OF POLITICAL ECONOMY IN CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Evening continuation schools should provide instruction in (1) science; (2) history, literature, and political economy. (*Halstead*, 16,313–7.)

Political economy requires good oral teaching, but much might be done by means of good text books. University teachers might be available for evening classes who could not teach day classes. (*Halstead*, 16,317–9, 16,322.)

For this reason, and on account of the difficulty of the subject, political economy would be better taught in continuation than in higher grade elementary schools. (*Halstead*, 16,320, 16,321.)

The more advanced teaching might be given in University Extension Lectures. (*Halstead*, 16,323–5.)

EXTENSION OF COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Attendance at evening continuation schools should be made compulsory up to the age of 16. (*Halstead*, 16,326–40.)

The requirements of the code with regard to half-timers should be lowered at the same time. (*Halstead*, 16,341, 16,344.)

The over-pressure of the higher grade elementary system causes children to drop their education entirely when they begin work, and afterwards, when their intellectual tastes awaken, they find themselves at a disadvantage. (*Halstead*, 16,342.)

The objection to compulsory attendance might be partly met by connecting a gymnasium with continuation schools. (*Halstead*, 16,344–50.)

Scholarships to secondary schools should also be provided. (*Halstead*, 16,351–2.)

Attendance at continuation schools could not be made compulsory unless young persons were to a large extent prohibited from working overtime. (*Halstead and Peaker*, 16,399–408.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO GENERAL EDUCATION.

The technical instruction given by the Science and Art Department is good, and should be left undisturbed; increased literary instruction should be given under the University Extension scheme. (*Halstead*, 16,353.)

Literary instruction should include history, literature, and political economy; modern languages form part of commercial rather than of general education. (*Halstead*, 16,354–5.)

A Treasury grant for the extension of general education would be preferable to the diversion of part of the local taxation grant. (*Halstead*, 16,356–9.)

A few large scholarships are desirable for specially talented workmen, but the needs of the majority could be met by scholarships tenable at University Extension summer meetings. (*Halstead*, 16,360–2.)

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

Free secondary education should be provided for the children of all persons who have less than a certain standard income. (*Halstead*, 16,363–70, 16,382.)

Free education would probably increase the number of persons desirous of earning a living by professional work, but the competition among industrial workers would be proportionately relieved. (*Halstead*, 16,371–9.)

If, on the other hand, the working classes had greater facilities for obtaining general education, they would be more content to remain in their own class. (*Halstead*, 16,380, 16,381.)

Another way of giving practically free education would be by a very liberal system of scholarships for the children of the working classes. (*Peaker*, 16,382–9.)

Impossible to fix exactly the amount of income which should entitle parents to free education for their children. (*Peaker*, 16,382, 16,390–3.)

The scholarship standard should be high enough to secure children of exceptional talent only. (*Halstead*, 16,394–6.)

Maintenance scholarships should be sufficient to cover all necessary expenses. (*Halstead*, 16,397, 16,398.)

STEWARD, Mr. W. AUGUSTUS.

Is employed in heraldic engraving, and in designing gold and silver work. Lives at Highbury. (16,409, 16,410.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

If scholarships are to benefit the working classes they must provide maintenance as well as fees. (*Steward*, 16,411–2.)

The value of maintenance scholarships should be reckoned on the basis of what the scholar would earn if at work. (*Steward*, 16,413–8.)

The children of the working classes are now handicapped in competing for scholarships by the circumstances of their home life. (*Steward*, 16,419–28.)

Most of the scholarships now given in London are won by members of the middle class; special artizan scholarships and county council minor scholarships are excepted. (*Steward*, 16,420–2, 16,426–9, 16,486–93.)

The income limitation should be lowered, and scholarships should be awarded at an early age to children selected by their schoolmasters. (*Steward*, 16,429–35. 16,478–85.)

Scholarships for persons over 18 years of age should provide complete maintenance. (*Steward*, 16,475–7.)

COURSE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION SUITABLE FOR WAGE-EARNING CLASS.

Course should be so arranged as to provide for advanced literary as well as technical education; specialisation should begin at about 14 or 15 years of age. (*Steward*, 16,437–40.)

Educational charities are generally unknown to those whom they chiefly concern; some steps should be taken to spread information concerning them. (*Steward*, 16,441, 16,449–55.)

NEED OF ORGANISATION OF EVENING SCHOOLS.

Evening continuation schools in London are not sufficiently advertised. Elementary subjects are compulsory, and there is little classification of students according to attainments. (*Steward*, 16,442–6.)

Desirable that attendance at evening continuation schools should be made compulsory up to a certain age. (*Steward*, 16,447–8.)

NEED OF FURTHER LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS FOR BOYS.

Children are at present unable to profit by the education given in evening schools because of their long hours of work. (*Steward*, 16,447–8, 16,456.)

Boys learning trades should not be allowed to work more than 40 hours a week, and should be obliged to spend 8 or 10 hours weekly in continuation or technical schools connected with their trades. (*Steward*, 16,447, 16,457.)

The apprenticeship system is practically dead, and instruction in technical schools is needed to supplement experience gained in the workshop. (*Steward*, 16,458, 16,459, 16,499–510.)

If attendance at day schools were made compulsory above the age of 13 or 14, a boy's prospects of getting into a trade might be interfered with. (*Steward*, 16,508–10.)

Girls are employed in the gold trade as burnishers and polishers, and the same restrictions should be placed on their hours of labour. (*Steward*, 16,511–6.)

PUBLIC PROVISION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Recommends free secondary education up to the age of 18; believes that the working classes would have no objection to a rate for secondary education. (*Steward*, 16,460–9, 16,517–29.)

CENTRAL AND LOCAL ORGANISATION.

A central Council of Education should be formed under the control of a responsible Minister of Education. (*Steward*, 16,470.)

Representatives of the working classes should be placed on all local educational authorities. Suitable persons might be found in trade unions and trade councils. (*Steward*, 16,471–4.)

ROBY, Mr. HENRY JOHN, M.P.

Was secretary to the Schools Enquiry Commission, and afterwards one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners (16,530, 16,531).

Is a governor of the Manchester Grammar School and of the Hulme Grammar School, Manchester (16,740.)

ADMINISTRATION OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS DOWN TO 1874.

The chief difficulties encountered by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were concerned with (1) interference with governing bodies; (2) original intention of founders; (3) denominational character of endowments. (*Roby*, 16,533–5.)

One of the chief results of their action was the substitution of the Commissioners for the Court of Chancery in respect of educational endowments. (16,536, 16,537.)

The question of technical instruction was first raised in the Report of the Schools Enquiry Commission. (*Roby*, 16,827–9.)

CHANGE IN RELATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS TO EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1874.

Up to 1874 the Endowed Schools Commissioners were practically subordinate to the Education Department, and held office at the pleasure of the Government. (*Roby*, 16,538, 16,539, 16,542, 16,543, 16,782–5.)

The Charity Commissioners hold office for life, and are largely independent of the Government. (*Roby*, 16,540, 16,541, 16,789–90, 16,791.)

Their judicial functions were concerned with the interpretation of Acts, and were not judicial in the legal sense. (*Roby*, 16,786–8.)

Charity Commission has appeared three times before Select Committees of the House of Commons; this might have been prevented if the Commission had been in closer relationship with the Government. (*Roby*, 16,824–6).

FUTURE RELATION OF CHARITY COMMISSION TO EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Recommends that in future the Charity Commission should revert to the old position of subordination to the Government. (*Roby*, 16,544.)

Dependence on the Government would not result in much variation of educational policy. (*Roby*, 16,545–8, 16,698, 16,699.)

Is not aware that any delay or error resulted from the division of work between the Charity and Endowed Schools Commissions prior to 1874. (*Roby*, 16,549.)

The Charity Commission should in future be a nominally independent body, but subject to the Minister of Education as chairman; the Minister would not then be responsible for the details of schemes. (*Roby*, 16,550, 16,651–5, 16,792–5.)

Legal appeals would also lie against the Department rather than against the Minister. (*Roby*, 16,551–3, 16,794.)

The power of initiating schemes should remain with the Central Board. (*Roby*, 16,656–8.)

The relation of the Charity Commission to the State is similar to that of the Court of Chancery. (*Roby*, 16,796, 16,797.)

Desirable that any fresh powers conferred on the Charity Commission should include the power to deal with schemes made by Act of Parliament as well as those made by Chancery. (*Roby*, 16,813.)

JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS OF CHARITY COMMISSION.

The work of the Charity Commission generally regarded as judicial is practically administrative, amd might without difficulty be placed under the control of an executive Minister. (*Roby*, 16,554–9.)

No reason, therefore, exists for a division between the legal and educational work of the Commission. (*Roby*, 16,560.)

The Charity Commission should be formed into a Central Charities Board, with the Minister of Education as chairman, and all charitable trusts should be placed under its jurisdiction. (*Roby*, 16,550, 16,561–3.)

ADMINISTRATION OF NON-EDUCATIONAL CHARITIES SHOULD BE UNRESTRICTED BY DOCTRINE OF "CY-PRÈS."

Believes that the doctrine of *cy-près* does not fulfil the founder's intention, and is extremely difficult to interpret. (*Roby*, 16,564–70.)

Suggests the classification of all charities as educational, religious, eleemosynary, &c., and that diversion from one object to another within each class should be possible without regard to doctrine of *cy-près*. (*Roby*, 16,567, 16,571.)

Transference from one class to another should require the consent of the trustees or of the district council. (*Roby*, 16,568, 16,700–8.)

Aspect of the problem largely altered by the legislation which has taken place since 1869. (*Roby*, 16,572–79.)

The Endowed Schools Act has practically no regard for the doctrine; *cy-près* has rather tended to raise disputes than to allay them. (*Roby*, 16,811, 16,812.)

INCONVENIENT RESULTS OF WORKING OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACTS IN MANCHESTER.

Salford has raised money for a technical institute by a loan which will not be paid off for 90 years, although great facilities for technical instruction exist in Manchester. (*Roby*, 16,579–82.)

In Manchester a technical college has been started, which may be expected to compete injuriously with the Grammar School and Owens College. (*Roby*, 16,583–6.)

The tendency of municipal bodies is to organise their own affairs independently of their neighbours. (*Roby*, 16,586–8.)

A local voluntary committee has been started to prevent overlapping between the Manchester Technical School and Owens College. (*Roby*, 16,820–3.)

CONSTITUTION OF LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY IN COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Borough educational authorities should include members of the corporation and persons nominated by the corporation from outside their own body, representatives of the school board, and representatives of the Crown, the universities, and the local university college. (*Roby*, 16,589–94.)

Cost of buildings and administration should be provided by the borough council out of its general funds or out of the local taxation money. (*Roby*, 16,594, 16,595.)

County authorities should be constituted in the same way, allowing for the fact that the representation of town councils would be larger, while that of school boards would be smaller. (*Roby*, 16,602–4.)

Teachers need not be represented. (*Roby*, 16,719–22.)

RATING POWER FOR PURPOSES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The local authority should have the power to levy a rate, but should not exercise it unless there was a general desire for it. (*Roby*, 16,596–601.)

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL CHARITIES BOARD.

The Central Charities Board would be the Charity Commission, with the Minister of Education as chairman. (*Roby*, 16,605, 16,606.)

Six functions enumerated; educational inspection is not one of them. (*Roby*, 16,607–11.)

Central Charities Board should have power to invite or order conferences of local authorities; the present independent action of each county and borough leads to wasteful expenditure. (*Roby*, 16,710, 16,711, 16,714–6.)

FUNCTIONS OF COUNTY CHARITIES BOARD.

County Charities Board should administer the local taxation money which should be permanently devoted to education. (*Roby*, 16,611, 16,612, 16,635, 16,636.)

Should be able to apply to the county council to levy a rate, but the council should have the power to refuse. (*Roby*, 16,613, 16,614.)

Ten other functions enumerated. (*Roby*, 16,614, 16,615.)

A single county board should have the power to establish a training college, but generally combination would be essential. (*Roby*, 16,616.)

The county board could not assume any control over private schools or offer them any advantages beyond allowing their pupils to compete for county scholarships. (*Roby*, 16,617–9.)

The county board should eventually control all local charities, but should begin with the control of educational charities only. (*Roby*, 16,619–21, 16,764–9.)

Charities now managed by parish councils, and non-local schools, should be exempted. All non-local schools, including the seven public schools, should be subject to the Central Charities Board. (*Roby*, 16,621–9, 16,724, 16,725.)

The existing rating limit of one penny should be retained for the present, and the money should be applicable to building funds and scholarships only. (*Roby*, 16,630–4.)

County boards should not have power to give free secondary education. Schools when fairly established should be self-supporting. (*Roby*, 16,637–41.)

County boards should report on deficiency of supply, but should not be bound to provide schools. (*Roby*, 16,642–6.)

Possibility of their responsibility to the ratepayers being eclipsed by their duties as administrators of charities. (*Roby*, 16,798–802.)

CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS.

The central authority for the registration of teachers might undertake the educational inspection of schools, and might organise a system of pensions for teachers. (*Roby*, 16,647, 16,648.)

The examination of schools should be carried on as at present. (*Roby*, 16,648, 16,649.)

The registration authority should be constituted on the lines indicated in the Bill brought in by Sir R. Temple and Mr. Roby. (*Roby*, 16,650, 16,666.)

Existing teachers should not be placed on the register unless properly qualified. (*Roby*, 1,666, 1,668.)

Minister of Education should approve the regulations for registration, and should appoint some members of the council. (*Roby*, 16,732, 16,734.)

No appeal should lie from the council to the Minister. (*Roby*, 16,735–7.)

GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

It would be advisable in many cases to retain existing governing bodies, but the local authority should have power to nominate governors or take over the management of any school which it aided. (*Roby*, 16,659–61.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Official inspection should be exercised by the County Charities Board, educational inspection by the Central Registration Council, examination of scholars by present agencies, if the county board had power to order or conduct an examination at their discretion. (*Roby*, 16,661–5.)

Is not in favour of a general leaving examination conducted by a central authority. (*Roby*, 16,731.)

RELATION OF UNIVERSITIES TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The retention of Greek as a compulsory subject in university entrance examinations is harmful to education. (*Roby*, 16,669–70, 16,726, 16,727.)

More boys would proceed to the universities if this barrier were removed. (*Roby*, 16,728–30, 16,805.)

Greek might be more efficiently taught if confined to those who meant to study it thoroughly. (*Roby*, 16,803, 16,804.)

The Endowed Schools Commissioners found a strong desire for the retention of Greek in places where such a desire seemed unlikely, and subsequent events have proved the locality right. (*Roby*, 16,806–9.)

AUDIT AND TAXATION OF CHARITIES.

An audit of charities is desirable; at present accounts are supposed to be sent in annually to the Charity Commission, but they are not audited. (*Roby*, 16,671, 16,684–8.)

The audit might be carried out by the auditors of the Local Government Board. (*Roby*, 16,675, 16,676.)

Difficulties might arise in cases where the auditor had to deal with mixed funds, *e.g.*, endowments and school fees; but these need not be insuperable. (*Roby*, 16,680–3, 16,692–5.)

Cost of audit and general expenses of administration might be borne (1) by deducting the income tax, or (2) by charging a stamp duty. (*Roby*, 16,671–4, 16,677–9.)

This action would probably meet with great opposition from the large London hospitals. (*Roby*, 16,671, 16,683.)

COST OF SECONDARY EDUCATION—ON WHOM IT SHOULD FALL.

Secondary education should be self-supporting. Cost of education at the Manchester Grammar School, exclusive of buildings. (*Roby*, 16,738–46.)

Scholarships provided out of endowments should meet the wants of clever boys who cannot afford to pay fees; the number of such children is not large. (*Roby*, 16,747–52.)

No comparison is possible between the amount of assistance now given to elementary and secondary education respectively, because the latter is assisted in the main by endowments which are private, not public in character. (*Roby*, 16,754–6.)

Fees should be charged in higher grade elementary schools. (*Roby*, 16,712, 16,713, 16,757.)

Endowments of Manchester Grammar School are almost entirely used to provide free places; about half of the free scholars leave before the expiration of their scholarships; a few do well at the universities. (*Roby*, 16,758–61.)

The governors of the school grant extra assistance to exhibitioners in need of aid. (*Roby*, 16,762–3.)

Local taxation and science and art grants might be used for buildings, repairs, taxes, &c., and possibly for endowments. (*Roby*, 16,770–5.)

A minimum of free elementary education is necessary, those who want more should pay for it. (*Roby*, 16,776–81.)

SUPERVISION OF SCHEMES BY PARLIAMENT.

The supervision of schemes by Parliament is undesirable, because schemes are generally of the nature of a compromise, and the withdrawal of one clause would upset the whole. (*Roby*, 16,813.)

In case of objection a scheme might be brought before a Select Committee, or referred back to the Charity Commission. (*Roby*, 16,813–9.)

STANLEY, The Hon. E. LYULPH.

Has been a member of the London School Board, with a short interval, since 1876, and is also a member of the council of the Maria Grey Training College. (*Stanley*, 16,830, 16,903.)

HIGHER INSTRUCTION IN LONDON BOARD SCHOOLS.

The London School Board has not founded any schools or classes of a distinctly secondary character. (*Stanley*, 16,831, 16,832.)

It has, however, three organised science schools, several schools with laboratories, and girls' schools, in which technical subjects are taught. (*Stanley*, 16,833–5.)

There are also some 25 departments with ex-standard classes under a separate teacher, which receive grants from the Science and Art Department. (*Stanley*, 16,836–9.)

No fees are charged in ex-standard classes. (*Stanley*, 16,840–3.)

A large extension of higher grade elementary schools would probably be very acceptable in London, and would not add much to the rates. (*Stanley*, 16,942–51.)

Higher grade elementary schools must be retained under the management of the school board, whose unlimited power of rating is favourable to their development; dual control could not be tolerated. (*Stanley*, 16,965–8, 16,971.)

RELATION OF ADVANCED TO ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

London schools which include ex-standard classes also include the lowest standards; it would be better in the interests of the higher school to form separate schools, beginning with the Fifth Standard. (*Stanley*, 16,844–7, 16,975–6.)

LINE BETWEEN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Determined by the age of leaving and the future employment of the child; the difference between elementary and secondary education lies rather in the manner of teaching than in the subjects taught. (*Stanley*, 16,848–52.)

RELATION OF LONDON SCHOOL BOARD TO FUTURE ORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary education should be administered by a body elected *ad hoc*. The London School Board is accustomed to the educational point of view, and would be able to command the services of men capable of dealing with secondary education. (*Stanley*, 16,853–5.)

The controversial element in the proceedings of the board is much less than is generally supposed, and need not affect secondary education at all. (*Stanley*, 16,856–9.)

The authority for secondary education in London need not comprise as many members as the school board, as its work would be less extensive. (*Stanley*, 16,926–32.)

London School Board has not formed any connexion with secondary schools. (*Stanley*, 16,978–83.)

SUGGESTED MODIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Two plans suggested: (1.) That the board should have the power to elect, say six aldermen, whose knowledge would be useful to the board. (2.) That secondary education be delegated to a committee including a large number of experts. (*Stanley*, 16,859, 16,860.)

Control through committees, such as that exercised by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, is unsatisfactory. (*Stanley*, 16,861, 16,913.)

If a body elected *ad hoc* be impossible, the educational authority should include representatives of the school board and county council, and a strong body of co-opted experts. (*Stanley*, 16,862, 16,863, 16,935.)

Area of authority for secondary education should be large; small counties should have power to associate. (*Stanley*, 16,863, 16,864.)

Rural school boards are too small to be entrusted with the control of secondary education. (*Stanley*, 16,937–41.)

The London School Board would not be satisfied with a representation of one-eighth, *e.g.*, 3 out of 24. (*Stanley*, 16,962–4.)

The objection to a composite body would be diminished if the school board had a fixed statutory representation. (*Stanley*, 16,986.)

The board should hold office for a longer period, and only half the members should retire at the same time. (*Stanley*, 17,020–3.)

AREA OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AUTHORITY FOR LONDON.

Area of education authority should be the same as that of administrative county, but the latter might be enlarged so as to include West Ham and Willesden. (*Stanley*, 16,865, 16,866.)

Every opportunity should be given for places outside the administrative county to send scholars to schools within it. (*Stanley*, 16,867, 16,868.)

The place of residence, and not the school attended, should determine to which county a child belonged. (*Stanley*, 16,867–70.)

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN FROM ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The management of entrance scholarships to secondary schools should be in the hands of the school board, in order that it may be brought into harmony with elementary education. (*Stanley*, 16,871, 16,872, 16,987, 17,008–12.)

No need to modify elementary education in the interests of those who pass on to secondary schools. (*Stanley*, 16,871.)

If scholarships are managed by the school board children may be retained in ex-standard classes instead of being passed on to secondary schools. (*Stanley*, 16,877, 16,878.)

If French and Latin were set as subjects for scholarship examinations the course of higher elementary education would be influenced thereby. (*Stanley*, 16,988, 16,989.)

ALTERNATIVE TO COMPETITION FOR AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships of value cannot be fairly awarded by any other means than competition. (*Stanley*, 16,883, 16,977.)

Small scholarships, such as the domestic economy scholarships of the London County Council, might be awarded on the recommendation of the teacher. (*Stanley*, 16,879–83.)

Such a scheme would enable children to stay at school until old enough to compete for the larger scholarships. (*Stanley*, 16,879.)

The number of children able to profit by advanced secondary education is not large. (*Stanley*, 16,877, 17,024–6.)

SUPPLY OF SECONDARY EDUCATION SHOULD BE A PUBLIC DUTY.

It should be the duty of some public local authority to provide an adequate supply of secondary education within its area. (*Stanley*, 16,885, 16,886.)

All efficient schools, whether private or proprietary, should be regarded as part of the existing supply. (*Stanley*, 16,886, 16,887.)

A standard of efficiency does not imply a code; the curricula must be as free as possible. (*Stanley*, 16,888–90.)

Control by the Education Department does not necessitate uniformity in the condition under which grants would be given. (*Stanley*, 16,891, 16,892.)

The conditions on which science and art grants are given are unsatisfactory, but it would not be advisable to administer parliamentary grants through local authorities. (*Stanley*, 16,892–6.)

Local supply must obviously be limited to the supply of day schools, as boarding schools are available for all England. (*Stanley*, 16,897.)

Deficiency of supply might be ascertained by means similar to those adopted by Lord Taunton's Commission. (*Stanley*, 16,898–902.)

Secondary education must be within reach of the middle classes, and cannot be entirely self-supporting. Private schoolmasters who wish to retire from competition with rate-aided schools should be able to require the local authority to take over their schools. (*Stanley*, 16,958, 16,959, 16,960, 16,961, 17,013, 17,014.)

Cost of secondary education may be estimated at about 20*l.* and 15*l.* a head in high schools for boys and girls respectively, but endowments might be used to reduce fees to about 6*l.* (*Stanley*, 16,959.)

The London School Board has received a return stating the number of places in public secondary schools in London. (*Stanley*, 16,978–80.)

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Evening continuation schools are elementary in character; should remain under the control of the school board. (*Stanley*, 16,907, 16,952–5).

Evening schools in London are less successful than in the north, but there is no evidence to show that this is owing to the competition of similar classes conducted by other bodies. (*Stanley*, 16,909–12.)

Evening schools should be free. (*Stanley*, 16,956, 16,957.)

RELATION OF TECHNICAL TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Technical instruction is in its nature different from general secondary education, and is already a separate organisation. (*Stanley*, 16,914, 16,915, 16,933–4.)

The various technical education committees are doing good work, and should not be lightly interfered with. (*Stanley*, 16,916–8, 16,936.)

Though secondary and technical education are different, no rigid line can be drawn between them. (*Stanley*, 17,002–6.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Training of secondary teachers is very desirable, but it could not be carried on in the same institution as that of elementary teachers. (*Stanley*, 16,903–5, 16,990–4.)

If training were recognised as essential, students would find no difficulty in paying the fees; some aid towards buildings might be given from public money. (*Stanley*, 16,919–25, 16,972–3.)

Private denominational training colleges could not be aided by public funds. (*Stanley*, 15,974.)

STATE GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Must be so made as not to give undue encouragement to any one subject. (*Stanley*, 16,996–17,001.)

TRAINING OF PUPIL TEACHERS.

Desirable that pupil teachers in elementary schools should receive their own education in secondary schools up to the age of 16. (*Stanley*, 17,015–7.)

The period of indentureship might then be shortened, but not entirely abolished. (*Stanley*, 17,018, 17,019.)

DIGGLE, Mr. J. R., M.A.

Late Chairman of the London School Board.

RELATION OF LONDON SCHOOL BOARD TO SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary education is conditioned by the age to which the scholar remains at school; children who can stay at school till 16 should receive secondary education. (*Diggle*, 17,029–32.)

There are now some 5,000 children in London board schools upwards of 14 years of age; this points to a considerable demand for secondary schools. (*Diggle*, 17,033–8, 17,126, 17,127.)

The school board is the best authority for secondary education in London, but the central authority should allow greater freedom in the case of secondary schools. (*Diggle*, 17,027, 17,028, 170,039–45, 17,133, 17,134.)

The school board would be a better authority than such a body as the Technical Education Board, because it is elected for educational purposes only. (*Diggle*, 17,046–53.)

All kinds of education should be under the same authority, but power of delegation should be exercised. (*Diggle*, 17,054, 17,058, 17,059.)

If higher education were entrusted to the school board educational experts would seek representation on it. The board need not be much larger than at present. (*Diggle*, 17,055–7, 17,059–63.)

The London School Board would not be content with a small number of representatives on a composite educational board. (*Diggle*, 17,128–32.)

In establishing new schools regard should be had to existing private and proprietary schools. (*Diggle*, 17,102–4.)

Local authority might have power to take over existing schools; some central authority would be needed to which disputed cases could be referred. (*Diggle*, 17,104, 17,105, 17,172.)

Local authorities should be free to try experiments in co-education. (*Diggle*, 17,106–8.)

Secondary schools should not ultimately receive any grant from the local authority. (*Diggle*, 17,109–13, 17,170.)

Local taxation grants should be transferred from the county councils to the school boards. (*Diggle*, 17,114–22, 17,135–41.)

All schools within the area of the board would ultimately come under its authority. (*Diggle*, 17,142–6.)

Details of school management would be delegated by the board to local managers. (*Diggle*, 17,166–9.)

EXTENT TO WHICH THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY SHOULD BEAR COST OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Higher elementary schools in London are free, and must remain so. (*Diggle*, 17,064–72.)

Secondary education should aim at being self-supporting, but at first there would be a deficit to be supplied from rates. (*Diggle*, 17,073–5, 17,082.)

The local authority should determine the number of free scholarships needed, which would probably not be large. (*Diggle*, 17,076–81, 17,148–55.)

Evening continuation schools, which are becoming more secondary in character each year, should also be placed under the board. (*Diggle*, 17,084–7.)

The cost of education in secondary schools under the London School Board would be about 8*l.* a head. (*Diggle*, 17,156–65.)

INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION.

Inspection should be in the hands of the local authority, but should be confined to schools receiving aid. (*Diggle*, 17,088, 17,089, 17,091–3.)

Examination should be conducted by a different authority, say the universities. (*Diggle*, 17,090.)

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Knowledge can be tested by examination, teaching capacity only by practice in a school. Any persons should be allowed to present themselves for examination. (*Diggle*, 17,094–7.)

Secondary teachers should receive theoretical training at the universities; practical training can only be given in schools. (*Diggle*, 17,098–101, 17,173, 17,174.)

SUTHERLAND, Mr. GEORGE.

Is secretary of the Wigan Typographical Society and a delegate of the Wigan Trades Council, but does not appear in a representative capacity. (17,175–6, 17,279–83.)

NEED OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN WIGAN.

Wigan has a school board, but all the elementary schools are under voluntary managers. No higher grade elementary school exists, and few children remain beyond Standard V. (*Sutherland*, 17,177–87, 17,224.)

Higher grade elementary instruction is desired by the working classes, many of whom would allow their children to remain at school up to 14 or 15 years of age. (*Sutherland*, 17,182, 17,236–9, 17,273–4.)

No representations have been on this subject made to the school board, which does nothing beyond enforcing attendance. (*Sutherland*, 17,183–4, 17,189–91, 17,243–50, 17,286, 17,307.)

Children begin work at 12 years of age, and some begin as half-timers at 11; the age of apprenticeship is 14. (*Sutherland*, 17,224–7, 17,239, 17,291–5.)

Evening continuation schools were at first largely attended, but the numbers soon fell off, probably because children were too tired to learn. The instruction given in evening schools in Wigan is mainly elementary in character. (*Sutherland*, 17,269–72, 17,275–8, 17,296–9.)

The Wigan Mining School is attended by young persons of 17 years and upwards, who are preparing to be mine managers, engineers, &c. (*Sutherland*, 17,300–6.)

MEANS OF PASSING FROM LOWER TO HIGHER SCHOOLS.

Thirty free scholarships to the Wigan Grammar School have been recently provided by one of the governors. (*Sutherland*, 17,188, 17,193–7, 17,260–8.)

No scholarships to secondary schools are given by the county council. (*Sutherland*, 17,198, 17,202–3.)

Manual instruction in woodwork is provided at the technical school for 30 boys from elementary schools. (*Sutherland*, 17,199–201, 17,216–23.)

The working classes of Wigan desire further educational facilities; the majority would be satisfied with scholarships sufficient to pay the fees at a secondary school. (*Sutherland*, 17,204–9, 17,228–37.)

A few maintenance scholarships are desirable for boys able to stay at school after reaching 15 years of age. (*Sutherland*, 17,210–11.)

Examination tests the work of individuals better than inspection. (*Sutherland*, 17,254–7.)

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

VOL. IX.

APPENDIX.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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1895.

[C.—7862.-VIII.]

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(Furnished by the Charity Commissioners.)

The accompanying statement gives particulars of information required by the Royal Commission on Secondary Education with reference to endowments included in the Roby Return.

The subjoined extract from paragraph I. of the Heads of Information requested by the Royal Commission of the Charity Commissioners states the points on which that Commission asked for information with respect to such endowments :—

"(*a.*) What endowments are applicable, or applied, in the maintenance of schools ?

"(*b.*) In the case of mixed endowments under Scheme, what is the apportionment between educational and other objects ?

"(*c.*) What girls' schools are included in the return ?

"(*d.*) Where there are separate schools for boys and for girls maintained out of one foundation, how is the income apportioned between them ? "

The particulars of information now furnished to the Royal Commission are embodied in the following documents :—

(1.) *A copy of the Roby Return* showing, in respect of each endowment included in that return,—

(*a.*) Whether it is applicable or applied in the maintenance of schools.

(*b.*) Whether a boys' secondary school is attached to or maintained under the foundation.

(*c.*) Whether a girls' secondary school is attached to or maintained under the foundation.

(*d.*) Whether the endowment is applied wholly or partly in the maintenance of elementary schools.

(2.) *Schedule A.*—Being a statement as to the apportionment between educational and other objects in the case of endowments dealt with by Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, in which such apportionment has been made.

(3.) *Schedule B.*—Being a list of secondary girls' schools included in the return and regulated by Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts.

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H. KINGDON,
Clerk in Charge of the
Endowed Schools Department.

Charity Commission,
24th January 1895.

ROBY RETURN.

In the accompanying Return Endowments applicable or applied in the maintenance of Schools are marked **(S)**.

Cases in which a Boys' Secondary School is attached to or maintained under the Foundation are marked **(B)**.

Cases in which a Girls' Secondary School is attached to or maintained under the Foundation are marked **(G)**. (*See also* Schedules B., C., and E.)

Cases in which Endowments are applied wholly or partly in the maintenance of Elementary Schools or of Schools mainly Elementary in character are marked **(E)**.

Cases marked (*E*) are included amongst the List of Grammar Schools in the Reports of the Schools Enquiry Commission, but the Endowments are, as far as can be ascertained, now applied, wholly or in part, in the maintenance of Schools Elementary, or mainly Elementary in character. The majority of these Endowments were, in fact, so applied at the date of the Schools Enquiry Commission Reports.

(N.B.—Amending and Superseding Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts, at stages anterior to approval by Her Majesty in Council, have, in this copy of the Roby Return, been included under the heading "Proceedings in cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.")

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive of the County of MONMOUTH, the of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES as subject to the the Name, Place, County, Gross Income, Date of any Scheme established under those Acts or the Charitable Trusts Acts; and, if no Scheme has Proceedings, and at what Dates, have taken place with a view to a Scheme

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF BEDFORD.				
BEDFORD: The Bedford Charity. S (B.G.E) -	£ 15,192	4 August 1873	- - -	2 Mar. 1880; 6 Jan. 1885; 7 May 1889; 28 April 1891; 30 May 1893; 16 Jan. 1894
DUNSTABLE: Chew's Foundation. S (B) - -	469	28 June 1880	—	—
Ashton's Schools and Almshouse Foundation. S (B.E).	959	12 August 1885	—	—
EVERSHOLT: Parochial Charity* - -	245	- - -	- - -	- - -
HOLWELL: Rand's Foundation. S (B.E)† -	889	1 April 1881	3 May 1888	—
HOUGHTON CONQUEST: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	19	- - -	- - -	- - -
LUTON: Richards' Charity. S (E) - -	75	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF BERKS.				
ABINGDON: Roysse's School. S (B) - -	455	29 June 1878	- - -	7 June 1889
Christ's Hospital (part). S (B) -		29 June 1878	—	—
John Blacknall's Charity (part). S (B).		29 June 1878	—	—
APPLEFORD: Bradstock's School. S (E) -	64	- - -	- - -	- -
BLEWBURY: Malthus Charity. S (E) - -	503	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHILDREY: Grammar School. S (*E*) -	‡	- - -	- - -	- - -
HUNGERFORD: Grammar School. S (B) - -	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
NEWBURY: St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	1,141	14 Feb. 1883	—	—

ENDOWMENTS or parts of the ENDOWMENTS of which are recorded in the Books provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, showing, in respect of each Foundation, under the Endowed Schools Acts, and of any Amending Scheme established been established under the Endowed Schools Acts, whether any, and what, under those Acts. [*Up to* 31*st December* 1894.]

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	* Income is partly applicable in advancing education of children in Public Elementary chools by way of prizes, &c.
—	—	—	† Under the Scheme of 3rd May 1888, part of the endowment is made applicable for the purposes of the Hitchin Grammar School Foundation.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	‡ Uncertain.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF BERKS—*cont.*				
PANGBOURNE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 49	-	-	-
READING: Grammar School. S (B)	46	-	-	-
Blue Coat School. S (E)	1,152	-	-	-
Green Girls' School. S (E)	275	-	-	-
The Kendrick Schools. S (B.G)	72	28 June 1875	—	—
THATCHAM: Winchcombe's School. S (E)	216	-	-	-
WALLINGFORD: Walter Bigg's Charity. S (B.G)	228	9 August 1873	-	17 August 1883 12 May 1887
WANTAGE: Grammar School. S (B)	220	23 Nov. 1893	-	-
WARGRAVE: Piggott's School. S (E)	230	-	-	-
WINDSOR: Free School. S (E)	195	-	-	-
WINDSOR, OLD: Onslow's School. S (E)	103	-	-	-
WINKFIELD-CUM-ASCOT: The Ranelagh Foundation. S (E)	342	27 Nov. 1878	-	20 April 1880
WOKINGHAM: Martha Palmer's Charity. S (E)	36	7 July 1874	-	22 June 1875
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM.				
AMERSHAM: Grammar School. S (B)	2	-	-	-
AYLESBURY: Grammar School. S (B)	523	-	-	-
BEACHAMPTON: Grammar School. (S (B)†	60	-	-	-
BUCKINGHAM: Grammar School. S (B)	9	-	-	-
GRENDON-UNDERWOOD AND QUAINTON: Lady Saye and Sele's and other Charities. S (E).	486	-	-	-
MARLOW, GREAT: Sir W. Borelase's Foundation. S (B)	151	20 Nov. 1880	9 Sept. 1884	-
(i.) The Parish General Charity (part).				
(ii.) Sir W. Borelase's Foundation.		9 Sept. 1884	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- -	Correspondence, 1871–1873.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
- - -	- - -		
- - -	- - -		
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1873.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1872.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
- - -	21 August 1894	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	The Draft Scheme published 21st August 1894 also included Bedford's and Harding's Charities.
- - -	12 May 1888	—	† School closed in 1893.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872.	
- - -	14 April 1877	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - - -	The Scheme of 9th September 1884 also included the Parish General Charity (part).
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*				
RAVENSTONE AND LITTLE WOLSTON: Chapman's School. S (E)	£ 146	-	-	-
STONY STRATFORD: The School Charity. S (E)	41	-	-	-
TOWERSEY: Christopher Deane's Foundation. S (E).*	30	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
WAVENDON: Endowed School. S (E)	94	-	-	-
WYCOMBE, CHIPPING OR HIGH: Wycombe Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation. S (B).	595	29 June 1878	-	2 June 1882
Mary Bowden's Gift		29 June 1878	—	—
William Littleboy's Charity		29 June 1878	—	—
Charities of Pelham and others		29 June 1878	—	—
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.				
CAMBRIDGE: The Perse Trust. S (B.G)	373 (Income of the Perse Schools.)	9 August 1873	-	13 Mar. 1891
CHEVELEY: Raye's School (now Raye's Foundation). S (E).	125	15 July 1881	30 July 1891	-
DODDINGTON: Endowed School. S (E)	43	9 August 1872	—	—
ELY: Cathedral Grammar School. (S (B)	497	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
Needham's School. S (E)	280	-	-	-
HASLINGFIELD: Haslingfield United Charities. S (E)	278	13 May 1875	—	—
LEVERINGTON: Bend's Charity. S (E)	108	-	-	-
MANEA (IN COVENEY): Endowed School. S (E)	62	22 April 1872	—	—
MARCH: March Consolidated Charities. S (B.E).	666	6 August 1874	29 June 1888	8 July 1884
SOHAM: Soham Moor Endowed Schools. S (B)	149	29 June 1878	-	4 August 1885

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	* This is not a School Foundation, but the Scheme contains a provision under which payments are to be made to the Principal Teacher of a Public Elementary School.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	Mary Bowden's Gift and the other Charities dealt with by the subsidiary Scheme of 29th June 1878 now form part of the Wycombe Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 30th July 1891 supersedes that of 15th July 1881.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schoo Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 29th June 1888 supersedes that of 6th August 1874.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*				
WATERBEACH: Endowed School. S (E)	£ 125	-	-	-
WHITTLESEY: Kelfull's and Sudbury's Charity. S (E).	151	-	-	-
WIMBLINGTON: Eaton's Endowed Schools. S (E)	94	30 April 1877	-	2 June 1885
WISBECH: Grammar School. S (B)	430	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
COUNTY OF CHESTER.				
AUDLEM: Grammar School. S (B)	41	12 July 1887	—	—
BUNBURY: Grammar School. S (E)	52	-	-	-
BURTON: Bishop Wilson's School. S (E)	60	29 Nov. 1881	—	—
CHESTER: Owen Jones' Charity (part)	286	25 June 1872	—	—
The King's School. S (B)		20 Nov. 1873	29 June 1878	-
(i.) Owen Jones' Charity (further part).			26 Feb. 1880	-
(ii.) The King's School		29 June 1878	—	—
Do. (St. Michael): Robert Oldfield's Charity (part)		7 July 1874	—	—
CHESTER: Charity of Robert Oldfield	1,030	—	—	—
DARESBURY (IN RUNCORN): Grammar School Endowment	57	13 May 1875	-	-
DARNHALL (IN OVER): Darnhall School and Exhibition Foundation. S (E).	95	26 August 1893	—	—
DURHAM MASSEY (IN BOWDON): The Seamon's Moss School Foundation. S (E).	216	30 Nov. 1882	-	-
FRODSHAM: Grammar School. S (E)	66	-	-	-
HALTON: Grammar School. S (E)	31	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1874.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	3 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	20 Oct. 1894	- - - - -	The Scheme of 29th June 1878 also included Owen Jones' Charity (further part). *See* below.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	This Scheme is supplementary to the previous Schemes.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	12 August 1893	—	
- - -	Dec. 1894	—	
—	—	—	
- -	Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	August 1874	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*cont.*				
KIRBY, WEST: Bennett's Charity	£	26 June 1884	*3 April 1886	—
(i.) Calday Grange Endowed School S (B) and	139	3 April 1886		
(ii.) Bennett's Charity				
KNUTSFORD, NETHER: Nether Knutsford Grammar School. S (B).	65	19 May 1885	—	10 Jan. 1893
Antrobus's and Pigott's Charities (part).		19 May 1885	—	—
LYMM: Grammar School. S (B)	138	27 Nov. 1878		28 Mar. 1893
MACCLESFIELD (IN PRESTBURY): The Foundation of King Edward VI., or the King's Schools. S (B).	1,594	17 May 1879		8 June 1883
MALPAS: Grammar School. S (*E*)	25			
Allport's Charity. S (E)	98			
MARPLE: Grammar School†	25			
MOTTRAM: Grammar School. S (B)‡	156			
NANTWICH: Hodgkins' Charity		17 July 1873	19 May 1885	
Nantwich and Acton Grammar School. S (B).	102	19 May 1885		
Consolidated Charities	92	9 May 1892		
PEOVER, LOWER OR NETHER (IN GREAT BUDWORTH): Cumberbach's School. S (E)	82	6 August 1874		8 Jan. 1879
PEOVER, OVER OR SUPERIOR (IN ROSTHERNE): Mainwaring's School. S (E)	86	20 Oct. 1874	—	—
SANDBACH: Sandbach School and Almshouse Foundation. S (B).	1,854	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
STOCKPORT: Stockport Grammar School. S (B)	451	15 July 891		

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	* The Scheme of 3rd April 1886 (*see* Calday Grange Endowed School) deals with the part of Bennett's Endowment which, by the Scheme of 26th June 1884, is declared to be henceforth applicable to educational purposes, such part being one-half part of Income of Endowment remaining after payment of expenses of management.
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
—	3 Dec. 1894	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873-1876.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1877; reported on by an inspector, 1877.	† Income of Endowment is partly applicable for prizes, &c., for Charities in Public Elementary Schools.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1887. Subsequent correspondence up to 1889.	‡ A low 3rd grade school.
- - -	- - -	- - -	The amending Scheme of 19th May 1885 was the Scheme for Nantwich and Acton Grammar School (*see* below).
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	Scheme for amalgamating sum of 100*l.* with Nantwich and Acton Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
28 August 1894§	—	—	Superseding Scheme.
- - -	3 Dec. 1894		

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF CHESTER—*cont.*				
TARVIN:	£			
Tarvin Grammar School. S (B)	28	26 Sept. 1891	—	—
School at Hargrave. S (*E*)	34	- - -	- - -	- - -
WALLASEY:				
Wallasey Grammar School. S (B.E)	70	24 March 1873	- - -	- - -
United Charities Scholarship Endowment.	10	26 June 1884	—	—
WEAVERHAM:				
Weaverham Grammar School. S (B)	57	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
WITTON - CUM - TWAMBROOKS (IN GREAT BUDWORTH):				
The Witton Grammar School. S (B)	575	20 Oct. 1874	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.				
BODMIN:				
Grammar School. S (B)	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
FOWEY:				
Fowey Grammar School. S (B)	176	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
HELSTON (IN WENDRON) and elsewhere.				
The Trevenen Exhibition Endowment	32	8 Feb. 1890	—	—
LANDRAKE-WITH-ST. ERNEY:				
Gefferey's School. S (E)	112	30 April 1877	—	—
LANIVET:				
Endowed School, &c. S (E)	178	- - -	- - -	- - -
LANTEGLOS-BY-CAMELFORD:				
Sir James Smith's School. S (B.G)‡	37	9 May 1891	—	—
Nicholls's Charity	117	- - -	- - -	- - -
LAUNCESTON (*see* also ST. STEPHEN'S):				
The Launceston Grammar School Endowment.	31	6 April 1889	- - -	21 June 1894
LISKEARD:				
Grammar School. S§	19	- - -	- - -	- - -
LOOE, EAST AND WEST:				
Looe Public Schools. S (E)	43	25 June 1872	—	—
MADRON:				
Daniel's School. S (E)	97	11 July 1877	—	—
NEWLYN:				
The Trevilson Charity. S (E)	118	13 May 1875	—	—
PENRYN:				
Grammar School. S (B) ¶	¶	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	3 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† *See* Schools Inquiry Reports, Vol. 14, page 405.
—	—	—	
	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870.	
—	—	—	‡ *See* Schedule E.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1884–1889.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	§ *See* Schools Inquiry Reports, Vol. 14, page 432, in which it is stated that the Grammar School was discontinued in 1849.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	¶ *See* Schools Inquiry Reports, Vol. 14, page 434,

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF CORNWALL—*cont.*				
PENZANCE: Grammar School. S (B)*	£ 3	-	-	-
PROBUS: The Probus Exhibition Fund	50	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
Richard Tredenham's Charity (part)		28 Nov. 1887	—	—
ST. STEPHENS'S BY LAUNCESTON: Horwell's Endowed School. S (B)	148	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
SALTASH: Grammar School. S†	‡	-	-	-
TRURO: Truro Grammar School. S (B)	171	3 May 1882	—	—
GENERAL: The Dyke Exhibition Foundation	385	6 Sept. 1880	-	-
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.				
ADDINGHAM: The Maughanby School and Exhibition Endowment. S (E).	116	20 Nov. 1880	—	—
AINSTABLE: Endowed School. S (E)	-	9 August 1872	—	—
ALSTON: Alston Exhibition Endowment	44	29 June 1882	—	—
BLENCOWE, GREAT (IN DACRE): Great Blencowe Grammar School. S (B).	185	14 August 1879	—	—
BOOTLE: Hycemoor Grammar School. S (*E*)	21	-	-	-
BRIDEKIRK: Dovenby Grammar School. S (*E*)	82	-	-	-
BROMFIELD: Grammar School. S (*E*)	39	-	-	-
CARLISLE: Carlisle Grammar School. S (B)	340	26 Feb. 1880	-	2 Sept. 1890
Charity School and Technical Instruction Fund. S (B.G.E).§	156	26 June 1893	-	-
COCKERMOUTH: Brigham Grammar School. S (B.G)‖	7	-	-	-
CORBY, GREAT: Endowed School. S (E)	19	-	-	-
CROSTHWAITE: Crosthwaite High School S (B.E)	156 142	20 Oct. 1874	25 July 1882	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	* *See* Schools Inquiry Reports, Vol. 14, page 435.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1879.	‡ School closed. Payment of 6*l.* 4*s.* 9*d* discontinued by Treasury,
—	—	—	† *See* Schools Inquiry Reports, Vol. 14, page 444.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	For Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	§ *See* Schedule E.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878.	‖ At the date of the Report boys and girls attended the School and the instruction was partly classical and partly elementary. By an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts, sealed in October 1894, a sale of the schoolhouse authorised.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 25th July 1882 (for the Crosthwaite High School Endowment) supersedes that of 20th October 1874.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND—*cont.*				
DACRE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 22	- - -	- - -	- - -
DALSTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	38	- - -	- - -	- - -
DEAN: Grammar School. S (*E*)	10	- - -	- - -	- - -
HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST: Grammar School. S (*E*)	13	- - -	- - -	- - -
IRTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	18	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIRKOSWALD: Grammar School. S (*E*)	25	- - -	- - -	- - -
PENRITH: Grammar School. S (B)	30	- - -	- - -	- - -
PLUMBLAND (IN MORESBY): Sibson's School. S (E)	81	12 August 1876	—	—
ST. BEES: The St. Bees Grammar School. S (B).	1,437	20 Nov. 1880	—	—
THURSBY: Grammar School. S (*E*)*	10	- - -	- - -	- - -
ULDALE: Uldale Grammar School Endowment. S (E).	48	28 May 1889	—	—
WESTWARD: Grammar School. S (*E*)	22	- - -	- - -	- - -
WETHERALL: Scotby Grammar School. S (*E*)	26	- - -	- - -	- - -
WHICHAM AND MILLOM: Grammar School. S (*E.*)	14	- - -	- - -	- - -
WIGGONBY (IN AIKTON): Hodgson's School. S (E)	251	17 May 1879	—	—
WIGTON: Wigton Grammar School. S (B)	69	9 Sept. 1884	—	—
COUNTY OF DERBY.				
ASHBOURNE: Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. S (B).	247	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
ASHFORD (IN BAKEWELL): Endowed School, founded by William Harris. S (E).	18	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner in 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto. Subsequent correspondence to 1883.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	*Accounts show payments for benefit of children in Elementary School.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence in 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DERBY—*cont.*				
BAKEWELL Lady Manners' School. S (B.G)* -	£ 70	29 Jan. 1894	- - -	- - -
BONSALL: Endowed School. S (E) - -	168	- - -	- - -	- - -
BUXTON (IN BAKEWELL): Buxton Endowed School. S. (B) -	88	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH: Grammar School. S (*E*)† - -	27	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHESTERFIELD: Godfrey Foljambe's Charity (part) -	792	16 May 1871	—	—
		28 Oct. 1879	—	—
Chesterfield Grammar School. S (B)		28 Oct. 1879	—	—
Charities of Anne Heathcote and others for Apprenticing.				
DARLEY ABBEY: Evan's Charity. S (E) - -	261	- - -	- - -	- - -
DERBY: Derby School. S (B) - - -	94	14 August 1879	—	30 March 1893
DRONFIELD: Dronfield Grammar School. S (B) -	361	17 May 1888	—	—
DUFFIELD: Endowed School. S (E) - -	86	- - -	- - -	- - -
ECKINGTON: Camm's School. S (E) - -	149	11 July 1877	—	—
ETWALL AND REPTON: Sir John Port's Charity. S (B.E) -	3,266	7 July 1874	- - -	7 Dec. 1875 7 Aug. 1877 1 June 1880 30 Nov. 1888
GLOSSOP: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	35	- - -	- - -	- - -
HALLAM, WEST: Scargill's Schools. S (E) - -	966	11 July 1877	- - -	19 June 1883
HELLOR: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
NORTON: Grammar School. S (*E.*) - -	61	- - -	- - -	- - -
RISLEY: Grammar School. S (B.E.) -	499	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	* *See* Schedule E.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† Accounts show payment for eight poor scholars.
—	—	—	The Charities of Anne Heathcote and others for apprenticing and Godfrey Foljambe's Charity (part) now form part of Chesterfield Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1873.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
- - -	13 July 1888	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DERBY—*cont.*				
SMALLEY: Richardson's School Foundation. S (E).	£ 191	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
STAVELEY: Netherthorpe School Foundation. S (B.E).	150	23 August 1894	- - -	- - -
TIDESWELL: Tideswell Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	221	12 August 1876	—	—
WHITTINGTON: The Bull Close Charity - -	244	16 May 1871	—	—
Wolstenholme's Charity and Poor's Land.		16 May 1871	—	—
Whittington Endowed Schools -		7 July 1874	—	—
WIRKSWORTH: Wirksworth Grammar School and Almshouse. S (B).	489	13 May 1887	—	—
COUNTY OF DEVON.				
ASHBURTON: Ashburton Grammar School Foundation. S (B.E).	189	12 August 1876	- - -	8 Jan. 1879
The Bourne School - - -		12 August 1876	- - -	- - -
BARNSTAPLE: Grammar School. S (B) - -	13	- - -	- - -	- - -
Horwood's School. S (E) - -	61	- - -	- - -	- - -
BIDEFORD: The Grammar School. S (B) -	91	4 August 1873	- - -	12 Jan. 1883
The Bridge Trust (part) - -		4 August 1873	—	—
BOVEY TRACEY: Bovey Tracey Grammar School. S (B).	79	7 July 1874	—	—
The Parish Lands - - -		7 July 1874	—	—
John Stooke's Gift - -		7 July 1874	—	—
CHUDLEIGH Pynsent's Grammar School. S (B) -	30	20 March 1877	- - -	23 Dec. 1889
COMBMARTIN: George Ley's School. S (E) - -	50	6 August 1874	—	—
CREDITON: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. S (B).	830	20 Nov. 1880	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Bourne School now forms part of the Ashburton Grammar School Foundation.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1889. Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872.	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	The Parish Lands and John Stooke's Gift now form part of Bovey Tracey Grammar School.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DEVON—*cont.*				
CREDITON—*cont.*	£			
Hayward's Charity. S (E) - -	1,312	- - -	- - -	- - -
United Charity Schools - -		- - -	- - -	- - -
EXETER:				
Exeter Episcopal Charity Schools. S (G.E).	507	13 May 1875	- - -	1 Nov. 1878
St. John's Hospital, &c. S (B.G.E) -	2,378	28 April 1876	26 August 1881.	28 March 1879 17 Feb. 1880 17 June 1881 16 May 1882 15 Feb. 1884 11 April 1893
(i.) The Acland Charity and Exhibition Fund.	431	26 August 1881	—	—
(ii.) St. John's Hospital -				
The Stephen's Exhibitions and the Vilvayne Exhibitions.		26 August 1881	—	—
HONITON:				
Allhallows Grammar School. S (B)	12	- - -	- - -	—
KINGSBRIDGE:				
Thos. Crispin's Charity and Wm. Duncombe's Charity. S (B)	104 (Income of School Trust.)	20 March 1877	—	—
OTTERY ST. MARY:				
The King's School. S* - -	74	19 July 1883	—	—
PAIGNTON:				
The Parish Lands (or Second Poor's Charity).	162	13 May 1887	—	—
PLYMOUTH:				
Joan Bennett's Exhibition Endowment.	117	17 Nov. 1888	—	—
Grammar School. S (B) - -	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
Orphan's Aid. S (E)† - -	367	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hele's and Lanyon's Charities. S‡	1,318	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lady Rogers's School. S (G) -	799	- - -	- - -	- - -
PLYMPTON:				
Hele's Grammar School. S (B) -	242	15 July 1881	—	—

‡ Hele's Charity (Workhouse School) is included amongst the list of Primary Schools in the Report
and clothing boys at a school

of the County of MONMOUTH, *&c.—continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	26 Jan. 1876	—	
- - -	26 Jan. 1876	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Amending Scheme of 26th August 1881, is made under the heading of— (i.) The Acland Charity and Exhibition Fund. (ii.) St. John's Hospital. *See* below.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* Under the provisions of this Scheme the School of the Foundation is to remain in abeyance, and the income is to be accumulated during the period therein specified.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1884.	† This Foundation is included amongst the list of primary schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1884.	The education of the boys appears to be now provided for by sending them to a Public Elementary School.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1884. Correspondence to 1889.	‡ *See* Footnote.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	This Foundation is now governed by a Scheme made under the Charitable Trusts Acts, dated 3rd August 1866.
—	—	—	

of the Schools Inquiry Commission. The income of the Charities is partly applied in educating, feeding, apparently secondary in character.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DEVON—*cont.*				
ST. BUDEAUX: St. Budeaux Schools Foundation. S (E).	£ 141	19 Feb. 1889	—	—
SILVERTON: Richards's Endowed School. S (E)	120	15 July 1881	—	—
SOUTH MOLTON: The United Schools. S (E)	141	-	-	-
TAVISTOCK: The Kelly College. S (B)	1,477	9 August 1872	-	11 Feb. 1873 16 August 1877
Grammar School Endowment. S (B)	608	24 Nov. 1891	-	-
Ford Street Charity (part)		24 Nov. 1891		
Sir John Glanville's Gift		24 Nov. 1891		
Watts's Gift (part)		24 Nov. 1891		
TIVERTON: Blundell's School. S (B)	704	12 August 1876	-	6 May 1881 22 Nov. 1887
The Down Exhibition		12 August 1876	—	—
Tiverton Middle Schools. S (B.G)	262	20 March 1877	-	29 May 1891
TOTNES: Rostabridge Estate and Municipal Charities.	-	7 July 1874	17 March 1888	-
Totnes Grammar School Foundation S (B).	537	17 March 1888	—	—
UFFCULME: Ayshford Grammar School. S (B)	11	4 August 1873	1 May 1890	22 April 1879 4 Dec. 1885
WALKHAMPTON: Dame Modyford's School. S (E)	282	-	-	-
COUNTY OF DORSET.				
BEAMINSTER: Mrs. F. Tucker's Charity	*	9 August 1872	1 April 1881	27 June 1876
BEAMINSTER AND NETHERBURY: Beaminster and Netherbury Grammar School. S (B).	331	1 April 1881	-	17 Nov. 1893
BLANDFORD: Milton Abbas School. S (B)	312	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
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. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872 and 1876.	Scheme established by Order of Board of 15th June 1877.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . .	Local endowments, combined with gift of 20,000*l.* Government Stock from late Duke of Bedford to establish Tavistock Grammar School.
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. .	. . .	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . .	The Scheme of 17th March 1888 for Totnes Grammar School (*see* below) supersedes that of 7th July 1874.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . .	The Scheme of 1st May 1890 supersedes that of 4th August 1873.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	
—	—	—	* The Scheme of 1st April 1881 for Beaminster and Netherbury Grammar School (*see* below) supersedes the Scheme of 9th August 1872.
—	—	—	
30 April 1885	. . .	. . . .	The Education Department declined to approve the Scheme, 14th March 1888.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DORSET—*cont.*				
BROAD WINSOR: Grammar School. S (B)	£ 38	- - -	- - -	- - -
DORCHESTER: Dorchester Grammar School. S (B)	298	14 August 1879	—	—
Napier's Prize Endowment		15 Oct. 1889	—	—
EVERSHOT: Stickland's School. S (E)	67	4 August 1873	—	—
GILLINGHAM: Gillingham Feoffee Charity (now Grammar School). S (B).	269	3 March 1873	14 Aug 1879	- - -
LITTON CHENEY: Thorner and Hollis' School. S (E)	33	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
MORETON: Frampton's Charity	163	- - -	- - -	- - -
NETHERBURY: Netherbury Grammar School. (*See* Beaminster and Netherbury.)	†	9 August 1872	1 April 1881	—
SHAFTESBURY: The Bimport Exhibition and Prize Endowment.	19	28 May 1872	—	—
Lush's Endowed School. S (B)	217	9 August 1872	- - -	19 July 1878
SHERBORNE: The King's School. S (B)	1,270	16 May 1871	3 April 1886	—
Richard Foster's Foundation	232	9 August 1872	3 April 1886	28 March 1876
Charities of Agnes Boughton and others.		9 August 1872	—	—
George Connington's Charity		9 August 1872	—	—
Robert Goadby's Charity		9 August 1872	—	—
John Woodman's Charity		9 August 1872	—	—
SPETISBURY: Hall and Sloper's School. S (E)	136	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
TOLLER PORCORUM or GREAT TOLLER: Brown's Endowed School. S (E)	16	25 June 1872	—	—
WIMBORNE MINSTER: Wimborne Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	482 (Income of School Branch).	11 July 1877	- - -	29 June 1883
YETMINSTER: Hon. Robert Boyle's School. S (E)	75	26 June 1873	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 14th August 1879, for Gillingham Grammar School (formerly Feoffee Charity), supersedes the one of 3rd March 1873.
—	—	—	
- - -	29 Nov. 1871	—	
—	—	—	† The Scheme of 1st April 1881 (for Beaminster and Netherbury Grammar School) supersedes that of 9th August 1872.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DURHAM.				
AUCKLAND BISHOP: King James's School. S (B) -	£ 43	26 June 1873	- - -	7 March 1876
BARNARD CASTLE (in GAINFORD): Barnard Castle Grammar School -	*	17 May 1879	3 May 1882	—
The North-Eastern County School Foundation. S (B).	802	3 May 1882	- - -	23 June 1891
BRANCEPETH: Grice's Foundation. S (E) - -	26	20 March 1877	—	—
DARLINGTON: J. Bellasses' Charity (part) - -	479	28 May 1872	—	—
Darlington Grammar School. S (B)		7 July 1874	- - -	27 June 1882
The Thomas Richardson Scholarships' Endowment.		26 June 1884	—	13 July 1886 —
DURHAM: Grammar School. S (B) - -	3,286	- - -	- - -	- - -
FROSTERLEY (in STANHOPE and WOLSINGHAM): John Hinks' School. S (E) -	37	20 Nov. 1873	—	—
GATESHEAD: The Pickering Exhibition - -	9	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
HARTLEPOOL: The Henry Smith School. S (B) -	586	26 June 1884	- - -	- - -
Crooke's School. S (E) - -	112	- - -	- - -	- - -
HEIGHINGTON: Grammar School. S (E) - -	48	- - -	- - -	- - -
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING: Grammar School. S (B) - -	133	- - -	- - -	- - -
Endowed School. S (E) - -	115	- - -	- - -	- - -
LANCHESTER: Russell's Charity. S (E) - -	315	- - -	- - -	- - -
NORTON: Grammar School. S (B) - -	47	- - -	- - -	- - -
SEDGEFIELD: Grammar School. S (E) - -	64	- - -	- - -	- - -
STANHOPE: Dr. Hartwell's School - - -	31	17 March 1875	- - -	3 Nov. 1891
Dr. Hartwell's Apprenticing Charity		17 March 1875	—	—
Barbara Chapman's Charity - -		17 March 1875	—	—
STOCKTON-UPON-TEES: Stockton Exhibition Endowment -	61	1 May 1890	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	21 Dec. 1894	—	
—	—	—	* The Scheme of 3rd May 1882, for the North-Eastern County School Foundation, which includes (i.) Benjamin Flounder's Charity, and (ii.) Barnard Castle Grammar School, supersedes that of 17th May 1879.
- - -	21 Dec. 1894	—	
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- - -	21 Dec. 1894	—	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	
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- - -	21 Dec. 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870, 1871.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
- -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF DURHAM—*cont.*				
STOCKTON-ON-TEES—*cont* Charity School. S (E)	£ 378	-	-	-
UNDERLAND: Donnison's Charity. S (E)	115	-	-	-
SUNDERLAND AND MONKWEARMOUTH: George Hudson's Charity	*5,406	-	-	-
WITTON-LE-WEAR: Grammar School. S†	9	-	-	-
WOLSINGHAM: The Wolsingham Grammar School. S (B).	59	28 June 1880	-	-
COUNTY OF ESSEX.				
BADDOW, GREAT: Jeffery's Endowed School. S (B)‡	100	9 August 1872	-	16 April 1878 20 Dec. 1889
BADDOW, LITTLE, AND BOREHAM: Butler's Charity. S (E)	157	-	-	-
BARDFIELD, GREAT Grammar School§	37	-	-	-
BRADWELL-NEAR-THE-SEA: Buckeridge's Charity. S (E)	250	-	-	-
BRAINTREE: Grammar School. S (E)	40	-	-	-
BRENTWOOD (IN SOUTH WEALD): Sir Anthony Browne's Schools and Almshouse Foundation. S (B).	1,100	3 March 1873‖	30 Jan. 1893¶	—
BURSTEAD, GREAT, AND LAINDON: Bayly's and Puckle's Charities. S (E).	64	-	-	-
CHELMSFORD: Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	543	3 March 1873	-	8 July 1879 7 March 1890
CHIGWELL: Archbishop Harsnett's School. S (B).	358	29 June 1871	—	—
COGGESHALL (GREAT AND LITTLE): Sir Robert Hitcham's School. S (B).	221	29 June 1878	1 May 1890	-
Paycockes' Charity (part)	91**	13 May 1887	—	—
COLCHESTER: Grammar School. S (B)	293	-	-	-
Blue Coat School. S (E)	217	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	22 March 1894	Correspondence, December 1891	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	* Founded by will proved 24 July 1884. Testator died 8 May 1884.
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	† By an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts sealed on the 5th August 1890, the income of the Endowment, subject to certain conditions, is to be applied in the education, maintenance, and support and clothing of orphan boys and girls.
- - -	21 Dec. 1894	—	
—	—	—	‡ Under the Order of 20th December 1889 the Governors are empowered to close the school and accumulate the income of the Foundation subject to the further Order of the Commissioners.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1875.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	§ School not in existence at date of Schools Inquiry Commission Report.
- - -	5 Jan. 1872	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1870.	
—	—	—	
- - -	22 Nov. 1878	—	‖ Supplemented by a Scheme, dated 22nd January 1875, made under the Charitable Trusts Acts for Almshouses.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	¶ Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
22 Dec. 1894	- - -	- - -	The Scheme of 1 May 1890 supersedes that of 29th June 1878.
—	—	—	** Scheme for amalgamating sum of 500*l.* with Sir Robert Hitcham's School Foundation.
- - -	19 July 1871 29 July 1893	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF ESSEX—*cont.*				
COLNE EARLS: Earls Colne Grammar School. S (B).	£ 240	13 May 1887	- -	26 July 1892
DAGENHAM: Ford's Schools. S (E) - - -	223	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
Sara Stone's Foundation - -	5	29 June 1878	—	—
DEDHAM: The Royal Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. S (B.E).*	435	20 Nov. 1873	- - -	11 Oct. 1887 29 Nov. 1889
DON: awley's Prize Endowment -	26	28 Nov. 1889	—	—
ELSTEAD: The Felstead Charities. S (B) -	1,790	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
FYFIELD: Dr. Anthony Walker's Charity. S (E).	71	20 Oct. 1874	—	—
HALSTEAD: United Charity. S (B) - -	407	- - -	- - -	- - -
HAM, WEST: Sarah Bonnell's Charity for a School. S (G).	230	26 June 1873	- - -	29 Oct. 1878 15 Sept. 1891
MALDON: Grammar School. S (B) - -	66	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dr. Plume's Charity S(B). - -	150	- - -	- - -	- - -
NEWPORT: Newport Grammar School. S (B) -	394	7 July 1874	- -	4 Jan. 1882
ORSETT: Anson's School. S (E) - -	132	- - -	- - -	- - -
THAXTED: Town Lands. S (E)‡ - - -	140	- - -	- - -	- - -
THURROCK GRAYS: Palmer's School. S (B.G) - -	947	29 June 1871	30 Jan. 1893§	—
WALDEN, SAFFRON: Saffron Walden Grammar School. S (B.)	174	4 Feb. 1879	—	—
The Dreys Charity - - -	20	—	—	—
Saffron Walden Exhibition Endowment. S (E).	97	1 Feb. 1883	30 Jan. 1893	—
WALTHAM ABBEY: Endowed School. S (E) - - -	165	- -	- - -	- - -
WALTHAMSTOW: Sir G. Monoux's Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	236	9 Sept. 1884	- - -	2 Jan. 1891

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	* Under the Order of 29th November 1889 the Governors are directed to close the Grammar School.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	18 August 1877 5 August 1893	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
- - -	- -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1870, 1871, and 1891.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1891.	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1875.	‡ Accounts show payment of tuition of boys and girls.
—	—	—	§ Superseding Scheme.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	5 Dec. 1894‖	—	‖ Scheme amalgamating endowment with the Saffron Walden Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873.	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF ESSEX—*cont.*				
WOODFORD: Bancroft's School (*see* London, City and County, Stepney).	£			
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.				
BERKELEY: Free School. S (E)	76	-	-	-
BRISTOL: Bristol Cathedral College. S (B)	413	4 Feb. 1875	3 May 1882	-
Alice Cole's Scholarship, &c. Charity	238	-	-	-
Colston's Hospital. S (B.G)	4,392	4 Feb. 1875	-	13 Nov. 1883 18 May 1886 30 Oct. 1891
Diocesan Trade School		4 Feb. 1875	—	—
Grammar School. S (B)	2,122	13 May 1875	—	—
Certain Municipal Charities (whole or part).		17 Nov. 1888	-	-
Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and the Red Maids' School.	8,084 3,242	13 May 1875	-	16 April 1878 19 May 1882 8 May 1883 19 June 1885 9 Aug. 1892
The Loan Money Charity (part)*	-	13 May 1875	—	—
The Loan Money Charity (further part).*†	-	16 May 1893	—	—
Mary Ann Peloquin's Charity (part)‡	-	13 May 1875	—	—
The Prisoners in Gaol Fund (part)*	-	13 May 1875	—	—
Christ Church. — Church Lands Charity.§	1,149	-	-	-
St. Mary Redcliffe and St. Thomas.—Pile Street School. S (E).	29	29 June 1878	—	—
Stokescroft.—Protestant Dissenters' School. S (E).	196	-	-	-
Temple.—Blue Girls' School. S (E)‖	126	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 3rd May 1882 supersedes that of 4th February 1875.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1885–1887.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	Including — (i.) *Loan Money Charity* (further part); (ii.) *Prisoners in Gaol Fund* (residue); (iii.) *M. A. Peloquin's Charity* (further part); and Charities of (iv.) *Dr. Thomas White*, for Loans; (v.) *Robert Kitchen*, for apprenticing; (vi.) *Edward Cox*; (vii.) *Fuller* (part); (viii.) *Mr. T. White*, for maintenance of St. John's Conduit; and (ix.) *John Whitson*, for Redcliffe Grammar School.
—	—	—	* The Endowments dealt with by these three Schemes are amalgamated with the Bristol Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	† The amount of the endowment dealt with by this Scheme is as follows:— (1.) A sum of 104*l.* payable every twenty-fourth year. (2.) A sum of 10*s.* (3.) A sum of 55*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* 2¾ per cent. Annuities.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	29 August 1894	Correspondence, 1886.	‡ The Endowment dealt with by this Scheme is amalgamated as to part with the Bristol Grammar School Foundation and as to part with the Red Maids' School Foundation.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts.	§ The income is in part applied for the education at school of children of poor.
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto	‖ Income is applied in payment of fees and in clothing.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*cont.*				
CAM: The Hopton School S (E)	£ 220	14 April 1884	—	—
CAMPDEN CHIPPING: Grammar School. S (B)	140	20 March 1891	—	—
CHELTENHAM: Pate's Grammar School and Almshouses. S (B).	1,928	15 July 1881	—	—
CHURCHDOWN:				
Henry Wyndowe's School. S (E)	25	9 August 1872	—	—
Mrs. Blunt's Charity	25	24 March 1873	—	—
CIRENCESTER: Powell's Schools. S (B.E)	851	28 Nov. 1876	-	27 March 1877
Blue School†		28 Nov. 1876	-	2 Jan. 1883
Cirencester Grammar School		29 Nov. 1881‡	—	—
John Jones' Charity	42	29 Nov. 1881§	—	—
FAIRFORD: Lady Mico's Charity (for apprenticing).	237	16 May 1871	14 May 1877‖	-
Farmor's Endowed Schools. S (E)		14 May 1877	30 April 1894	—
GLOUCESTER: Gloucester United Endowed Schools S (B.G).	2,512	3 May 1882	-	14 Dec. 1888
¶ William Holliday's Charity		3 May 1882	—	—
¶ Jane Punter's Charity		3 May 1882	—	—
Sir Thomas White's Charity (part)		3 May 1882	—	—
Cathedral School. S (B)	**	-	-	-
Poor's School. S (E)	103	-	-	-
HENBURY: Grammar School. S (E)	443	-	-	-
Sandford's Charity. (S) ††	74	-	-	-
MICKLETON: Porter's Charity. S (E)	106	-	-	-
MINCHINHAMPTON: St. Loe's School. S (B)	126	29 June 1888	—	—
NEWLAND: Grammar School. S (B)	187	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme,	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	† The Blue School now forms part of Powell's Schools.
—	—	—	‡ Under this Scheme Cirencester Grammar School is made part of Powell's Schools.
—	—	—	§ Under this Scheme two-fifths of the endowment is to be considered applicable to the Free Grammar School, Cirencester.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	‖ Under this Scheme Mico's Charity is made part of Farmor's Endowed Schools Foundation.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	¶ Holliday's and Punter's Charities now form part of the Gloucester United Endowed Schools.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872 and 1884.	** *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 15, p. 67.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872 and 1878.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	†† This Foundation is included amongst the list of primary schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, but the income is not apparently now applied in maintenance of an Elementary School.
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1872.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873 and 1888.	School now held at Coleford.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER—*cont.*				
NORTHLEACH: Westwood's Grammar School. S (B)	£ 527	11 July 1877	—	—
SODBURY, CHIPPING: Endowed School. S (B)	144	- - -	- - -	- - -
STONEHOUSE: Stonehouse Endowed School. S (E)	14	9 August 1872	—	—
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD: Grammar School. S †	71	- - -	- - -	- - -
STROUD: The Marling School Foundation. S (B).	828	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
TETBURY: Charity Estates, including Grammar School. S (*E*).	537	- - -	- - -	- - -
TEWKESBURY: Grammar School. S (B)	48	- - -	- - -	- - -
THORNBURY: Thornbury Grammar School. S (B)	169	17 May 1879	—	—
WICKWAR: Endowed School. S (E)	215	30 April 1894	—	—
WINCHCOMBE: The Chandos School. S (B)	62	28 Nov. 1876	- - -	- - -
The King's Grammar School		28 Nov. 1876	—	—
Townsend's Charity. S (E)	199	- - -	- - -	- - -
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE: Katharine, Lady, Berkeley's Grammar School. S (B).	749	26 June 1886	—	—
The Hyett Charity (Blue Coat School). S (E).	28	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF HEREFORD.				
BOSBURY: The Bosbury Endowed School. S (E)	124	9 May 1891	—	—
BREDWARDINE, STAUNTON-ON-WYE, &C.: Jarvis's Charity. S (E)	2,334	- - -	- - -	- -
BROMYARD: Bromyard Grammar School. S (B)	86	1 May 1890	—	—
Endowed School. S (E)	16	- - -	- - -	- - -
CLIFFORD: Smith's Charity. S (E)	416	- - -	- - -	- - -
COLWALL: Grammar School. S (*E*)	35	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1893.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1885–1891.	† The Almshouse and Free Grammar School and Charity of William Cope and certain other Charities are now governed by a Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts of 21st June 1889, and by which, as therein mentioned (clause 50), part of the income is applicable in advancing the education of children in Public Elementary Schools by way of rewards, &c.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
-	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1879–1886.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The King's Grammar School now forms part of the Chandos School.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1874.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1883.	
—	—	—	
20 Mar. 1893	16 May 1890	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF HEREFORD—*cont.*				
EARDISLAND: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 55	- - -	- - -	- - -
FOWNHOPE and elsewhere: Goff's Charity. S (E)	411	- - -	- - -	- - -
HEREFORD: Cathedral Grammar School. S (B)	273 (and capital sum of 7,000*l.*).	26 June 1893	—	—
Dean Langford Scholarships (*see* also Ludlow).	119	26 June 1893	—	—
Philpott's Exhibitions and Scholarships.	360	26 June 1893	—	—
KINGTON: Lady Hawkins' School. S (B)	360	6 August 1874	—	—
LEDBURY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	14	- - -	- - -	- - -
LEOMINSTER: Grammar School. S (*E*)	25	- - -	- - -	- - -
LUCTON: Pierrepont's School. S (B.E)	1,120	26 August 1881	—	4 March 1892
NORTON CANON: Thomas Barnard's Charity. S (E)	6	9 August 1872	—	—
ROSS: Grammar School. S (*E*)	10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scott's School. S (E)	198	- - -	- - -	- - -
WALFORD: The Walford Public Elementary School. S (E).	7	9 August 1872	—	—
WITHINGTON: Elizabeth Byworth's Charity. S (E)	5	28 May 1872	—	—
COUNTY OF HERTFORD.				
ALDENHAM: Richard Platt's Charity. S (B.E)	2,002	13 May 1875	- - -	12 June 1891
BARNET CHIPPING: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. S (B.G).	349	26 June 1873	17 May 1888	20 May 1881
(i.) Jesus Hospital (part), and (ii.) Mary Barcock's Charity (part).	1,145	26 June 1873§	—	—
Jesus Hospital (further part)		20 March 1877‖	—	—
Ditto		8 Feb. 1890¶	—	—

Note.—Under the Scheme of 26th June 1873, a capital sum of 5,000*l.* and a yearly sum of 460*l.* are made Barcock's Charity) for the purposes of Elizabeth Allen's School. Under the Scheme of 20th March 1877 a the Scheme of 8th February 1890 a further sum of 1,300*l.* is made applicable for the purposes of the

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
31 Dec. 1894	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 17th May 1888, for Chipping Barnet Grammar School Foundation, supersedes that of 26th June 1873.
—	—	—	§ *See* Foot Note.
—	—	—	‖ *See* Foot Note.
—	—	—	¶ *See* Foot Note.

applicable for the purposes of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, and a capital sum of 300*l.* (Mary further sum of 1,200*l.* is made applicable for the purposes of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. Under Chipping Barnet Grammar School Foundation.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF HERTFORD—*cont.*				
BARNET CHIPPING—*cont.*	£			
Elizabeth Allen's School. S (E)	89	4 August 1873	—	—
Charity of Simon Owen and Anthony Knightley.		4 August 1873	—	—
Charities of Thos. Pratt and Jas. Silverlock.		4 August 1873	—	—
BERKHAMSTED, GREAT, OR ST. PETER: Edward Salter's Charity. S (E)	29	4 August 1873	- - -	10 April 1877 17 Oct. 1891
Berkhamsted Grammar School. S (B.G.E).	1,454	23 Oct. 1877	13 May 1887	17 Jan. 1888 11 Nov. 1890
Bourne's Exhibition Fund	320	28 Oct. 1879	- - -	- - -
BUNTINGFORD (IN LAYSTON): Buntingford Grammar School. S (B)	§	13 May 1875	- - -	6 Dec. 1892‖
CHESHUNT: Dewhurst's School. S (E)	220	- - -	- - -	- - -
HERTFORD: Grammar School. S (B)	40	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greencoat School. S (E)	141	- - -	- - -	- - -
HITCHIN: Hitchin Grammar School. S (B.G)	347	3 May 1888	- - -	- - -
Radcliffe's Girls' School. S (E)	84	- - -	- - -	- - -
British (Boys) School. S (E)	114	- - -	- - -	- - -
MARKET STREET OR MARKYATE STREET: Coppin's Scholarship Foundation	47	16 May 1893	—	—
ST. ALBAN'S: The City of St. Alban's Grammar School. S (B).	244	28 Oct. 1879	- - -	- - -
Charity of Thomas and Margaret Hall.		28 Oct. 1879	- - -	- - -
STANSTEAD ABBOTS: The Baesh Scholarship Endowment S (B).**	20	4 Feb. 1879	28 June 1892††	- - -
STEVENAGE: Grammar School. S (B)	40	- - -	- - -	- - -
STORTFORD BISHOPS: Grammar School. S (B)	17	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
31 Dec. 1894	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 13th May 1887 was amended by Scheme under Charitable Trusts Acts of 11th. November 1890.
31 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	§ No income from endowment, ‖ This Order authorises the Governors to sell or let the School buildings and estates and property of Trust and to apply proceeds of such sale in liquidation of pecuniary liabilities of Foundation.
- - -	1 Sept. 1882	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	
- - -	20 August 1894	Ditto ditto.	
31 Dec. 1894	- - -	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
31 Dec. 1894	—	—	¶ This Charity now forms part of the Grammar School.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	** The income of the Foundation is directed to be paid by the Trustees to the Governors of Ware Grammar School subject to fulfilment of a certain condition.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	†† Superseding Scheme.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886. Further correspondence up to 1891.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF HERTFORD—*cont.*				
WARE: Ware Grammar School. S (B) -	£ 44	28 Nov. 1889	- - -	- - -
WATFORD: Watford Endowed Schools. S (B.G)	399	29 June 1882	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.				
FENSTANTON: Ellis's School. S (E) - - -	18	- - -	- - -	- - -
GODMANCHESTER: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	23	- - -	- -	- - -
HUNTINGDON: Grammar School. S (B) - -	117	- - -	- - -	- - -
Walden's School. S (E) - - -	120	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIMBOLTON: Kimbolton Grammar School. S (B)	237	12 May 1874	—	—
RAMSEY: Grammar School. S (B) - -	225	- - -	- - -	- - -
STAUGHTON, GREAT: Combined Charities. S † [Lady Conyers' School.] - -	74	- - -	- - -	- -
WOODSTONE: Charity of John and Mary Walsham. S (E).	41	17 July 1873	—	—
YAXLEY: Proby's School. S (E) - -	94	- - -	- - -	- -
COUNTY OF KENT.				
ASHFORD: Ashford Grammar School. S (B) -	45	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
BENENDEN: Gibbons' School. S (E) - - -	121	26 March 1878	—	—
BIDDENDEN: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
BIRCHINGTON: Crispe's School and Exhibition Foundation. S (E).	101	14 Aug. 1879	—	—
BORDEN: Borden School Trust. S (B) - -	500	5 Aug. 1875	5 July 1889	7 March 1884
BROMLEY: Bromley Endowed School - -	51	24 March 1873	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
31 Dec. 1894	—	—	
31 Dec. 1894	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1871–1873.	
. . .	11 July 1894*	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	* This Scheme was for— 1. St. John's Hospital and the Grammar School belonging thereto. 2. Charity of John Dryden. 3. Charity of Lionel Walden. 4. Charity of Mrs. Gimber. 5. Charity of George Merritt.
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884. Correspondence up to 1890.	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1871.	† This Foundation is included amongst the list of primary Schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, but the income is not, apparently, now applied for purposes of School maintenance.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under ndowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF KENT—*cont.*				
CANTERBURY:	£			
The King's School of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. S (B).	975	14 Sept. 1878	- - -	7 Oct. 1880 16 June 1885
The Simon Langton Schools. S (B.G)	- - -	27 Nov. 1878	*22 Feb. 1879	17 June 1881 10 March 1882 25 June 1886 16 Dec. 1887 30 Nov. 1894
Charities of Dorothy Nixon, Elizabeth Lovejoy (part), and Daniel Decaufour (part).	- - -	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
(i.) Jesus Hospital (Educational part). (ii.) The Simon Langton Schools -	781	22 Feb. 1879	- - -	- - -
The Heyman Scholarship Fund -	75	26 Feb. 1880	- - -	24 July 1894
Clergy Orphan School. S (B) -	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rose's Charity - - - - -	57	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eastbridge Hospital. S ‡ - -	1,262	- - -	- - -	- - -
CRANBROOK:				
Cranbrook Grammar School. S (B) -	230	29 June 1882	—	—
John Spicer's Charity (part) - -		29 June 1882	—	—
CRAY, ST. MARY:				
Mrs. Catherine Withen's Charity. S (E).	138	3 Nov. 1871	—	—
DARTFORD:				
Dartford Grammar School. S (B) -	76	12 Aug. 1876	—	—
FAVERSHAM:				
Faversham Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	556	24 March 1876	- - -	18 Aug. 1882
Charities of Saker and others (part)		24 March 1876	—	—
Commercial School. S (B) - -	273	- - -	- - -	- - -
FOLKESTONE:				
Sir Eliab Harvey's School Foundation. S (B).	52	26 June 1886	—	—
GOUDHURST:				
Horsemonden's School Endowment -	63	15 July 1881	—	—
HAWKHURST:				
Dunk's Charity. S (E) - -	221	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* The Amending Scheme of 22nd February 1879 was made for— (i.) Jesus Hospital (Educational part). (ii.) Simon Langton Schools. (*See* below.)
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	This Scheme amends the Scheme of 27th November 1878, made for the Simon Langton Schools. (*See* above.)
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† *See* General Charities at end.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884. Further correspondence up to 1888.	‡ The School of the Hospital is apparently in abeyance. The accounts for 1890 show a small payment to Blean School.
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. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1880.	
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. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1873.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF KENT—*cont.*				
LEYBOURNE, EAST MALLING, AND SOUTHBOROUGH: Holme's Charity	£ 357	9 Sept. 1884	—	—
LEYBOURNE: The Holme Foundation. S (E)	103	9 Sept. 1884	—	—
LYMINGE, DYMCHURCH, AND SMEETH: Bedingfield's Educational Endowment.	157	3 May 1882	—	—
MAIDSTONE: Maidstone Grammar School. S (B)	57	3 May 1882	3 April 1886	14 Mar. 1890
Maidstone Grammar School for Girls. S (G).	55	3 April 1886	—	—
Blue Coat Schools. S (B)	336	-	-	-
MALLING, EAST: The Holme Foundation	142	9 Sept. 1884	-	20 August 1886
ROCHESTER: Rochester Cathedral Grammar School. S (B).	1,108	11 July 1877	—	—
Sir J. Williamson's Mathematical School. S (B).	1,357	27 Nov. 1878	3 April 1886	20 March 1888 7 Sept. 1888 15 Feb. 1889
Rochester Bridge Trust (part)	148	3 April 1886	—	—
Grammar School for Girls. S (G)		3 April 1886	—	—
ROMNEY, NEW Southland's Hospital†	119	-	-	-
SANDWICH: Grammar School. S (B)	239	28 June 1892	—	—
Furnese's Charity (part)		28 June 1892	—	—
St. Bartholomew's Hospital (part).		28 June 1892	—	—
Jarvis's Charity (part)		28 June 1892	—	—
Turner's Charity		28 June 1892	—	—
SEVENOAKS: The Sevenoaks Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation. S (B).	824	11 July 1877	—	—
Lady Margaret Boswell's School. S (E).	149	11 July 1877	—	—
SOUTHBOROUGH (IN TONBRIDGE): The Holme Foundation. S (G)	113	9 Sept. 1884	28 Nov. 1889	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
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. . .	. . .	Scheme in progress.	
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. . .	. . .	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878. Correspondence up to 1883. Reported on by an Inspector, 1884.	† *See* Schools Inquiry Commission Reports, Vol. II, page 148.
—	—	—	These Charities are now consolidated, and form one Foundation under the title of Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School.
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. . .	. . .	. . . .	The Scheme of 28th November 1889 supersedes that of 9th September 1884.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF KENT—*cont.*	£			
SUTTON VALENCE: Grammar School. S (B)	50	-	-	-
TENTERDEN: Grammar School. S (E)	72	-	-	-
TONBRIDGE: The Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knt. S (B).	6,114	31 July 1880	*15 Oct. 1889	—
The Skinner Company's Middle School. S (B).	395	31 July 1880	—	—
WICKHAM, EAST: Foster's Endowed Schools. S (E)	229	28 June 1880	-	28 March 1884
WYE: Wye College Grammar and Thornhill Schools.	-	29 June 1878	16 May 1893‡ (2 Schemes).	—
(1.) School Foundation. S (E)	187	16 May 1893	—	—
(2.) South-Eastern Agricultural School and College. S (B).	-	16 May 1893	—	—
YALDING: William Cleave's School. S (B)	94	6 August 1874	—	—
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE.				
ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD (OTHERWISE ASHTON-LE-WILLOWS): Ashton-in-Makerfield Grammar School. S (B).	193	8 March 1886	—	—
ASPULL: Grammar School. S (E)	41	-	-	-
ASTLEY-IN-LEIGH: Charities of Adam and Thomas Mort and others. S (B).	30	-	-	-
AUGHTON (IN HALTON): Burton's Foundation. S (E)	132	23 Oct. 1876	-	13 Nov. 1891
BISPHAM (IN CROSTON): Durning's Endowed School. S (E)	199	26 March 1878	—	—
BISPHAM-WITH-NORBRECK (IN BISPHAM): Bispham Endowed School. S (E)	128	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
BLACKBURN: Blackburn Grammar School. S (B)	330	7 Feb. 1877	—	—
Leyland's Foundation	241	7 March 1887	—	—
BLACKBURN, LIVESEY, AND PLEASINGTON: Livesey's Exhibition Endowment	23	13 May 1887	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1876.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	* This Scheme establishes a Commercial School.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	‡ Superseding Schemes. *See* below (1) and (2).
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—	—	—	
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
19 July 1894	—	—	
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—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
BLACKROD (IN BOLTON-LE-MOORS): Grammar School, &c. (*see* Rivington)	£ -	*13 May 1875	—	—
Popplewell's School Foundation. S (E)	62	11 July 1877	—	—
BLEASDALE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	91	-	-	-
BOLTON-LE-MOORS: Bolton Grammar School Foundation S (B)	306	29 June 1882	3 March 1894†	—
Hulton's Charity (part)	478	3 March 1894	—	—
Ridgway's Endowed School. S (E)	190	15 July 1881	—	—
BOLTON-LE-SANDS: Grammar School. S (*E*)	43	-	-	-
BRETHERTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	121	-	-	-
BROUGHTON (IN PRESTON): Broughton-in-Preston Grammar School. S (E).	152	11 July 1877	30 Jan. 1893‡	—
BROUGHTON (KIRKBY IRELETH): Grammar School. S (*E*)	7	-	-	-
BURNLEY (IN WHALLEY): The Burnley Grammar School. S (B)	252	5 May 1873	—	—
BURTONWOOD Grammar School [by Foundation, but no present income, 1886]. S (*E*).§	-	-	-	-
BURY: Grammar School. S (B)	1,104	-	-	-
(i.) CARLETON, AND (ii.) HARDHORN-CUM-NEWTON (IN POULTON-LE-FYLDE): (i.) Baines's Poor and Apprenticing Charity (part).	(i.) 14	‖16 August 1886	—	—
(ii.) Baines's Endowed School	(ii.) 21			
CARTMEL: Cartmel Grammar School. S (B)	153	15 July 1881	—	—
CHIPPING: Brabin's Endowed Schools and Almshouses. S (E).	297	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
CHORLEY: Grammar School. S (B)	9	-	-	-
CLAYTON-LE WOODS: Grammar School. S (*E*)	12	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	* This Scheme unites this Foundation (except as to the school buildings and sites) with the Free Grammar School at Rivington. *See* under Rivington and Blackrod United Schools.
—	—		
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872.	
—	—	—	† Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	‡ Superseding Scheme.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	§ No accounts appear to have been furnished.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1884.	
—	—	—	‖ This Scheme amends a Scheme for Baines's Endowed School. *See* below, Hardhorn-cum-Newton.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
CLIFTON-WITH-SALWICK: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 25	-	-	-
CLITHEROE (IN WHALLEY): Clitheroe Grammar School. S (B)	433	22 Feb. 1878	—	—
COCKERHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	12	-	-	-
COLNE: Grammar School. S *	26	-	-	-
COLTON: Finsthwaite Grammar School. S (*E*)	13	-	-	-
CROSBY, GREAT (IN SEFTON): The Merchant Taylors' Schools of the Foundation of John Harrison. S (B.G).	1,720	6 August 1874	-	20 May 1884
DALTON-IN-FURNESS: Dalton Grammar School. S (*E*)	62	-	-	-
Kirkby Ireleth Grammar School. S (*E*).	39	-	-	-
ECCLESTON: Pemberton's Grammar School. S (E)	94	13 May 1875	—	—
ECCLESTON (IN PRESCOT): Eccleston-in-Prescot Endowed School. S (E).	14	4 Feb. 1879	—	—
ECCLESTON, GREAT: Copp Grammar School. S (*E*)	45	-	-	-
ECCLESTON: Lane Head Grammar School. S (*E*)	6	-	-	-
FARNWORTH: Dixon Green Grammar School. S (B).	73	-	-	-
FARNWORTH AND KEARSLEY: Mather's Charity. S (E)	378	-	-	-
GOOSNARGH-WITH-NEWSHAM (IN KIRKHAM): Colborne's and Threlfall's Endowed School. S (E).	94	4 Feb. 1879	-	3 Jan. 1893
HALSALL: Grammar School. S (*E*)	13	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	* School in abeyance, 1890.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1874.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869 (semi-official).	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
HARDHORN-CUM-NEWTON (IN POULTON-LE-FYLDE):	£			
Baines's Endowed School. S (B)	148	20 Nov. 1880	16 August 1886	- - -
HARDHORN-CUM-NEWTON AND POULTON-LE-FYLDE (IN POULTON-LE-FYLDE): Paines's Poor and Apprenticing Charity (part).		20 Nov. 1880	- - -	- - -
HAWKSHEAD Grammar School. S (B)	226	9 May 1891	—	—
Public Elementary School Foundation. S (E).	191	9 May 1891	—	—
HINDLEY AND ABRAM (IN WIGAN): Hindley and Abram Grammar School. S (B).	84	29 June 1882	—	—
KIRKHAM: The Kirkham Grammar School. S (B).*	827	31 July 1880	—	—
Grimbaldson's Charity. S (E)	369	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIRKHAM AND LYTHAM: Girls' School. S (E)	63	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIRKLAND: Grammar School. S (E)	22	- - -	- - -	- - -
LANCASTER: Grammar School. S (B)	111	- - -	- - -	- - -
Friends' Grammar School. S (B)	77	- - -	- - -	- - -
LANGHO (IN BLACKBURN): Langho Endowed School. S (E)	15	9 August 1872	—	—
LATHOM: Newburgh Grammar School. S (E)	46	- - -	- - -	- - -
LEA, ASHTON, INGOL, AND COTTAM (IN PRESTON): Neeld's Endowed School. S (E)	86	5 March 1885	—	—
LEIGH: Grammar School. S (B)	25	- - -	- - -	- - -
LEYLAND: Grammar School. S (B)‡	21	- - -	- - -	- - -
Balshaw's Charity. S (E)	392	- - -	- - -	- - -
LIVERPOOL: Frances Waterworth's Charity	350	16 May 1871	14 Feb. 1883	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
19 Nov. 1894	—	—	The Amending Scheme of 16th August 1886 was made for— (i.) Carlton, and (i.) Baines's Poor and Apprenticing Charity. (ii.) Hardhorn-cum-Newton (in Poulton-le-Fylde). (ii.) Baine's Endowed School.
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—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* A Scheme amending this Scheme was published on 4th February 1888.
- - -	4 Feb. 1888	—	
- - -	3 Feb. 1888	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto 1893.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto 1894.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1891-2.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	‡ School in abeyance.
- - -	- -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 14th February 1883 for Waterworth's Scholarship Foundation supersedes that of 16th May 1871.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
LOWTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 38			
LYTHAM: Gaulter's Charity. S (E); Harrison's Charity; Shepherd's Charity; The Ancient Charities	689			
MANCHESTER: Francis Cartwright's Charity	77	22 April 1872		13 Dec. 1881 10 August 1894
Manchester Grammar School. S (B)	2,956	30 April 1877		17 Feb. 1888 22 June 1888 25 Sept. 1891
The Hulme Trust Estates. S (B)		26 August 1881	2 Feb. 1884*	14 Nov. 1890 6 Jan. 1893
Hulme Hall	1,096	26 August 1881		3 April 1883 2 Oct. 1894
(i.) Manchester High School for Girls. S (G). (ii.) The Hulme Trust Estates	1,099	2 Feb. 1884		20 April 1888 17 March 1893
Mynshull's Charity	142	1 May 1890		
Chetham's Hospital. S (E)	3,095			
Hinde's School. S (E)†	112			
MARTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	154			
MIDDLETON: Grammar School. S (B.G)	25			
MYERCOUGH (IN LANCASTER) AND BILSBORROW (IN GARSTANG): John Cross's School. S (E)	61	24 March 1873	—	—
NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE (IN WHALLEY): Newchurch in Rossendale Grammar School. S (B).	24	15 August 1890	—	—
NEWTON-WITH-SCALES: Hornbie's Charity. S (E)	568			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1891.	
- - -	3 Feb. 1888	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* The amending Scheme of 2nd February 1884 was made for (i.) the Manchester High School for Girls, and (ii.) the Hulme Trust Estates. *See* below, Manchester High School for Girls.
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- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1875–1876.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† The accounts show payment to two schools of tuition fees o 60 children.
- - -	1 June 1894	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872–1891.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	4 Feb. 1888	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
OLDHAM:	£			
Oldham Grammar School - -	57†	28 Nov. 1887*	—	—
The Hulme Grammar Schools. S (B.G).		28 Nov. 1887†	—	—
Henshaw's Charity. S (E) - -	2,282	- - -	- - -	- - -
ORMSKIRK: Ormskirk Grammar School. S (B) -	119	15 Oct. 1889	—	—
PENWORTHAM: Penwortham Grammar School Foundation. S (B.E).	927	12 August 1876	—	—
PILKINGTON: Stand Grammar School. S (B) -	87	- - -	- - -	- - -
PREESALL-WITH-HACKENSALL: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	13	- - -	- - -	- - -
PRESCOT: The Prescot Grammar School. S (E).	156	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
PRESTON: Grammar School. S (B) - -	61	- - -	- - -	- - -
RIBBY-WITH-WREA: Endowed School. S (E) - -	218	- - -	- - -	- - -
RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD (IN BOLTON-LE-MOORS): Rivington and Blackrod United Schools. S (B).	528	13 May 1875	30 Jan. 1893§	28 March 1882
RIVINGTON (IN BOLTON-LE-MOORS): Shaw's Educational Endowment. S (E).	504	30 April 1877	—	—
ROCHDALE: Hardman's Endowment - -	156	16 May 1893	- - -	- - -
Grammar School. S (B) - -	27	- - -	- - -	- - -
ST. HELENS (IN PRESCOT): Sarah Cowley's Charity. S (B.G.E)	818	13 May 1875	—	—
ST. MICHAELS-ON-WYRE: Grammar School. S (*E*)¶ - -	8	- - -	- - -	- - -
STALMINE: Pilling Lane School. S (*E*) -	122	- - -	- - -	- - -
STANDISH: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	107	- - -	- - -	- - -
ULVERSTON: Ulverstone Grammar School. S (B).	69	1 April 1881	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	*Under this Scheme this Foundation is united with the Hulme Grammar Schools.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	†Under clause 1 of this Scheme a capital sum of 18,000*l.*, a fixed yearly sum of 1,250*l.*, and such a further yearly sum, not being more than 800*l.*, as the Charity Commissioners may approve, are to be administered under the name of the Hulme Grammar Schools, Oldham (now in course of erection).
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.	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	
—	—	—	§Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884 and 1891.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884 and 1891.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	¶Accounts show payment of fees in an Elementary School.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884. Correspondence up to 1891.	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
UPHOLLAND (IN WIGAN): Upholland Grammar School. S (B).	£ 47	20 March 1877	—	—
URSWICK: Grammar School. S (*E*)	15	- - -	- - -	- - -
WARRINGTON: Warrington Grammar School. S (B).	1,054	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
Blue Coat School. S (E)	2,019	- - -	- -	- - -
WARTON: Jesus Hospital and Grammar School.* S (E).	78	28 June 1875	5 August 1892*	—
WEST LEIGH-IN-LEIGH: France's Charity	330	9 May 1892†	—	—
WHALLEY: Whalley Grammar School. S (B)	122	3 August 1886	—	—
Braddyll's Charity, Edwards' Charity, and part of Chew's Dole and other Charities.		3 August 1886	—	—
John Read's Charity (part)		3 August 1886‡	—	—
WIDNES (IN PRESCOT): Farnworth Grammar School. S (B)	70	14 August 1879	—	—
WIGAN: Wigan Grammar School S (B)	254	5 May 1873	—	—
Robert Sixsmith's Charity (part)		12 May 1874	—	—
Robert Sixsmith's Charity (further part).		6 Sept. 1880	—	—
Thomas Mort's Charity (part)		12 May 1874	—	—
Charities of Hugh Bullock and Henry Mason (part).		12 May 1874	—	—
Charities of Hugh Bullock and Henry Mason (further part).		19 August 1889	—	—
The Charities of Ellen and Richard Welles.		12 May 1874	—	—
Edward Holt's Charity		12 May 1874	—	—
Charities of Ellen Willis and Margaret Diggles (part).		12 May 1874	—	—
Gilbert Ford's Charity		30 Nov. 1882	—	—
Phillippa Pennington's Charity		17 Nov. 1888	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	*Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	†Scheme for applying capital sum of 1,000*l.* towards cost of site and building of Technical School, subject to conditions.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	‡Under this Scheme 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Annuities become part of the Whalley Grammar School Foundation.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE—*cont.*				
WIGAN—*cont.*	£			
Edmund Molyneux's Scholarship Endowment.	3	15 Oct. 1889	—	—
WINWICK:				
Grammar School, S (B)*	45	-	-	-
WRAY WITH BOTTON (IN MELLING):				
Pooley's School. S (E)	54	19 July 1883	-	9 Oct. 1891
WYERSDALE, OVER (IN LANCASTER):				
Cawthorne's Endowed School. S (E).	244	14 August 1879	-	4 May 1883
COUNTY OF LEICESTER.				
APPLEBY:				
Grammar School. S (B)	277	-	-	-
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH:				
The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School Foundation. S (B.G.E).	1,037	11 July 1877	19 May 1885 29 Jan. 1889	-
Blue and Green Coat Schools. S (E)	130	—	—	—
ASHBY PARVA:				
Goodacre's Charity. S‡	135	-	-	-
BARROW-ON-SOAR:				
Humphrey Perkins' School. S (B)	230	28 Oct. 1879	-	-
George Perkins' Charity		28 Oct. 1879	-	-
BOSWORTH MARKET				
Market Bosworth Grammar School Foundation. S (B.E).	840	29 June 1878	26 Sept. 1891	-
CHURCH LANGTON:				
Grammar School (Hanbury's Charity). S (E).	823	-	-	-
COLE ORTON:				
Beaumont's Charity. S (E)	170	-	-	-
HINCKLEY:				
The Hinckley Grammar School. S (B).	739	12 August 1876	-	-
Charities of John Wightman, Sampson and Richard Woodland, Sir William Roberts, and Fitch.§		12 August 1876	—	—
KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP				
Kibworth Grammar School. S (B)	487	30 April 1877	—	-
Goodman's Exhibition Foundation	28	20 Nov. 1880	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
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- - -	24 July 1890	—	*School in abeyance.
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
- - -	31 July 1894†	—	† Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	‡ Dealt with by Scheme under Charitable Trusts Acts, by which income of Educational Branch of Charity is to be applied in advancing Education of Children in Public Elementary Schools.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	13 July 1894	- - - - -	George Perkins' Charity now forms part of Humphrey Perkins' School.
- - -		- - - - -	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 26th September 1891 (for Dixie Grammar School Foundation) supersedes that of 29th June 1878.
10 Feb. 1894	- - -	Correspondence, 1877–1891.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	13 July 1894	—	
—	—	—	These Charities now form part of Hinckley Grammar School.
- - -	13 July 1894	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LEICESTER—*cont.*				
LEICESTER: Alderman Newton's School Foundation. S (E).	£ 735	12 August 1885	—	—
Alderman Newton's Exhibition Endowment.	314	12 August 1885	—	—
The Hospital of William Wiggeston. S (B.G).	5,323	24 March 1873	4 Feb. 1875	19 Feb. 1878 1 July 1879 25 June 1880 4 Nov. 1890 19 Feb. 1892 24 July 1894
Leicester Scholarships and Exhibitions Endowment.	108	1 May 1890	—	—
LOUGHBOROUGH: Loughborough Endowed Schools. S (B.G).	1,328	26 Oct. 1875	15 Oct. 1894*	—
B. Hickling's Charity		26 Oct. 1875	—	—
J. Hickling's Charity		26 Oct. 1875	—	—
LUTTERWORTH: Sherrier's School and Charitable Foundation. S (B.E).†	243	7 July 1874	- - -	24 June 1892 28 August 1894
Margaret Bent's Charity		7 July 1874	- - -	- - -
Richard Elkington's Charity		7 July 1874	—	—
MARKET HARBOROUGH: Grammar School. S (B)	39	- - -	- - -	- - -
OSGATHORPE: Grammar School. S (B)	726	- - -	- - -	- - -
SHAWELL: Grammar School. S (*E*)	81	- - -	- - -	- - -
SNARESTONE, Grammar School. S (*E*)	67	- - -	- - -	- - -
STOKE GOLDING: Grammar School. S (*E*)	130	- - -	- - -	- - -
WOODHOUSE (BARROW-ON-SOAR): Grammar School. S (B)‡	202	- - -	- - -	- - -
WYMONDHAM: Wymondham Grammar School. S (B).	131	20 March 1877	- - -	30 April 1878
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.				
ALFORD: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. S (B).	338	23 Oct. 1877	26 August 1893	14 June 1881

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
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—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	13 July 1894	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	15 Dec. 1890	—	* Superseding Scheme.
-	- - -	Correspondence, 1878.	† By the Order of 24th June 1892 it is, subject as therein mentioned, provided that the operation of the Scheme of 7th July 1874 shall, so far as relates to its educational purposes and to the provisions of clauses 70 and 71, be temporarily suspended. By the Order of 28th August 1894 the Governors may let or sell the property used for purposes of Sherrier's School.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869–1873.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
25 July 1894	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1875, and correspondence up to 1885.	‡ School apparently closed in 1885. Under a Chancery Scheme of 8th February 1892 for the Charities of Thomas Rawlins, provision is made for the founding and maintenance of a secondary boys' school at Quorndon.
- - -	13 July 1894	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established.	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*cont.*				
BOSTON:	£			
Charter Lands Charities. S (B) -	1,717	- - -	- - -	- - -
Usher's Charity - - -		- - -	- - -	- - -
J. Laughton's Charity. S (E) -	164	- - -	- - -	- - -
Blue Coat School and Mary Faulkner's Charity. S (E).	234	- - -	- - -	- - -
BOURN:				
Grammar School. S (B) - -	42	- - -	- - -	- - -
BRIGG, GLANFORD (IN WRAWBY AND BIGBY):				
Brigg Grammar School. S (B) -	365	23 Oct. 1877	26 August 1893	—
BURGH:				
Grammar School. S (E) - -	63	- - -	- - -	- - -
BUTTERWICK:				
Pinchbeck's School. S (E) - - -	277	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
CAISTOR:				
Caistor Grammar School. S (B) -	268	19 May 1885	26 August 1893	—
CLEE:				
Humberstone's New Foundation. S (B).	272	26 March 1878	26 August 1893	—
CORBY:				
Read's Grammar School. S (B) -	49	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
CROWLE:				
Endowed School. S (E) - -	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
DONINGTON:				
Cowley's Charity. S (B.E) - -	1,212	- - -	- - -	- - -
GAINSBOROUGH:				
I. Grammar School. S. (B) -	57	18 July 1894	- - -	- - -
II. Endowment for Master.				
GRANTHAM:				
Grammar School. S (B) - -	1,070	27 June 1876	—	—
Charity of Richard Curteis - -		27 June 1876	—	—
Dole Charities of C. Clarke and others.		27 June 1876	—	—
GREAT GRIMSBY:				
Grammar School - - -	7	- - -	- - -	- - -
HAGWORTHINGHAM:				
School of Ann Littlebury. S (E) -	24	9 August 1872	—	—
HAXEY:				
Free School. S (E) - - -	95	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	12 April 1872 7 March 1879	—	
- - -	12 April 1872 7 March 1879	—	
- - -	12 April 1872	—	
- - -	12 April 1872	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† No information. The matter under inquiry.
- - -	4 July 1879 19 August 1892	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*cont.*				
HEIGHINGTON (IN WASHINGBOROUGH): Thomas Garrett's Charity. S (E)	£ 516	30 Nov. 1882	—	—
HEMINGBY: Dymoke's Charity. S (E)	125	- - -	- - -	- - -
HOLBEACH: Farmer's Endowed School. S (B)	206	12 May 1874	—	—
HORNCASTLE: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Horncastle. S (B).	283	29 June 1878	26 August 1893	2 Sept. 1880
HUMBERSTONE: Humberstone's School and Almshouse Foundation. S (E).	188	26 March 1878	—	—
KIRKBY, EAST, AND MININGSBY: Croft's School. S (E)	46	24 March 1873	—	—
KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND: Sir Thomas Middlecott's Endowed School. S (B).	111	4 Feb. 1879	—	—
KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY: Kirton-in-Lindsey Exhibition Endowment.	100	14 Sept. 1878	- - -	30 Sept. 1881
LACEBY: Stanford's School. S (E)	152	- - -	- - -	- - -
LAUGHTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	18	- - -	- - -	- - -
LINCOLN: Lincoln Grammar School. S (B)	629	23 August 1883	- - -	9 April 1889
Lincoln Middle School. S (B)	761	23 August 1883	—	—
The Foundation of Christ's Hospital at Lincoln. S (B.G)	2,415	23 August 1883	- - -	23 August 1892
LINCOLN (ST. PETER-AT-GOWTS): St. Peter-at-Gowt's Elementary Schools. S (E).	106	26 March 1878	—	—
LOUTH: King Edward VI. Grammar School and Hospital Foundation at Louth. S (B.G).‡	1,418	14 August 1878	26 August 1893	—
Richard Hardie's Charity		14 August 1878	—	—
Mapletoft's School		14 August 1878	—	—
Wright's Butte Charity (part)		14 August 1878	—	—
Edward Bolle's Charity (part)		14 August 1878	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- -	- -	Correspondence, 1870; brought under notice again in 1881.	
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—	—	—	‡ The Girls' School contemplated under the Scheme is not yet established.
—	—	—	Richard Hardie's Charity and Mapletoft's School now form part of the Grammar School Foundation.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*cont.*				
MARKET DEEPING: Feoffee Charity. S (E)	£ 114	-	-	-
MOULTON: Moulton Grammar School Foundation. S (B.E).	524	20 March 1877	—	—
PONTON, GREAT: Archer's School. S (E)	89	17 July 1873	—	—
POTTER HANWORTH: Christ's Hospital Endowment at Potter Hanworth. S (E).	50	23 August 1883	—	—
RASEN, MIDDLE: John Wilkinson's Charity. S (E)	13	9 August 1872	—	—
SEDGEBROOK and elsewhere: Dame Margaret Thorold's Charity. S (E).	434	11 July 1877	-	19 Dec. 1879 12 Feb. 1884
SIBSEY: Appropriation of Common. S (E)	119	-	-	-
SLEAFORD, NEW, &c.: Carre's Grammar School. S (B)	164	20 March 1877	—	—
SPALDING: Spalding Grammar School. S (B.E)	390	17 May 1879	—	—
Blue Coat School. S (E)	163	-	-	-
SPILSBY: Grammar School. S (B)	84	29 Jan. 1894	-	-
SPITAL-IN-THE-STREET (IN HEMSWELL, &c.): Spital-in-the-Street Hospital, &c. S (B).	896	3 May 1882	26 August 1893	—
STAMFORD: Stamford Endowed Schools. S (B.G.E).	1,751	†26 June 1873	†26 Feb. 1890	—
(i.) The Stamford Endowed Schools; and (ii.) Marshall's Educational Foundation (formerly part of Marshall's Charity).		30 Nov. 1882	-	9 Dec. 1890 28 April 1893
Radcliffe's Grammar School		26 June 1873	—	—
Blue Coat School		26 June 1873	—	—
Brown's Hospital (part)		26 June 1873	—	—
Charities of King and others		26 June 1873	—	—
The Conduit Exhibition Fund	24	14 Feb. 1883	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	† Superseded by Scheme of 30th November 1882, for (i.) The Stamford Endowed Schools; (ii.) Marshall's Educational Foundation (*see* Southwark).
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate)	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF LINCOLN—*cont.*				
STICKNEY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 90	-	-	-
SUTTON, ST. MARY, OR LONG SUTTON: Phillips's Charity	210	15 August 1890	-	21 Mar. 1893
THORESBY, NORTH: The Maplestoft Scholarship Foundation.	60	21 Oct. 1890	—	—
WAINFLEET: Grammar School. S (B)*	*	-	-	-
WELTON: Christ's Hospital Endowment at Welton.	50	23 August 1883	-	1 April 1890
WRAGBY: Grammar School. (S)	31	-	-	-
WRANGLE: Alenson and Erskine Foundation. S (E).	167	26 Sept. 1891	-	10 Mar. 1893
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON AND COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.				
ALLHALLOWS BARKING, ST. JOHN WAPPING, SOUTH MIMMS, ST. BOTOLPH ALDGATE: Aldgate and Allhallows Barking Exhibition Foundation.¶	1,393	3 Mar. 1894	-	-
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.				
ALDGATE: Ward School. S (E)	167	-	-	-
BATTERSEA: Sir Walter St. John's Schools. S (B)	262	9 August 1873	23 Nov. 1893†	4 Jan. 1879
BERMONDSEY: Bacon's School. S (E)	233	-	-	-
Herold's Foundation	631	11 July 1877	6 Feb. 1892§	-
BETHNAL GREEN: Parochial Schools. S (E)	379	-	-	-
BETHNAL GREEN, ST. MATTHEW: Parmiter's School and Almshouse Foundation. S (B).‖	3,247	19 May 1884	20 Nov. 1894	—
BOW: Prisca Coborn's Foundation (now part of the Stepney and Bow Foundation). (*See* Stepney.) S (B.G).	991	26 June 1873	30 July 1891	13 July 1886
Sir J. Jolles's Exhibition Endowment	120	30 Jan. 1893	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	* *See* the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 16., p. 319.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- -	- - -	- - - - -	¶ Comprising the Foundations of James Hickson, Sir Samuel Starling, Reverend Anthony Death.
- -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	† Superseding Scheme.
‡8 Oct. 1884	- - -	- - - - -	‡ Disapproved by the Education Department, 3rd May 1888.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	§ Superseding Scheme.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	|| *See* Schedule E. as to establishment of Girls' School.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 30th July 1891, for the Stepney and Bow Foundation, supersedes the Scheme of 26th June 1873 (*see* Stepney and Bow).
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
BREAD STREET WARD: Thomas Carpenter's Charity (part) -	£ 1,457	19 Aug. 1871	- - -	12 June 1877
BREWERS' COMPANY: Hickson's Charity - - -	516	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dame Alice Owen's Charities (*see* City and County of London—Islington and Clerkenwell).				
Richard Platt's Charity (*see* Herts.—Aldenham).				
BROAD STREET: Ward School. S (E) - - -	979	- - -	- - -	- - -
CAMBERWELL: Wilson's Grammar School. S (B) -	297	26 Feb. 1880	20 Nov. 1894	—
CHRIST CHURCH (SURREY): Endowed School. S (E) - -	809	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHRIST CHURCH (SPITALFIELDS): Parochial Schools. S (E) - -	76	- - -	- - -	- - -
CLERKENWELL: Parochial School. S (E) - -	137	- - -	- - -	- - -
CLERKENWELL, ST. JAMES: Pentonville Charity School. S (E) -	*	- - -	- - -	- -
CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY: Loan Charities - - - -	†	26 March 1878	—	—
The Hitchin's Foundation - -	323	20 Nov. 1880	—	—
COOPERS' COMPANY: Coopers' Company School at Stepney (*see* City and County of London—Stepney and Bow Foundation).				
DEPTFORD: Addey's School. S (B.G)‡ - -	893	26 August 1893	30 April 1894 28 May 1894	- - -
Thomas Fellows's Charity, Addey's School.	31 (Income of Fellows's Charity.)	28 May 1894§	—	—
The Stanhope Foundation. S (B.G *See above* Deptford, Addey's Schoo!	365	20 Nov. 1880 30 April 1894	30 April 1894¶	—
Addey and Stanhope School.				
Dr. Breton's School. S (B.G).	7	- - -	- - -	- - -
DRAPERS' COMPANY: Bancroft's School (*see* City and County of London, Stepney).				

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
- - -	1 May 1885	- - - - -	Further correspondence up to 1891. (*See* now Scheme for Aldgate and Allhallows Barking Exhibition Foundation.)
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—		
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883 and 1890.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872, 1873.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Under notice in 1872 - -	* Information insufficient. Inquiry proceeding.
—	—	—	† The Scheme directs the application of these endowments to the provision of buildings for the North London, &c., schools for girls (*see* St. Pancras).
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1876, 1882, 1890.	‡ School for Boys and Girls in separate Departments.
—	—	—	§ Scheme for amalgamating Fellows's Charity with Addey and Stanhope School Foundation and amending the Scheme for that Foundation.
—	—	—	‖ The accounts for this and 14 other Charities show a small payment to a National School.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	¶ Superseding Scheme under which the Stanhope Foundation is amalgamated with Addey's School under the title of the Addey and Stanhope School.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
Sir William Boreman's Foundation (*see* City and County of London—Greenwich).	£			
Colborne's Charity (*see* Lancashire—Kirkham: Grammar School; and Lancashire—Goosnargh, Colborne's and Threfall's Endowed School).				
Prison Charities - - -	351	7 July 1874	—	—
Thomas Russell's Charity (*see* Staffs. —Barton-under-Needwood).				
DULWICH (IN CAMBERWELL): (i.) Alleyne's College of God's Gift. S (B.G). (ii.) Dulwich College Picture Gallery.	21,470	18 August 1882	23 Feb. 1891* 15 Oct. 1894	29 Nov. 1889 1 May 1891
James Allen's Girls' School. S (G) -	846	18 August 1882	20 Nov. 1894	—
Alleyn's College of God's Gift (part)	The Central Foundation Schools of London. 3,878	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	- - -
Corporation for Middle Class Education.		23 Feb. 1891		
ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE: Ward Schools. - - -		23 Feb. 1891		
St. Ethelburga Society. - -		23 Feb. 1891		
ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT BISHOPSGATE AND ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX: Central Foundation Schools of London.	*See* above	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	- - -
CHRIST CHURCH, NEWGATE STREET: Ward Schools, Farringdon within. S (E).	159	- -	- - -	- - -
Christ's Hospital (*see* City and County of London—General).				
GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY: Perryn's Charity (*see* Herefordshire Bromyard: Grammar School).				
GREENWICH: Blue Coat School. S (E - -	508	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sir William Boreman's Foundation. S (B).	1,283	3 May 1882	3 August 1886	13 August 1889
Roan's Charity. S (B.G) - -	1,885	9 August 1873	20 Nov. 1894	2 Nov. 1875 3 Dec. 1878 2 Jan. 1883

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* The Scheme of 23rd February 1891 amends the Scheme of 18th August 1882 for (i.) *see below.*
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The endowments with which these four Schemes deal are, by another (principal) Scheme approved on the 23rd February 1891, consolidated so as to form one Foundation entitled "The Central Foundation Schools of London."
- - -	- - -	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1876.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 3rd August 1886 for Sir William Boreman's Foundation, amended by the Scheme of 13th August 1889, supersedes the Scheme of 3rd May 1882.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
GROCERS' COMPANY: The Grocers' Company's Schools at Hackney. S (B).	£ 1,883	24 March 1873	- - -	15 August 1876 27 April 1888
HABERDASHERS' COMPANY: Aske's Hospital (including Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools and Aske's Hatcham Schools). S (B.G).	13,000	9 August 1873	20 Nov. 1894	9 Jan. 1883
Adams' Grammar School (*see* Salop —Newport).				
HACKNEY: The Grocers' Company's Schools (*see* City and County of London—Grocers' Company).				
HACKNEY (STAMFORD HILL IS): The Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls (*see* City and County of London—Skinners' Company).				
HACKNEY ST. JOHN: Orchard Street Schools Endowment -	115	2 May 1881	30 April 1894*	3 April 1883
(1.) St. John, Hackney. (2.) Christchurch, Spitalfields. Hackney and Spitalfields Exhibition Foundation. Formerly: (1.) Orchard Street Schools Endowment. (2.) Protestant Dissenting Charity School.	—	30 April 1894	—	—
HAMMERSMITH: The Latymer Foundation. S (B.E) -	1,194	14 Sept. 1878	- - -	30 Sept. 1892
Godolphin School. S (B) - - -	900	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Paul's School and Lord Campden's Exhibitions (*see* City and County of London—General).				
HATCHAM: Aske's Hatcham Schools (*see* City and County of London—Haberdashers' Company).				
HOXTON: Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools (*see* City and County of London—Haberdashers' Company).				
IRONMONGERS' COMPANY: Gefferey's School (*see* Cornwall—Landrake with St. Erney).				
ISLINGTON AND CLERKENWELL: Dame Alice Owen's Charities. S (B.G).	10,407	14 Aug. 1878	- - -	22 Dec. 1886
KENSINGTON: Pimble's School. S (E) - -	145	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* Superseding Scheme. *See below* Hackney and Spitalfields Exhibition Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
LAMBETH: Grammar School. S (*E*) *	£ 24	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tenison's School. S (E)	226	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lawrence's School. S (E)	106	- - -	- - -	- - -
LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY: Colfe's Foundation (*see* City and County of London—Lewisham).				
Holmden Exhibition (*see* Scheme for Kent—Sevenoaks: Grammar School, &c.).				
Moseley's Charity, part (*see* Scheme for Staffs.—Kinver: Grammar School).				
LEWISHAM: Colfe's Foundation. S (B)	1,154	15 Sept. 1887	—	—
The Lewisham Grammar School for Girls. S (G).	243	15 Sep 1887	20 Nov. 1894	Sept. 1893
LIMEHOUSE: National Schools. S (E)	237	- - -	- - -	- - -
MERCERS' COMPANY: Collier's School (*see* Sussex—Horsham).				
Dauntsey's School and Almshouses (*see* Wilts—West Lavington).				
Rich's Exhibition Endowment	283	29 June 1882	—	—
Mercers' School. S (B)	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Paul's School (*see* City and County of London—General).				
MERCHANT TAYLORS' COMPANY: Walter Bigg's Charity (*see* Berks—Wallingford).				
Ralph Bolton's Charity (*see* Cheshire—Audlem: Grammar School).				
Thomas Coventry's Charity (*see* City of London—St. Andrew Undershaft).				
The Fish Exhibition Foundation	326	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	9 Dec. 1893
John Harrison's Charity (*see* Lancashire—Great Crosby).				
Merchant Taylor's School. S (B)		- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	* *See* Schools Inquiry Report, Vol. 10., page 115. The income of the Endowment was then (1866) paid to the Master of the Parochial School in Lambeth, and eight boys therein were taught free on account of the Endowment.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 10., pp. 40–44.
	--	--	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	‡ Uncertain.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
PLUMSTEAD: Cordwainer Ward Schools. S (E)	£ 720			
POPLAR: George Green's Schools. S (B.G.)	493	22 May 1883		
PUTNEY: Martyn's School. S (E)	427			
ROTHERHITHE: United Schools. S (E)	99			
ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT: Mary Datchelor's Charity. S (G)	648	13 May 1875	15 Oct. 1894*	—
Foundation of Sir Henry Lee and others.		14 August 1879	—	—
Thomas Coventry's Prize Fund (formerly part of Coventry's Charity).	6	25 Oct. 1881	—	—
ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN: Parochial School. S (E)	374			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDERSGATE: Packington and Ward Schools. S (E)	642			
ST. BOTOLPH, ALDGATE: Sir J. Cass's Charity. S (E)	6,038			
Starling's Charity	390			
Parochial School. S (E)	305			
ST. BOTOLPH WITHOUT, BISHOPSGATE: The Turner Exhibition Fund	292	28 June 1880	—	—
Ward Schools (*see* under heading of Dulwich, in Camberwell).				
ST. CLEMENT DANES: The Holborn Estate Charity. S (B.G).	4,600	26 Oct. 1875	20 Nov. 1894	—
St. Clement Danes Charity School. S (E).	543	26 „ 1875	—	—
ST. DUNSTAN IN THE EAST: The St. Dunstan's Charities. S (B.E).	5,786	20 April 1883	28 Nov. 1887 20 Nov. 1894	10 Nov. 1891 20 July 1894
ST. DUNSTAN IN THE WEST: Neale's School. S (B)	137			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	22 Aug. 1894	—	
- - -	18 Aug. 1888	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	* Superseding scheme for these two foundations, by which they are united and administered under the name of the Mary Datchelor Girls' School.
—	—	—	
17 July 1894	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Report of an Assistant Commissioner, 1878.	
12 April 1894	—	—	
- - -	- - -	*See now* Scheme for Aldgate and All Hallows Barking Exhibition Foundation.	
- - -	- - -	Scheme drafted.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*	£			
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQUARE: Stewart's School. S (E)	249	-	-	-
ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST: Raine's Schools. S (E)	1,335	11 July 1877	-	16 July 1880 18 Jan. 1884 26 Jan. 1886
ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR: Charity School. S (E)	205	-	-	-
King Edward's Schools (Bridewell Hospital). (*See* LONDON GENERAL.)				
ST. GILES WITHOUT, CRIPPLEGATE: Lady Eleanor Holles Foundation. S (G.E).	1,610	28 June 1875	20 Nov. 1894	1 Oct. 188
Boys' School. S (E)	776	-	-	-
ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS, AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY: Parochial Schools. S (E)*	534	-	-	-
Shelton's School. S (E)	504	-	-	-
ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL: *See* Clerkenwell, St. James.				
ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER: *See* Westminster, St. James.				
ST. JOHN, WAPPING: *See* Wapping, St. John.				
ST. JOHN, WESTMINSTER: *See* Westminster, St. John.				
ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH: *See* Shoreditch, St. Leonard.				
ST. LUKE, OLD STREET: Parochial School. S (E)	1,422	-	-	-
The Worrall and Fuller Exhibition Fund.	859	30 Nov. 1882	—	—
ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER: *See* Westminster, St. Margaret.				
ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Archbishop Tenison's United Schools. S (B).	284	29 June 1871	20 Nov. 1894	—
St. Martin's Parochial School. S (G).	261	24 March 1873	20 Nov. 1894	—
ST. MARYLEBONE: Reid's Students Scholarships	60	22 April 1872	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1886.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1887-8.	* The children in the Parochial Schools are educated at a National School, and their tuition fees at such School are paid by the Committee of Management of the Parochial Schools .
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1877.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873 and 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*	£			
ST. MARY, WHITECHAPEL: *See* Whitechapel, St. Mary.				
ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN: *See* Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.				
ST. OLAVE (SOUTHWARK): St. Olave's Grammar School Foundation. S (B.E).	8,589	1 May 1890	20 Nov. 1894	—
ST. PANCRAS: *North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls. S (G).	726	13 May 1875	- - - -	29 Oct. 1878 14 Feb. 1879 10 July 1885 27 Nov. 1894
ST. PAUL, SHADWELL: *See* Shadwell, St. Paul.				
ST. SAVIOUR (SOUTHWARK): Newcomen's Foundation. S (E) -	2,254	7 March 1887	—	—
St. Saviour's Grammar School S (B).	600	15 Oct. 1894	- - -	- - -
ST. SEPULCHRE: Girls' School. S (E) - - -	43	- - -	- - -	- - -
Reeve's School. S § - -	1,550	27 June 1894	- - -	- - -
ST. THOMAS, SOUTHWARK: Charity School. S (E) - - -	204	- - -	- - -	- - -
SHADWELL, ST. PAUL: Protestant Dissenters' Shakespeare's Walk Exhibition Fund.	198	29 June 1878	—	—
Parochial School. S (E) - - -	106	- - -	- - -	- - -
SHOREDITCH, ST. LEONARD: St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Exhibition Fund.	389	11 August 1884	—	1 August 1893
SKINNERS' COMPANY: The Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls at Stamford Hill, in Hackney. S (G).	‡1,725	26 June 1886	—	—
Sir Andrew Judd's Schools (*see* Kent—Tonbridge).				
The Skinners' Company's Middle School (*see* Kent—Tonbridge).				

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* *See also* St. Giles without, Cripplegate.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1875 and 1883. Further correspondence up to end of 1891.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	§ Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, the Governors are to pay a yearly sum of 1,200*l.* to Christ's Hospital Foundation on condition that places are reserved in the Hospital Schools for 15 boys and 15 girls.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1879 and 1887.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	‡ This is the income for the year 1891, the School having been opened in September 1890.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established: Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established: Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*				
SOUTHWARK (AND STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE): Marshall's Charity	£ 6,717	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
SOUTHWARK, ST. OLAVE: *See* St. Olave, Southwark.				
SOUTHWARK, ST. SAVIOUR: *See* St. Saviour, Southwark.				
SOUTHWARK, ST. THOMAS: *See* St. Thomas, Southwark.				
STATIONERS' COMPANY: The Stationers' Company's School. S (B).	1,282	3 May 1888	—	—
STEPNEY AND BOW: The Stepney and Bow Foundation (*see* also Bow). S (B.G).	*5,245	30 July 1891	- - -	- - -
STEPNEY: Bancroft's School. S (B)	5,824	30 Dec. 1884	—	—
Stepney Meeting Schools. S‡		- - -	- - -	- - -
TOWER WARD: Charity School. S (E)	148	- - -	- - -	- - -
WAPPING, ST. JOHN: Charity School. S (E)	350	- - -	- - -	- -
WHITECHAPEL, ST. MARY: The Whitechapel Foundation. S (B.E).	3,100	7 Feb. 1888	20 Nov. 1894	—
WESTMINSTER: St. James: Archbishop Tenison's Chapel and School Charity. S (B).	581	29 June 1871	—	—
St. John: The Grey Coat Hospital. S (G).	5,921	3 March 1873	20 Nov. 1894	17 Aug. 1876 6 April 1886 4 Nov. 1892
„ Emery Hill's Almshouses and School Charity.	The United Westminster Schools. 7,162	26 June 1873	- - -	- - -
St. Margaret: St. Margaret's Hospital or Green Coat School.		26 June 1873	20 Nov. 1894	22 Oct. 1886
St. Margaret: Rev. James Palmer's Almshouses and School Charity.		26 June 1873	- - -	- - -
„ Emanuel Hospital		26 June 1873	- - -	19 Feb. 1878 12 Feb. 1884

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- -	22 August 1894	—	* Part of this is applicable for purposes not educational.
—	—	—	
- -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† No income from Endowment. The matter is under inquiry.
- -	- - -	Ditto. ditto.	
- -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1882.	
—	—	—	
—	—		
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Schemes of 1873 consolidate these Charities under the name of the "United Westminster Schools."
- -	- -	- - - - -	
- - -	- -	- - - - -	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON —*cont.*	£			
WESTMINSTER: St. James: The Burlington School. S (G).	459	12 Feb. 1876	20 Nov. 1894	27 Jan. 1880
„ St. James, Westminster, Offertory School Fund.	185	15 July 1881	—	—
St. Margaret and St. John: The Westminster Technical Fund.	126	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
St. Margaret: Blue Coat School. S (E).	*	- - -	- - -	- - -
GENERAL: Christ's Hospital. S (B.G) - -	66,601	15 August 1890	27 June 1894 15 Oct. 1894†	—
Lord Campden's Exhibitions - -	938	16 May 1871	24 March 1876	- - -
St. Paul's School. S (B.G) ‡ - -	15,426	24 March 1876	- - -	4 July 1879
Bridewell Hospital, King Edward's Schools at Southwark, St. George the Martyr, and Witley, Surrey. S (E).	18,600	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.				
ASHFORD: Welsh Charity School (*see* General Charities at end). S (G).	—	—	—	—
EALING: Endowed School. S (E) - -	232	- - -	- - -	- - -
EDMONTON: Grammar School. S (B.E) - -	902	- - -	- - -	- - -
ENFIELD: The Grammar School. S (B) -	208	7 July 1874	- - -	- - -
ENFIELD: The Prounce's Charity (part) - -		7 July 1874	- - -	- - -
GREENFORD, GREAT: Betham's School. S (E) - - -	240	12 August 1876	- - -	18 Oct. 1892
HAMPTON AND HAMPTON WICK: (i.) The Hampton Endowed Schools. S (B.E).	589	27 Nov. 1878	- - -	- - -
(ii.) Hampton Wick Endowed School. S (E).	173		29 June 1882	9 Oct. 1891 20 Oct. 1893

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Under notice in 1870.	* No information. The matter is under inquiry.
—	—	—	† Scheme for Christ's Hospital and Charities of John and Frances West in connexion therewith.
27 April 1894	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 24th March 1876 supersedes that of 16th May 1871.
27 April 1894§	—	—	‡ No Girls' School established. *See* Schedule B.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	§ Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
- - -	8 April 1876	—	
- - -	- -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner 1889.	
15 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
15 Dec. 1894	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 29th June 1882 relates to Hampton Wick Endowed School only, and is amended, under Charitable Trusts Acts, by orders of 9th October 1891 and 20th October 1893.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*cont.*				
HAYES and elsewhere: Triplett's Charity. S (E)	£ 234	-	-	-
HIGHGATE (IN HORNSEY): Sir Roger Cholmeley's School at Highgate. S (B).	3,208	12 August 1876	—	—
ISLEWORTH: The Blue Schools. S (E)	412	6 Nov. 1883	-	-
NORWOOD: Biscoe's School. S (E)	133	-	-	-
STANWELL: Lord Knyvett's School. S (E)	75	11 July 1877	—	—
TOTTENHAM: Grammar School. S (B)	302	23 Oct. 1876	-	-
COUNTY OF NORFOLK.				
ATTLEBOROUGH: Henry Nerford's Charity	20	9 August 1872	—	—
AYLSHAM: Grammar School. S (E)	10	-	-	-
BURNHAM THORPE: Bunting's School. S (E)	41	4 August 1873	-	14 May 1878 23 Dec. 1892
CROMER: Grammar School. S (E)	10	-	-	-
FELTWELL: Sir Edward Moundeford's Charity. S (E).	334	14 Sept. 1878	-	21 August 1894
GRIMSTON: The Grimston School Trust (now the Grimston Scholarship Foundation).	89	12 May 1874	17 March 1888	-
HARLESTON: Grammar School. S (E)	29	-	-	-
HINGHAM: Hingham Endowed School. S (B)	215	22 May 1883	—	—
HOLT: Grammar School. S (B)	1,531	-	-	-
LYNN, KING'S: King's Lynn Grammar School, S (B).	119	9 Sept. 1884	-	15 Nov. 1892

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	
—	—	—	
30 May 1894	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869–1877.	
—	—	—	
15 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1872.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1874.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 17th March 1888 (for the Grimston Scholarship Foundation) supersedes that of 12th May 1874.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886. Subsequent correspondence to 1889.	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*cont.*				
MASSINGHAM, GREAT: Grammar School S (*E*)*	£ 60	-	-	-
NORWICH: King Edward VI. Schools. S (B)	1,191	26 June 1886	—	—
Presbyterian School. S (E)	273	-	-	-
Children's Hospital (Gifts of Anguish and others). Boys' School. S (E).	1,036	-	-	-
Anguish Endowment for Girls. S (E).	694	-	-	-
Norman's Charity. S (*E*)	945	-	-	-
SCARNING: Scarning Endowed School. S (E)	180	3 May 1882	-	1 March 1889
SNETTISHAM: Hall's Grammar School. S (B)	92	20 Oct. 1874	-	31 March 1876 24 August 1894
THETFORD: Thetford School and Hospital Foundation. S (B.G).	662	24 March 1876	-	9 Oct. 1883 7 March 1893
Sir J. Williamson's or the Binding Charity (part).		24 March 1876	—	—
Ditto (further part)		29 June 1882	—	—
Ditto (further part)		14 April 1884	—	—
WALPOLE, ST. PETER: Curton's School. S (E)	102	-	-	-
WALSHAM, NORTH: North Walsham Grammar School. S (B).	325	5 May 1873	7 July 1874	11 August 1885
WALSINGHAM, LITTLE: Grammar School. S (B)	109	-	-	-
WYMONDHAM: Wymondham Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	183	13 May 1887	—	—
YARMOUTH, GREAT: Children's Hospital, including Grammar School. S (E).‡	1,758	-	-	-
Charity School. S§	201	-	-	-
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.				
ABTHORPE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	8	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1879.	* The accounts show that the income is applied in reducing school fees.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
14 August 1884	- - -	- - - -	Disapproved by Education Department, 17th May 1888.
14 August 1884	- - -	- - - -	Ditto ditto.
12 March 1885	- - -	- - - -	Ditto ditto.
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- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1874.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1888.	‡ The Grammar School is included amongst the list of Grammar Schools, and the Children's Hospital amongst the list of Primary Schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	§ Elementary in character at date of Schools Inquiry Commissioners Report. The buildings have been sold and the school is now extinct.
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON —*cont.*				
AYNHOE: The Cartwright Exhibition Fund	£ 40	16 May 1893	-	-
BARNWELL, ST. ANDREW: Latham's Charity. S (E)	520	-	-	-
BLAKESLEY: Grammar School. S (E)	82	-	-	-
BRACKLEY: Magdalen College School. S (B)	*	-	-	-
BURTON LATIMER: Grammar School. S (E)	37	-	-	-
CLIFFE KINGS (OR REGIS): The King's Cliffe School Foundation. S (E).	609	14 August 1879	19 Aug. 1889	-
CLIPSTON: Grammar School. S (E)	274	-	-	-
COURTEENHALL: Grammar School. S (B)	100	-	-	-
DAVENTRY: Grammar School. S (B)	20	-	-	-
Crewe's and Maynard's School S (E).	158	-	-	-
FINEDON: Boys' Endowed School. S (E)	50	-	-	-
FOTHERINGHAY: Grammar School. S (E)	17	-	-	-
GUILSBOROUGH: Grammar School. S (B)	73	-	-	-
HARROWDEN, LITTLE Grammar School. S (E)	26	-	-	-
HEYFORD, NETHER: Bliss's School. S (E)	143	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
HIGHAM FERRERS: Grammar School. S (B)	‡	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	* *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 12, p. 319–24.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The scheme of 19th August 1889 supersedes that of 14th August 1879.
- - -	8 Feb. 1893	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1873, 1878, 1889.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	*See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 12, p. 347.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON —*cont.*				
KETTERING: Kettering Grammar School. S (B)	£ 780	21 Feb. 1888	—	—
LAMPORT: Isham's School. S (E)	158	—	—	—
NORTHAMPTON: Charities of Anthony Acham and Ralph Freeman.	*	16 May 1871	—	—
Northampton Grammar School. S (B).	713	4 Feb. 1879	28 May 1894†	23 Sept. 1884
Bugbrooke, or 29th May, Charity (part), and other Charities.		4 Feb. 1879	—	—
Blue Coat School. S (E)	157	—	—	—
Dryden's and Herbert's School. S (E).	160	—	—	—
Beckett's and Sergeant's School. S (E).	511	—	—	—
OUNDLE: Grammar School. S (B)	‡	—	—	—
PETERBOROUGH: Peterborough Cathedral Grammar School. S (B).	568	30 Nov. 1882	—	—
Deacon's School. S (B)	360	20 April 1880	—	5 April 1887
TOWCESTER: Towcester Grammar School. S (B)	145	13 May 1887	—	—
William Sponne's Charity (part)		13 May 1887	—	—
WELLINGBOROUGH: Wellingborough Grammar School. S (B).	797	12 Feb. 1876	—	8 Dec. 1893
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND:				
ALLENDALE: Allendale Exhibition Endowment	40	29 June 1888	—	—
ALNWICK: Grammar School. S (B,G)	15	—	—	—
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED: Berwick-upon-Tweed Grammar School. S (B).	136	20 Nov. 1880	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	* The income of these Charities is included in that of the Blue Coat School.
—	—	—	† Superseding scheme as to Grammar School being a scheme for— 1. Grammar School. 2. George Norwood's Charity (part) now called Northampton and County Modern and Technical School.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	‡ *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 12, p. 359.
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- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*				
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED—*cont.*	£			
Brown's Charity S (E)	122	-	-	-
HAYDON BRIDGE (IN WARDEN):				
Shaftoe's School and Almshouse Charity. S (E).	929	29 June 1878	-	9 Mar. 1888
HEXHAM:				
Grammar School. S (B)	65	-	-	-
MORPETH:				
Morpeth Grammar School. S (B)	567	13 August 1877	-	18 August 1891
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:				
Allan's Endowed Schools. S (B.G)	626	11 July 1877	-	-
All Saints' School. S	163	-	-	-
Blackett's School, St. Andrew's. S (E).	139	-	-	-
Grammar and other Schools and Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin. S (B).	*825	-	-	-
PONTELAND:				
Coate's Endowed School and Exhibition Fund. S (E).	269	13 May 1887	-	-
ROTHBURY:				
Dr. Thomlinson's Foundation. S (E).	263	29 Nov. 1881	-	-
Sharp's Exhibition Endowment	46	29 Nov. 1881	-	-
SLALEY:				
Matthew Carr's School. S (E)	4	28 May 1872	—	—
STAMFORDHAM:				
Sir T. Widdrington's Endowed School. S (E).	64	29 June 1878	-	-
TYNEMOUTH:				
Grammar School. S (E)	81	-	-	-
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.				
BULWELL:				
George Strelley's Endowment	48	12 Dec. 1885	—	—
BUNNY:				
Sir Thomas Parkyn's School and Almshouses, and Lady Anne Parkyn's Charity. S (E)	237	20 Oct. 1874	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	10 August 1894	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	* A Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts was published in 1886, and dropped. The Foundation is now governed by a Scheme established by Act of Parliament on 24th July 1888.
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	10 August 1894	—	
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- - -	10 August 1894	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871–1872.	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*				
CALVERTON: Labray's Charity. S (E)	£ 197	- - -	- - -	- - -
ELSTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	18	- - -	- - -	- - -
FLINTHAM AND SCREVETON: Flintham and Screveton Elementary School. S (E).	10	24 March 1873	—	—
LEVERTON, SOUTH: Sampson's School. S (E)	20	12 August 1876	—	—
MANSFIELD: Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth. S (B.G).	1,250	28 June 1875	- - -	4 Sept. 1894
Clerkson's Charity. S (E)	148	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brunt's Charity and Thompson's School. S (B.G).†	3,740	26 Sept. 1891	—	—
NEWARK-UPON-TRENT: The Magnus Charity. S (B)	1,273	13 May 1887	—	—
NOTTINGHAM: The Nottingham High School. S (B).	4,503	3 May 1882	—	—
Sir Thomas White's Charity (part)		3 May 1882	—	—
Parker's Exhibition Foundation	15	14 Feb. 1883	—	—
Blue Coat School. S (E)	606	- - -	- - -	- - -
RADFORD: The Peveril Exhibition Endowment	53	3 April 1886	—	—
RETFORD, EAST: The East Retford Grammar School. S (B).	310	7 March 1887	—	—
SOUTHWELL: Grammar School. S (B)	46	- - -	- - -	- -
SUTTON BONNINGTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	37	- - -	- - -	- - -
TUXFORD: Read's Grammar School. S (B)	49	6 Sept. 1880	- - -	22 Feb. 1884
Lady White's Charity and the Poor's Charities (part).	19	29 Nov. 1881	—	—
WALKERINGHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	21	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871.	
—	—	—	† School for boys and girls in two Departments.
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1874.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Act.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*				
WILFORD and elsewhere: Carter's Foundation. S (E)	£ 543	10 August 1888	—	—
WOODBOROUGH: Wood's School. S (E)	102	12 August 1876	—	—
COUNTY OF OXFORD.				
ASTON, STEEPLE: Badcliffe's School. S (E)	197	12 Feb. 1876	30 April 1894	—
BAMPTON: Grammar School. S	33	- - -	- - -	- - -
BURFORD: Burford Grammar School. S (B)	171	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
CHARLBURY: Grammar School. S (B)	57	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHIPPING NORTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	23	- - -	- - -	- - -
CROPREDY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	18	- - -	- - -	- - -
DORCHESTER: Grammar School. S (*E*)	10	- - -	- - -	- - -
EWELME: Hospital and Grammar School. S (*E*).	1,719	- - -	- - -	-
GORING HEATH: Alnutt's Charity. S (E)	781	- - -	- - -	- - -
HASELEY, GREAT: Taylor's Schools. S (E)	532	- - -	- - -	- -
HENLEY-ON-THAMES: The Henley United Schools. S (B)	334	11 July 1877	28 June 1892*	4 Feb. 1890
ISLIP: South's School. S (E)	180	- - -	- - -	- - -
OXFORD: Nixon's Exhibition Foundation	193	15 Oct. 1894	—	—
Cathedral School. S (B)	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
Magdalen College School. S (B)	‡	- - -	- - -	- - -
STANTON, ST. JOHN. Endowed School. S (E)	9	9 August 1872	—	—
THAME: Lord Williams' School. S (B)	400	7 July 1874	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
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—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1876.	
—	—	—	
- - -	14 Dec. 1892	Correspondence, 1878–1890.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1879.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1872.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	* Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 12, p. 246–8.
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	‡ *See* Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 12, p. 250–262.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts.
		Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Date of Order.
COUNTY OF OXFORD—*cont.*				
WATLINGTON: The Watlington Scholarship Foundation.	£ 16	5 March 1885	—	—
WITNEY: Grammar School. S (B)	63			
Holloway's School. S (E)	365			
WOODSTOCK: Grammar School. S (B)	67			
COUNTY OF RUTLAND.				
OAKHAM AND UPPINGHAM: Archdeacon Johnson's Schools and Hospitals. S (B).	3,424	13 May 1875		31 Jan. 1879 11 Jan. 1881 6 Jan. 1888 28 Sept. 1894
COUNTY OF SALOP.				
BASCHURCH: Harris's Charity. S (E)	471			
BITTERLEY: Bitterley Grammar School. S (E)	23	7 July 1874	—	—
BRIDGNORTH: Grammar School. S (B)	30			
Blue Coat or Charity School. S (E)	89			
Careswell Exhibitions	1,144			
CLEOBURY MORTIMER: Childe's School Foundation. S (B)	390	15 Oct. 1889	—	—
DONNINGTON: Exhibition Foundation	27	16 May 1893	—	—
ERCALL MAGNA (OR HIGH ERCALL): High Ercall Grammar School. S (B)	83	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
LUDLOW: Ludlow Grammar School. S (B)	684	28 Nov. 1876	26 Aug. 1893	—
Langford Exhibitions. (*See* Hereford.)				
MARKET DRAYTON: Grammar School. S (B)	32			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1875 and 1880.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1875. Subsequent correspondence to 1880.	
- -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1880.	
—	—	—	
- - -	18 Jan. 1873	—	
- - -	18 Jan. 1873	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872–1891.	
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—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SALOP—*cont.*				
NEWPORT: Adams' Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	£ 890	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
The Newport Exhibition Fund	81	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
OSWESTRY: Oswestry Grammar School. S (B)	226	12 August 1876	—	—
PRESTON-ON-THE-MOORS: Preston Hospital. S*	2,972	- - -	- - -	- - -
SHIFNAL: Grammar School. S (B)	16	- - -	- - -	- - -
SHREWSBURY: Allatt's Charity. S (E)	382	- - -	- - -	- - -
Millington's Hospital. S (E)	1,161	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bowdler's Charity. S (E)	263	- - -	- - -	- - -
WEM: Adams' Grammar School. S (B)	352	14 August 1879	—	—
WHITCHURCH: Whitchurch Grammar School. S (B).	620	30 Nov. 1882	—	—
WORFIELD: The Worfield United Charities. S (B.E).	299	29 June 1878	—	—
COUNTY OF SOMERSET.				
BATH: (i.) King Edward's School. S (B)	1,780	25 June 1872	- - -	29 June 1877
(ii.) Black Alms Charity				22 Oct. 1878
The Magdalen Charity. S (B.G)†	636	29 Jan. 1894	- - -	- - -
(1.) Accumulations from Charity of Sir Thomas White.				
(2.) Charity of Mr. Clement and others.	78	29 Jan. 1894	—	—
(3.) Charity of Mr. Power				
(4.) Charity of John Ellis				

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	26 May 1893	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	* The income of the Endowment is applied in part to a Hospital School for Girls (elementary in character apparently).
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1874. Subsequent correspondence to 1878.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878. Subsequent correspondence to 1884.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1878.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	† School of Foundation under Scheme is a Hospital Boarding School for imbecile and idiot boys and girls.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SOMERSET—*cont.*				
BRIDGWATER:	£			
Dr. Morgan's School. S (B)	128	28 July 1871	- - -	- - -
King James's Exhibition and Scholarship Endowment.	43	17 March 1888	- - -	- - -
BRUTON:				
(i.) Sexey's Hospital. S (B) - -	1,114	15 July 1881	19 May 1885	- - -
(ii.) Sexey's School Foundation -			28 Nov. 1889	
(i.) The King's School. S (B) -	396	19 May 1885	- - -	- - -
(ii.) Sexey's School Foundation (part).				
CHARD:				
Grammar School. S (B) - -	*	- - -	- - -	- - -
CREWKERNE:				
Crewkerne Grammar School Foundation. S(B)	233	21 July 1876	- - -	30 Nov. 1877 23 Feb. 1883
The Owsley Exhibitions† - -		21 July 1876	—	—
The Hoskin's and Wynford Exhibitions.†		21 July 1876	—	—
Crewkerne School Exhibition†		21 July 1876	—	—
FROME:				
Grammar School‡ - - -	‡	- - -	- - -	- - -
Charity School. S (E) - -	162	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stevens' Asylum for Girls. S (E) -	350	- - -	- - -	- - -
ILMINSTER:				
The Ilminster Endowed Schools. S (B.G).	807	20 Nov. 1873	- - -	27 July 1877 4 July 1882
William Hanning's Exhibition -		20 Nov. 1873	—	—
KEYNSHAM:				
Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	§	- - -	- - -	- - -
LANGPORT EASTOVER:				
Grammar School. S (B) - -	80	- - -	- - -	- - -
MARTOCK:				
William Strode's Endowment - -	22	25 June 1872	—	—
SHEPTON MALLET:				
Strode's School and Almshouse Charity. S (B).	35	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	The Scheme of 19th May 1885 was made for (i.) The King's School; and (ii.) part of Sexey's School Foundation. (*See* below.) The Scheme of 28th November 1889 supersedes that of 15th July 1881.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
- - -	9 March 1872	—	* No income from Endowment.
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	† These Foundations now form part of the Crewkerne Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	‡ No School. Existing payment of annuity of 6*l.* discontinued by Treasury.
- -	11 Dec. 1871	—	
- - -	11 Dec. 1871	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	§ *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 14, p. 219.
- - -	22 Dec. 1893	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871.	
—	—	—	
- - -	31 July 1884	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SOMERSET—*cont.*				
SOMERTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 47	- - -	- - -	- - -
STANTON DREW: Jones's Charity. S (E)	174	- - -	- - -	- - -
TAUNTON: Huish's Foundation. S (B)	1,049	7 July 1874	8 Feb. 1890	11 June 1875 22 June 1875 7 May 1880 1 May 1894
Bishop Fox's Girls' School. S (G)	116	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	- - -
TIMBERSCOMBE AND CUTCOMBE: The Ellsworth Foundation. S (E)	252	12 August 1876	- - -	5 April 1878
TRENT Young's Endowed School. S (E)	125	26 March 1878	—	4 Dec. 1894
WELLS: The Wells Blue Schools. S (B.G)	516	27 Nov. 1878	- - -	29 Mar. 1889
YEOVIL: Free School. S (B)*		- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.				
ALRESFORD, NEW: Grammar School. S (B)	47	- - -	- - -	- - -
ALTON: Eggar's Grammar School. S (B)	147	17 May 1879	15 Oct. 1894	—
ANDOVER: Grammar School. S (B)	29	- - -	- - -	- - -
BASINGSTOKE: Aldworth's Exhibition Foundation	245	26 Feb. 1880	- - -	11 Dec. 1894
Queen Mary's School. S (B)	270	6 May 1886	15 Oct. 1894	—
BISHOPS WALTHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	43	- - -	- - -	- - -
FAREHAM: Price's Charity. S (E)	413	- - -	- - -	- - -
GODSHILL (ISLE OF WIGHT): Grammar School. S (*E*)	38	- - -	- - -	- - -
HINTON AMPNER: Blake's School. S (E)	153	1 May 1890	—	—
HOLYBOURN: Andrew's School. S (E)	297	16 May 1893	—	—
MICHEDEVER: Lady Boothby's Charity. S (E)	8	16 May 1871	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873–1874.	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
22 Dec. 1894	—	—	
- - -	9 Jan. 1872	—	* Income accumulating.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1886.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	
11 May 1882	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*				
NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT): Grammar School, &c. S (B)	£ 216	-	-	-
ODIHAM: The Odiham Endowed School. S (B).	289	20 Oct. 1874	29 June 1878 15 Oct. 1894	16 May 1884
Richard Gurney's Charity (part)		20 Oct. 1874	—	—
Richard Gurney's Charity (further part).		29 June 1878	-	-
John Vause's Charity (part)		20 Oct. 1874	—	—
PETERSFIELD: Churcher's College. S (B)	677	23 Nov. 1876	15 Oct. 1894	19 May 1893
PORTSMOUTH: Portsmouth Grammar School. S (B).	202	4 Feb. 1875	-	26 July 1892
RINGWOOD: Grammar School. S (*E*)	32	-	-	-
ROMSEY and elsewhere: The Foundation of John Nowes	373	17 May 1879	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON: Municipal Charities (part)	*	28 May 1872	—	—
Municipal Charities (further part)	—	†29 June 1882	—	—
Grammar School. S (B)	‡442	26 Oct. 1875	-	16 Nov. 1883
Taunton's Charity. S (B)	§191	§26 Oct. 1875	29 June 1882	29 June 1882 17 Oct. 1893
TYTHERLEY, EAST: Rolle's School. S (E)	223	-	-	-
WINCHESTER: Christ's Hospital. S (E)	862	-	-	-
COUNTY OF STAFFORD.				
ALDRIDGE: Cooper and Jordan's Endowed School. S (E).	159	28 June 1880	—	—
AUDLEY: Audley Grammar School. S (B)	255	26 June 1873	-	31 July 1877
BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD (IN TATENHILL) and elsewhere: Thomas Russell's Charity	48	30 Nov. 1882	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
29 June 1886	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The amending Scheme of 29th June 1878 was made for Gurney's Charity (further part) also. (*See* below.)
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	This Scheme amends the Scheme of 20th October 1874 for Odiham Endowed School.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* *See* Grammar School (below).
—	—	—	† This Scheme amends the Scheme of 26th October 1875 for Taunton's Charity. (*See* below.)
—	—	—	‡ Including Endowments comprised in Scheme of 28th May 1872, Municipal Charities.
—	—	—	§ The Scheme of 29th June 1882 included Municipal Charities (further part). (*See* above.)
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1876.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*cont.*				
BILSTON (IN WOLVERHAMPTON): Humfry Perye's Charity	£ 34	29 June 1882	—	—
BRADLEY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	188	- - -	- - -	- - -
BREWOOD: Grammar School. S (B)	591	30 April 1877	—	—
The Parke Exhibition Foundation		20 Nov. 1880	—	—
BROMLEY, ABBOTS: Richard Clark's School. S (E)	23	28 June 1875	16 May 1893*	—
BROMLEY, KINGS OR REGIS: Crosse's School Foundation. S (E)	117	3 May 1882	—	—
BURSLEM: Endowed School. S (B)	47	9 August 1872	- - -	22 May 1874
BURTON-ON-TRENT: The Burton Endowed Schools. S (B.G).	751	9 August 1872	11 August 1884	18 May 1877
Richard Allsopp's Charity†		9 August 1872	—	—
Francis Astle's Charity†		9 August 1872	—	—
Finney's Charity†		9 August 1872	—	—
CANNOCK: Grammar School. S (*E*)	12	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHEADLE: Monkhouse or Free School. S (B)	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
CHURCH EATON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	180	- - -	- - -	- - -
DILHORN: Dilhorn Endowed School. S (B.E)	350	26 June 1873	- - -	18 Dec. 1894
FORSBROOK (IN DILHORN AND STONE) Blythmarsh or William Amory's Endowed School. S (E).	40	26 June 1873	- - -	11 Feb. 1879
GNOSALL: Grammar School. S (*E*)	43	- - -	- - -	- - -
HANDSWORTH: Handsworth Grammar School. S (B).	991	15 August 1890	—	—
HOPWAS: Endowed School. S (E)	22	5 May 1873	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	The Scheme of 11th August 1884 supersedes that of 9th August 1872.
—	—	—	† These Charities now form part of the Burton Endowed Schools.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871.	
- - -	13 Mar. 1891	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871 and 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established — Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established — Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*cont.*				
KINGSLEY: The Parish Schools. S (E)	£ 195	-	-	-
KINVER: Kinver Grammar School. S (B)	246	14 Sept. 1878	—	—
LICHFIELD: Lichfield Grammar School. S (B)	247	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
Humphrey Terrick's Charity*		23 Oct. 1876	—	—
Minor's English School*		23 Oct. 1876	—	—
Michael Lowe's Charity (part)		23 Oct. 1877	—	—
R. Wakefield's Charity (part)		23 Oct. 1877	—	—
LONGTON OR LANE END (IN STOKE-ON-TRENT): John Bourne's Endowed School. S (B).	22	26 June 1873	—	—
MADELEY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	98	-	-	-
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME: The Newcastle Endowed Schools. S (B.G)	1,909	9 August 1872	—	—
Cleyton's Grammar School†		9 August 1872	—	—
Charity of John Cowell and Thomas Bagnall.		9 August 1872	—	—
Thomas Hatrell's School Charity†		9 August 1872	—	—
NEWCHAPEL (IN WOLSTANTON): Dr. Robert Hulme's Charity. S (B)‡	6	4 August 1873	26 Sept. 1	-
PENN: Wynn's Foundation	78	9 May 1891	—	—
ROLLESTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	36	-	-	-
RUGELEY: The Grammar School. S (B)	613	28 June 1875	—	—
William Chetwynd's Charity (part)		28 June 1875	-	7 July 1882
STAFFORD: King Edward's School. S (B)	359	5 May 1873	—	—
Queen Elizabeth's Grant (part)		5 May 1873§	-	17 Jan. 1879
Charities of William Farmer, Rebecca Crompton, and Isaak Walton (part).		5 May 1873	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	13 Mar. 1891	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* These Foundations now form part of Lichfield Grammar School.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under the Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	† These Foundations now form part of the Newcastle Endowed Schools.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Part of the income of the Foundation may be applied in aid of certain Secondary Schools.	
—	—	—	‡The Scheme of 26th September 1891 (Dr. Hulme's, New chapel Foundation) supersedes that of 4th August 1873.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under the Endowed Schools Act.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	§ The Scheme of 5th May 1873 directs the payment of 104*l.* 5*s.* annually to the Governing Body of King Edward's School.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF STAFFORD—*cont.*				
STONE: Alleyne's Grammar School. S (B)	£ 402	10 Nov. 1886	- - -	13 July 1888
TAMWORTH: The Tamworth Grammar School. S (B).	263	4 August 1873	- - -	20 Feb. 1883
Samuel Port's Charity (part)		4 August 1873	—	—
Charities of Mary Wilson and John Vaughton (part).		4 August 1873	—	—
Charities of Mrs. C. Orton, Mrs. E. Matthews, and Mrs. M. Dones (part).		4 August 1873	—	—
Henry Smith's Charity		4 August 1873	—	—
UTTOXETER: Alleyne's Grammar School. S (B)	411	3 April 1886	—	—
WALSALL: Queen Mary's Schools. S (B.G)	1,308	24 March 1873	28 July 1893*	9 June 1876
The Fishley Scholarship Foundation	393	6 Nov. 1883	—	—
WOLVERHAMPTON Wolverhampton Grammar School. S (B).	945	9 August 1872	—	—
Blue Coat School. S (E)	305	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.				
AMPTON: Endowed School. S (E)	303	- - -	- - -	- - -
BECCLES: Sir J. Leman's School. S (B)	144	19 July 1883	—	—
Fauconberge's School. S (B)	124	- - -	- - -	- - -
BOXFORD: Boxford Grammar School (now Queen Elizabeth's Foundation).	42	28 April 1876	3 April 1886	- - -
BRANDON: The Brandon Exhibition Foundation.	50	11 July 1877	—	—
BUNGAY: Bungay Grammar School. S (B)	93	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
Wingfield's Foundation.		28 Oct. 1879	—	—
BURY ST. EDMUND'S: Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	850	4 Feb. 1879	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* Superseding Scheme.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871, 1877, 1878, and correspondence to 1880.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1890.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	The Scheme of 3rd April 1886 (for Queen Elizabeth's Foundation) supersedes that of 28th April 1876.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—		—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*cont.*				
BURY ST. EDMUND'S:—*cont.* Dean Sudbury's Foundation	£ 69	4 Feb. 1879	—	—
The Guildhall Feoffment. S (B.E)	266	20 Nov. 1880	14 Feb. 1883	22 May 1894
CAVENDISH: Grammar School. S (B)*	73	- - -	- - -	- - -
DEBENHAM: Sir Robert Hitcham's School at Debenham. S (E).	124	29 June 1878	—	—
EARL STONHAM: Reeve's Charity. S (E)	119	- - -	- - -	- - -
EYE: Eye Grammar School. S (B)	50	12 August 1876	—	—
FRAMLINGHAM and elsewhere: Sir Robert Hitcham's Charity. S †	1,293	14 August 1878	—	—
FRAMLINGHAM AND SAXTEAD: Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham. S (E).	738	14 Aug. 1878	29 June 1878‡ 20 March 1891	—
FRAMLINGHAM: (i.) Thomas Mills's Charity; (ii.) Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham. S (G).¶	- -	29 June 1878‖	20 March 1891	—
GISLINGHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	26	- - -	- -	- - -
IPSWICH: The Ipswich Endowed Schools. S (B.G).	1,473	29 Nov. 1881	—	—
Grey Coat Boys' and Blue Coat Girls' School. S (E).	340	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pemberton's Charity	211	- - -	- - -	- - -
KELSALE: The Town Lands. S (E)	232	- - -	- - -	- - -
LAKENHEATH: Goward's and other Charities**	102	- - -	- - -	- - -
LAVENHAM: The Lavenham Exhibition Endowment.	21	19 Feb. 1889	—	—
LAXFIELD: Smith's School. S (E)	328	- - -	- - -	- - -
LOWESTOFT: Wilde's School. S (*E*)	124	- - -	- - -	- - -
Annott's School. S (*E*)	16	- - -	- - -	- -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	* School in abeyance.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1872.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	† *See* Schedule A.
—	—	—	‡ Subsidiary Scheme made under the heading of (i) Thomas Mills's Charity, and (ii) Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham.
—	—	—	¶ No Girls' School yet established. ‖ *See* above. Sir R. Hitcham's Almshouse, &c.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869–71.	
—	—	—	
7 July 1887	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1872–1874.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	** Dealt with by an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts made in 1886, and making provision for the advancement of education at Elementary Schools.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	22 Nov. 1872	- - - - -	Further correspondence 89–
- - -	22 Nov. 1872	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and AM OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK—*cont.*				
NEEDHAM MARKET (IN BARKING): Theobald's Endowed School. S (B) -	£ 69	17 July 1873	—	—
REDGRAVE and elsewhere: The Bacon Exhibition's Endowment	35	2 May 1881	—	—
STONHAM ASPAL: Metcalfe's Charity. S - -	119	- - -	- - -	- - -
STRADBROKE: Grammar School. S (*E*)* - -	55	- - -	- - -	- - -
SUDBURY: Sudbury Grammar School. S (B) -	139	28 June 1880	—	—
THURLOW, LITTLE: Soame's Exhibition Endowment -	31	30 Nov. 1882	—	—
TUDDENHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	114	- - -	- - -	- - -
WOODBRIDGE: Seckford Hospital and Woodbridge Endowed Schools. S (B.E).	5,078	20 Nov. 1880	9 May 1891	- - -
COUNTY OF SURREY.				
BLETCHINGLEY: Grammar School Endowment. S (E).	43	7 July 1874	—	—
CHERTSEY: Sir William Perkin's School Foundation. S (E).	586	18 August 1882	28 Nov. 1889 16 May 1893	2 Oct. 1894
CHIPSTEAD: Mary Stephen's Foundation. S (E)	132	7 July 1874	—	—
CROYDON: The Whitgift Foundation in Croydon. S (B).	5,449	15 July 1881	- - -	8 Jan. 1886
Tenison's School and Laud's Charity. S (E).	169	- - -	- - -	- - -
EGHAM: Strode's Charity. S (E) - - -	1,118	- - -	- - -	- - -
FARNHAM: Grammar School. S (B) - - -	8	30 Jan. 1893	—	—
GUILDFORD: Abbott's School. S (B)† - -	284	- - -	- - -	- - -
King Edward's Grammar School. S (B).	203	17 Nov. 1888	16 May 1893	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
	31 Jan. 1873	—	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	* The accounts show payments to the funds of the Lower School and to the Master of the Upper School. This Foundation is included amongst the list of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commissioners' Reports (Vol. 13, page 228), where reference is made to two Schools as existing under the Foundation, one for the middle class and one for the poor, both being non-classical in character.
—	—	—	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
			The Scheme of 9th May 1891 supersedes that of 20th November 1880.
—	—	—	
			The Scheme of 28th November 1889 supersedes that of 18th August 1882.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
	29 Jan. 1887	—	
	24 July 1894	—	
—	—	—	
	5 July 1884 5 Feb. 1887	—	† A Middle Class School.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross[1] Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SURREY—*cont.*				
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES:	£			
Charities of E. Brown and others -	1,223	28 July 1871	- - -	- - -
Kingston Endowed Schools. S (B.G)		20 Oct. 1874	16 May 1893	27 June 1884 (Two Orders.)
NEWDIGATE: Charities of George Booth and Rev. George Steer. S (E).	75	25 June 1872	—	—
REIGATE:				
Charities of Robert Bishopp (for bread), Magdalen Cade, and Richard Ladbroke.	373	19 Aug. 1871	- - -	- - -
Reigate Grammar School. S (B) -		13 May 1875	16 May 1893	- - -
RICHMOND: Endowed School. S (E) - -	163	- - -	- - -	- - -
WITLEY: King Edward's School (Bridewell Hospital). (*See* LONDON GENERAL.)				
COUNTY OF SUSSEX.				
ANGMERING: Older's School. S (E) - -	124	- - -	- -	- - -
BRIGHTON: Swan Downer's School. S † - -	268	- - -	- - -	- - -
BUXTED AND UCKFIELD: Saunder's Foundation for Buxted and Uckfield. S (B.E).	225	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
CHICHESTER: Prebendal School. S (B) - -	‡ -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitby's School. S (B) - -	1,274	- - -	- - -	- - -
CROWBOROUGH (IN ROTHERFIELD): Sir Henry Fermor's Foundation. S (E).	208	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
CUCKFIELD: Grammar School. S (B) -	28	- -	-	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	*See also* Kingston Endowed Schools Scheme of 20th October 1874.
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	Including, *inter alia*, the Endowments comprised in the Scheme of 28th July 1871.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	*See also* Scheme of 13th May 1875 for Reigate Grammar School.
. . .	. . .	. . . . .	Including, *inter alia*, the Endowments comprised in the Scheme of 19th August 1871.
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Brought under the notice of the Commissioners, 1883.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† The income is apparently applied in the maintenance of Scholarships.
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886 and 1887.	‡ *See* Report of Schools Inquiry Commission, Vol. 11, p. 217–222.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884 and 1891.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. .	Correspondence, 1870–71.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF SUSSEX—*cont.*				
GRINSTEAD, EAST: The Payne Endowment	£ 112	29 June 1888	—	—
GUESTLING: Bradshaw's Charity. S (E)	125	- - -	- - -	- - -
HASTINGS: Hastings Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	516	26 March 1878	- - -	- - -
The Magdalen Charity	2,283	- - -	- - -	- - -
HORSHAM: Collier's School. S (B)	585	15 Oct. 1889	- - -	31 Oct. 1890
HURSTWOOD, HIGH (IN BUXTED) Saunders' Charity. S (E)	65	20 Nov. 1873	- - -	2 Feb. 1894
LEWES: The Lewes Exhibition Fund	270	12 August 1885	- - -	12 Sept. 1890
MIDHURST: Midhurst Grammar School. S (B)	42	11 July 1877	—	—
PETWORTH: Taylor's Exhibition Endowment	140	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
RYE: The Grammar School. S (B)	176	9 Sept. 1884	—	—
STEYNING: Steyning Grammar School. S (B)	209	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
STORRINGTON: Hooper's Charity and Coates's Charity. S (E).	127	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF WARWICK.				
ALCESTER: Newport's School. S (B)	123	1 April 1881	—	—
ALLESLEY: Martha Flint's School. S (E)	79	26 June 1873	—	—
ATHERSTONE (IN MANCETTRE): Atherstone Grammar School	539	4 Feb. 1875	—	—
Wilham Simmond's Charity		4 Feb. 1875	—	—
Richard Martin's Charity (part)		4 Feb. 1875	—	—
Richard Abell's Charity		4 Feb. 1875	—	—
ATHERSTONE AND MARKET BOSWORTH (IN LEICESTER): William Sharpe's Charity (part)		4 Feb. 1875	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	. . . .	Including *inter alia*, what was formerly part of the Magdalen Charity.
. . .	. . .	. . . .	*See* above.
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. . .	20 May 1883	—	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*cont.*				
BAGINTON: Price's School. S (E)	£ 232			
BEDWORTH: The Hospital and School Foundation of Nicholas Chamberlaine. S (E).	2,003	14 Sept. 1878	—	—
BERKESWELL: Mixed Charity. S (E)	266			
BIRMINGHAM: The Schools of King Edward VI. S (B.G).	33,394	26 March 1878		13 April 1883 22 April 1884
Blue Coat School. S (E)	3,744			
COLESHILL: Coleshill Grammar School. S (B)	313	19 July 1883	—	—
COVENTRY: Coventry Grammar School. S (B)	917	14 August 1878	—	—
The Bablake School Foundation	2,680	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
Charities of Collins and others (part).		28 Nov. 1887	—	—
Bayley's School.†		10 August 1888	—	—
Fairfax's School.†		10 August 1888		
Cow Lane School. S (E)	421			
Southern's Charity. S (E)‡	137			
Blue Girls' School. S (E)	178			
DUNCHURCH Boughton's Endowed School. S (E).	209	19 July 1883	1 May 1890	
HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN: Fentham's Charity. S (E)	588			
HAMPTON LUCY: Grammar School. S (B) §	48			
KENILWORTH: Arlidge's Charity. S (E)	450	19 July 1883		25 Nov. 1884 4 August 1891
KINGSBURY Grammar School. S ¶	24			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1872.	
—	—	—	
14 Nov. 1894	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	* The Scheme directs that the School shall either be conducted as a Public Elementary School, or be under inspection by the Department of Science and Art.
—	—	—	† These Foundations now form part of the Bablake School Foundation.
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	‡ This case is included amongst the list of Schools for Primary Instruction in the Reports of the Schools Inquiry Commission. The Accounts show payment for a governess's salary for educating poor girls.
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
. . .	. . .	. . . .	The Scheme of 1st May 1890 supersedes that of 19th July 1883.
.	.	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888; and further correspondence up to 1890.	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1874 and 1880.	§ This School is in abeyance.
—	—	—	¶ This Foundation is included in an Order made under the Charitable Trusts Acts in 1883, under which provision is made for the advancement of the education of children in Public Elementary Schools, by way of rewards and payments.
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*cont.*				
KIRBY, MONKS:	£			
Thomas Wale's Charity (part). S (*E*).	150	16 May 1871	—	—
Grammar School		- - -	- - -	- - -
NUNEATON:				
King Edward VI.'s Grammar School. S (B).	226	28 April 1876	—	—
Smith's Charity. S (E)	302	- - -	- - -	- - -
POLESWORTH:				
Sir Francis Nethersole's School Foundation. S (E).‡	270	26 March 1878	—	—
PRIORS SALFORD:				
Grammar School. S (*E*)	111	- - -	- - -	- - -
RUGBY:				
Elborow's Charity. S (E)	202	- - -	- - -	- - -
SOLIHULL:				
The Solihull United Charities. S (B.E).	1,125	4 Feb. 1879	- - -	29 Nov. 1892
STONELEIGH:				
Leigh School. S (E)	105	- - -	- - -	- - -
STRATFORD-ON-AVON:				
The Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	636	12 Feb. 1876	—	—
Charities of Quiney and others (part).		12 Feb. 1876	—	—
STRETTON-IN-DUNSMORE:				
Herbert's Charity. S (E)	104	- - -	- - -	- - -
SUTTON COLDFIELD:				
The Sutton Coldfield Grammar School. S (B).	635	29 June 1882	- - -	16 August 1889 6 Nov. 1894
The Corporation Endowment (part)		29 June 1882§	- - -	- - -
The Corporation Endowment. S (E).	2,461	- - -	- - -	- - -
TANWORTH:				
The Tanworth United Charities. S (E).	258	7 July 1874	—	—
TEMPLE BALSALL:				
Leveson's Charity. S (E)	2,432	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued*.

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
- - -	20 Jan. 1894*	Correspondence, 1869-1870.	* Scheme for Grammar School, Monks Kirby, and other Endowments.
—	—	—	
21 Feb. 1894†	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884; further correspondence to 1888.	† Scheme for— (1.) Smith's Charity. (2.) Grammar School of King Edward VI. Second Scheme for (2).
—	—	—	‡ A sum of 5*l.* yearly is payable to the Governors of Tamworth Grammar School under the provisions of this Scheme.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1874.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
			See also Scheme of 29th June 1882.
- - -	- - -	- - -	
—	—	—	§ This Scheme apportions the Endowment, and declares an amount of Government Stock equal to 15,000*l.* sterling to be applicable to educational purposes. The sum in question is, by the Scheme, made part of the Sutton Coldfield Grammar School Foundation.
28 May 1887‖	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	‖ The Education Department declined to approve this Scheme on 6th February 1891.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established. Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WARWICK—*cont.*				
WARWICK:	£			
The King's Schools		5 August 1875	23 Oct. 1877	29 Oct. 1880
(i.) Anne Johnson's Charity (part) and (ii.) The King's Schools.		23 Oct. 1877	-	-
King Henry VIII.'s Charity (part)		5 August 1875	30 Nov. 1882*	—
Fulk Weale's Exhibition Foundation.		5 August 1875	—	—
Thomas Oken's Charity (part)		5 August 1875	—	—
Sarah Greville's Charity (part)		5 August 1875	—	—
Fulk Weale's Clothing and Schooling Charity.	1,463	5 August 1875	—	—
Sir Thomas White's Charity (part)		5 August 1875	—	—
Sir Thomas White's Charity (further part).		30 Nov. 1882	—	—
Richard Griffin's Charity (part)		5 August 1875	—	—
Richard Griffin's Charity (further part).		30 Nov. 1882	—	—
Matthew Busby's Charity		5 August 1875	—	—
Richard Edgeworth's Charity		5 August 1875	—	—
Robert Heath's Charity		5 August 1875	—	—
Thomas Wheatley's Charity (part)		5 August 1875	—	—
WILLOUGHBY: Heywood's Charity. S (E)	301	-	-	-
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND:				
AMBLESIDE (IN WINDERMERE AND GRASMERE): John Kelsick's School. S (G.E)	339	9 August 1873	5 March 1885	-
APPLEBY: Grammar School. S (B)	213	26 Sept. 1891	—	—
APPLEBY ST. LAWRENCE: Temple Sowerby Trust. S (B)†	60	-	-	-
ASBY: Asby Endowed School. S (E)	62	13 May 1875	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
			The Scheme of 23rd October 1877 was made for Anne Johnson's Charity (part) and the King's Schools (*see* below).
			See above. Warwick, King's Schools.
—	—	—	*Under this Scheme a piece of land, part of the Endowment of the Foundation, is made part of the King's Schools Foundation.
—	—	—	
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		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
			The Scheme of 5th March 1885 supersedes that of 9th August 1873.
—	—	—	
		Correspondence, 1889 and 1890	†A Grammar School is partly maintained under the Sowerby Bridge Trust.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND —*cont.*				
BAMPTON: Bampton Endowed Schools. S (E)	£ 155	11 July 1877	—	—
BARTON: The Barton Endowed School Foundation. S (E)	110	20 March 1877	—	—
BEETHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	33			
BOLTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	14			
BROUGH: Grammar School. S *	6			
BURNESIDE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	31			
BURTON (IN KENDAL): Burton in Kendal Educational Charities.	153	26 March 1878	—	—
CLIBURN: Grammar School. S (*E*)	23			
CROSBY GARRETT: Crosby Garrett School and Exhibition Endowment. S (E)	14	26 August 1893	—	—
CROSBY RAVENSWORTH: Crosby Ravensworth United Schools Foundation. S (E)	88	28 Nov. 1876†	—	—
Reagill Grammar School	40	28 Nov. 1876‡	—	—
CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH: Grammar School. S (*E*)	41			
GRASMERE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	2			
GRAYRIGG: Grammar School. S (*E*)	53			
HEVERSHAM: Grammar School. S (B)	*	13 May 1875	—	—
Edward Wilson's Charity for Exhibitions and other purposes (part).	38	13 May 1875	—	—
HUGILL: Ings Grammar School. S (*E*)	60			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	*This Foundation is included amongst the list of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commission Report and was, in fact, elementary in character at the date of that Report. The accounts do not show any application of the income for the purposes of maintenance of a School.
. .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
. .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	†*See also* Scheme of 28th November 1876, for Reagill Grammar School.
—	—	—	‡ Under this Scheme Reagill Grammar School and its Endowments are made part of the Crosby Ravensworth United Schools Foundation.
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION,	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate),	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND —*cont.*				
HUTTON, OLD: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 18			
KENDAL, OR KIRKBY KENDAL: The United School and Hospital Foundation of Kendal, S (B).	645	3 April 1886	—	—
KIRKBY LONSDALE: Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School. S (B).	45	29 June 1882	—	—
KIRKBY STEPHEN: Kirkby Stephen Grammar School, S (B).	78	29 June 1878	—	—
LOWTHER: Lowther Schools and Exhibition Endowment. S (E).	393	3 May 1882		13 Dec. 1887 11 June 1894
MORLAND; Grammar School. S (*E*)	42			
ORTON: Orton Grammar School. S (*E*)	63			
Tebay Grammar School. S (*E*)	69			
Greenholme and Bretherdale Grammar School. S (*E*).	86			
PRESTON PATRICK: Grammar School. S (*E*)	17			
RAVENSTONEDALE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	51			
SELSIDE AND WHITWELL (IN KENDAL). Selside School and Exhibition Endowment. S (E).	60	14 August 1879	—	—
STAINMORE (IN BROUGH): Stainmore Endowed School. S (E)	68	29 June 1878		14 August 1885
STAINTON: Crosscrake Grammar School. S (*E*)	10			
STAVELEY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	85			
STRICKLAND, LITTLE, AND THRIMBY: Grammar School. S	10			
SWINDALE Gramma. School. S (*E*)	25			

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOT
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873–1878.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1890.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1872.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886. Further correspondence and proceedings up to 1889.	* This Foundation is included amongst the List of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commission Report, and was in fact Elementary at the date of that Report. The Endowment appears to be now applied in payments for prizes to school children.
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1871.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1874.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND —*cont.*				
TROUTBECK: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 35	-	-	-
WAITBY AND SMARDALE (IN KIRKBY STEPHEN): Highmore's School for Waitby and Smardale. S (E).	60	27 Nov. 1878	—	—
WINDERMERE: Windermere Endowed Schools Foundation. S (B.E).	230	6 Nov. 1883	—	—
WINTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	14	-	-	-
WITHERSLACK: Grammar School (Barwick's Charity). S (E).	509	-	-	-
COUNTY OF WILTS.				
AMESBURY: Grammar School S (*E*)	6	-	-	-
CALNE: Grammar School (Bentley's School). S (B).	54	-	-	-
CHIPPENHAM: Charities of Richard Scott, William Woodroffe, and Mrs. Mary Bridges.	38	4 Feb. 1875	—	—
Charities of Thomas Ray and Sir Francis Popham (part).		4 Feb. 1875	—	—
CLIFFE PYPARD: Thomas Spackman's Charity	38	26 June 1373	-	24 Dec. 1875
DOWNTON: Ashe's School. S (E)	17	-	-	-
FARLEY: Farley Hospital. S (E)	195	-	-	-
AVINGTON, West (OR BISHOPS) The Dauntsey Foundation. S (B.E)	2,000	20 March 1891	6 Feb. 1892	-
MARLBOROUGH: Marlborough Grammar School. S (B).	206	19 June 1878	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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—	—	—	
- -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1879. Subsequent correspondence to 1883.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
17 August 1894	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885. Subsequent correspondence to 1888.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
*10 July 1891	- - -	—	*This Scheme amends the provisions of the Scheme of 20th March 1891.
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WILTS—*cont.*				
MILDENHALL: Francis's School. S (E)	£ 114	-	-	-
RODBORNE CHENEY: Catherine Wayte's Charity. S (E)	34	3 March 1873	-	19 Nov. 1875
SALISBURY: The Godolphin School. S (G)	536	6 May 1886	-	31 July 1888 24 March 1893
Choristers' School. S (B)	1,165	-	-	-
Grammar School	*	-	-	-
TROWBRIDGE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	60	-	-	-
WARMINSTER: Grammar School. S (B)	30	-	-	-
WILTON: Dyer's School. S (E)	227	-	-	-
WOOTTON BASSETT: Grammar School. S (*E*)	20	-	-	-
COUNTY OF WORCESTER.				
BENGEWORTH, ST. PETER (IN EVESHAM): Deacle's Endowed School. S (B)	253	17 May 1879	—	—
BEWDLEY (IN RIBBESFORD): Bewdley Grammar School. S (B)	150	3 May 1882	—	—
BREDON: Hancock's School. S (E)	126	17 Oct. 1884	—	—
BROMSGROVE: Grammar School. S (B)	8	-	-	-
CHADDESLEY CORBETT: Chaddesley Corbett Endowed Schools Foundation. S (E).	305	29 June 1878	—	—
DROITWICH: Coventry Charity School. S (E)	968	-	-	-
DUDLEY: Dudley Grammar School. S (B)	644	29 June 1878	—	—
Bluecoat School. S (E)	451	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1885.	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1884–1886.	* School closed. A sum of 1,013*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Consols, standing to an accumulation account, in name of Official Trustees on 31st December 1891.
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1888–1889.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
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. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner 1872. Correspondence up to 1887.	
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. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1870–1879.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1877.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*cont.*				
DUDLEY—*cont.*	£			
Female School of Industry. S (E)	124	-	-	-
Baylies' Charity School. S (E)	753	-	-	-
Parson's School. S (E)	250	-	-	-
EVESHAM: Prince Henry's Grammar School. S (B).	36	1 April 1861	-	1 Feb. 1884
FECKENHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)	65	-	-	-
HALESOWEN: Halesowen Grammar School. S (B)	162	19 July 1883	—	—
HANLEY CASTLE: Grammar School. S (B)*	254	15 March 1893	—	—
HARTLEBURY: Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School. S (B).	422	4 Feb. 1875	-	8 Dec. 1893
KIDDERMINSTER: King Charles I.'s School. S (B)	661	24 March 1873	—	—
Pearsall's School. S†	84	-	-	-
KING'S NORTON: Grammar School. S ‡	12	-	-	-
MARTLEY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	100	-	-	-
OLDBURY: Darby and Price's Charity. S (E)	440	-	-	-
OMBERSLEY: Lloyd's School. S (E)	157	7 July 1874	—	—
Charities of R. B. Charlett and others.		7 July 1874	—	—
ROCK: School Endowment. S (E)	9	19 August 1871	—	—
STOURBRIDGE (IN OLD SWINFORD): Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	892	13 May 1875	-	24 July 1891
Charities of H. Glover, M. Hickman, and T. Oliver.		13 May 1875	—	—
SWINFORD, OLD: Foley's Hospital. S.	5,982	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1877.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1877 and 1887.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	* The Scheme directs that a sum of 500*l.* shall be paid to a body of Managers of a Public Elementary School under certain conditions.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	† This Foundation is included amongst the list of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commission Report. By an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts sealed in 1877 it was provided that the school should be closed and the income applied in maintaining Exhibitions at a place of higher education.
- -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	‡ By an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts sealed on the 24th June 1884 it is provided that the Trustees shall apply the net annual income of the Charity in advancing, as therein mentioned, the education of children who attend or have attended Public Elementary Schools.
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	§ This Foundation, which is included amongst the List of Primary Schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, is regulated by a Scheme of the Court of Chancery of the 9th March 1849, under which it is provided that the income shall be applied in the maintenance and education of poor boys and in placing them forth as apprentices, and in repairing schoolhouse. The education given is to include reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history, geography, and such branches of mathematics, practical sciences and arts, and languages, as Trustees shall select.
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—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1869-75.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*cont.*				
UPTON-ON-SEVERN: Hall's Charity (part)	£ 280	15 March 1893*	—	—
WOLVERLEY: Seabright's Endowed. Schools. S (B.E).	584	11 July 1877	—	—
WORCESTER: Municipal Charities (part)	267	24 March 1873	—	—
Ditto (further part)		17 May 1879	- - -	19 Oct. 1883
Worcester Cathedral Grammar School. S (B).	774	17 Oct. 1884	—	—
Royal Free Grammar School and Almshouse Charity. S (B).	908	15 March 1893	—	—
Charities of Moore and Dent	307	15 March 1893	—	—
YARDLEY: Yardley Charity Estates. S (E)	1,331	26 March 1878	- - -	11 August 1882
COUNTY OF YORK (EAST RIDING).				
BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH (IN HOWDEN): Blanchard's Foundation. S (E)	64	20 March 1877	—	—
BEVERLEY: Ann Routh's Charity. S (E)	2	13 May 1875	—	—
Beverley Grammar School. S (B)	400	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	15 July 1892 12 June 1894
BRIDLINGTON: Grammar School. S (B)‡	180	29 Jan. 1894	- - -	- - -
HALSHAH: Halsham School and Hospital. S (E)	64	26 March 1878	—	—
HOWDEN: Grammar School. S (B)	31	- - -	- - -	- - -
HUMBLETON: Heron's Endowed School. S (E)	83	12 Feb. 1876	—	—
KILHAM: D'Arcy's Endowed School. S (B)	30	26 June 1884	—	—
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL: Grammar School. S (B)	89	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cogan's Girls' School. S (E)	942	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ferries and Bury's Exhibition Charities.	99	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ferries's Apprenticeship Charity	634	- - -	- - -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	*Scheme for amalgamating 1,200*l.* 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock with Hanley Castle Grammar School Foundation.
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13 Dec. 1894	—	—	
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- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891,	‡ The Scheme includes— 1. The Grammar School. 2. The Knitting School 3. The Bridlington Quay Infant School. 4. Charities of Henry Cowton and others (part). 5. Funds contributed for educational purposes by lords feoffees of Manor of Bridlington.
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- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	16 Jan. 1878	—	
- - -	16 Jan. 1878	—	
- - -	16 Jan. 1878	—	
- - -	16 Jan. 1878	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (EAST RIDING)—*cont.*				
POCKLINGTON: The Pocklington Grammar School. S (B).	£ 889	13 May 1875	- - -	3 Oct. 1890
SANCTON: Grammar School. S (*E*) - - -	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
SPROATLY: Biggs's Charity. S (E) - -	293	- - -	- - -	- - -
YAPHAM-CUM-MELTONBY (IN POCKLINGTON): Yapham Church, School, and Poor Charity. S (E).	143	9 August 1872	—	—
YORK CITY: St. Peter's Grammar School. S (B) -	1,273	- - -	- -	- - -
Holgate's Grammar School. S (B) -	390	- - -	- -	- - -
St. Crux Grammar School. S (*E*) -	161	- - -	- -	- - -
Wilson's Foundation. S (E) -	748	- - -	- - -	- - -
COUNTY OF YORK (NORTH RIDING).				
ARKINGARTHDALE: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	36	- - -	- - -	- - -
ASKRIGG: Yorebridge Grammar School. S (B) -	173	- -	- - -	- - -
BEDALE: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	21	- - -	- - -	- - -
BOWES and ROMALDKIRK: (i.) Hutchinson's Endowed Schools at Bowes; and	330	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
(ii.) Romaldkirk Almshouse and School Foundation.	217		—	—
BURNESTON: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	24	- - -	- - -	- - -
CATTERICK: Grammar School. S (*E*) - - -	156	- - -	- - -	- - -
COXWOLD: Grammar School. S (*E*) - -	27	- -	- -	- - -

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889. Further correspondence to 1891.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner. 1891.	
7 Dec. 1894	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1891.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1875.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- -		Ditto ditto.	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (NORTH RIDING)—*cont.*				
EASINGWOLD: Westerman's Foundation. S (B)	£ 75	23 Oct. 1876	—	—
GUISBOROUGH: Grammar School. S (B)	425	24 June 1885	—	—
HARTFORTH (IN GILLING, NEAR RICHMOND): Sir Thomas Wharton's Charity	84	17 March 1875	—	—
KIRKBY-IN-CLEVELAND: Edmond's School. S (E)	48	9 August 1872	—	—
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH: Dakyn's Charity, including Grammar and Elementary School. S (B.E).	923	- - -	- - -	- - -
KIRKLEATHAM: Sir W. Turner's School. S (B)	290	26 June 1884	- - -	21 Oct. 1884
LARTINGTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	12	- - -	- - -	- - -
MALTON (OLD): Grammar School. S (B)	100	- - -	- - -	- - -
MASHAM: Grammar School. S (*E*)†	54	- - -	- - -	- - -
NEW FOREST: Helwith Grammar School	*	- - -	- - -	- - -
NORTHALLERTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
PICKERING: Grammar School. S (B)	36	- - -	- - -	- - -
REDMIRE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	22	- - -	- - -	- - -
REETH: Raw's School. S (E)§	110	- - -	- - -	- - -
RICHMOND: Grammar School. S (B)	378	9 May 1892	—	—
Brackenbury Exhibition Fund	101	9 May 1892	—	—
Bathurst's Charity	13	9 May 1892	—	—
SCARBOROUGH: United Scholarships Foundation	107	17 May 1888	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
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—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	
—	—	—	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Correspondence, 1869–1874.	
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	† By a Scheme of the Court of Chancery of the 10th December 1856, provision was made for two Schools under the Foundation—a Grammar School and a Free School (Elementary). The Grammar School was non-classical in character at the date of the Report.
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	
. . .	. . .	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
. . .	27 August 1894	—	* School closed. Endowment applied to Arkingarthdale School.
. . .	. . .	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
. . .	. . .	Ditto ditto.	§ The accounts show that the income is applied towards expenses of education of 50 children.
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (NORTH RIDING)—*cont.*				
SCORTON and BOLTON-ON-SWALE (IN CATTERICK): Leonard Robinson's Charity. S (B)	£ 222	13 May 1875	19 July 1883	-
SHIPTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	40	-	-	-
STOKESLEY: Grammar School. S (B)	91	-	-	-
THORNTON DALE and elsewhere: Lady Lumley's Charity. S (B.E)	600	-	-	-
TOPCLIFFE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	94	-	-	-
WATH: Grammar School (founded by Peter Sarnwaies). S (*E*).	66	-	-	-
WESTERDALE (IN STOKESLEY), Westerdale Public School. S (E)	11	9 August 1872	—	—
YARM: Yarm Grammar School. S (B)	57	29 June 1882	-	-
Charities of R. Bainbridge and others.		29 June 1882		
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING).				
ALMONDBURY: Almondbury Grammar School. S (B).	314	26 August 1881	-	20 Oct. 1885
ARNCLIFFE: Halton Gill Grammar School. S (*E*).	10	-	-	-
BARKISLAND (IN HALIFAX): Endowed School. S (E)	89	-	-	-
BARNSLEY (IN SILKSTONE): Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, at Barnsley. S (B).	801	12 July 1887	—	—
BATLEY: Grammar School. S (B)	190	24 March 1873	-	19 Sept. 1893

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 19th July 1883, for Scorton Endowed School Foundation, supersedes that of 13th May 1875.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	27 August 1894	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873-1876.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	These Charities now form part of Yarm Grammar School.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
14 Aug. 1890	—	—	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate.)	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
BENTHAM:	£			
The Collingwood and Baynes Foundation, at Bentham. S (B.E).	462	20 March 1877	- - -	6 July 1886
Thomas Baynes' Gift* - -		20 March 1877	—	—
Isabel Baynes' Charity* - -		20 March 1877		
Mrs. Longstaffe's Charity (part). S (E).		11 July 1877	15 July 1881	- - -
BINGLEY: The Bingley Free Grammar and General Education Schools and other Charities. S (B.G).	815	3 March 1873	—	28 Nov. 1893
BIRSTAL: Grammar School. S (*E*)† - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -
BISHOPSIDE, HIGH AND LOW (IN RIPON): John Lupton's Charity - -	34	28 May 1872	—	—
Watson's Dole - - - -	6	28 May 1872	—	—
BOLTON ABBEY (IN SKIPTON) and elsewhere: The Boyle and Petyt Foundation. S (E).	161	8 Nov. 1887	—	—
BRADFORD: King Charles II.'s Grammar School. S (B).	735	19 August 1871	- - -	20 May 1890
The Bradford Girls' Grammar School. S (G).	538	5 August 1875	- - -	27 Aug. 1890
The Brown Scholarship Foundation.	405	29 June 1882	—	—
Crosse's Scholarship Endowment -	14	9 Sept. 1884	—	—
BRAMPTON: Ellis and Higson's School. S (E) -	155	- - -	- - -	- - -
BURNSALL: The Craven School. S (E) - -	48	23 Oct. 1876	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
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—	—	—	*These Charities now form part of the Collingwood and Baynes Foundation.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	Under the Scheme of 11th July 1877 the Endowment of Mrs. Longstaffe's Charity was, as therein mentioned, made applicable for educational purposes. The Scheme of 15th July 1881 is made for the administration of such Endowment.
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- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	†The accounts show payment of fees at a National School.
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- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1872.	
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RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
BURNT YATES (IN RIPLEY): Long's Charity. S (E)	£ 295	-	-	-
CARLTON (NEAR SKIPTON): Wilkinson's Charity. S (E)	122	-	-	-
CAWOOD: The Feoffment Estate. S (E)	281	-	-	-
CAWOOD AND SHERBURN: Duffield's Charity. S (E)	240	-	-	-
CAWTHORNE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	5	-	-	-
CLIFTON AND HARTSHEAD IN DEWSBURY: The Armytage Exhibitions	40	12 Dec. 1893	—	—
DENT: Grammar School. S (*E*)	63	-	-	-
DEWSBURY: The Daw Green Exhibition Fund	177	3 May 1888	-	23 Oct. 1894
The Wheelwright Grammar Schools at Dewsbury. S (B.G).	675	3 May 1888	-	28 Nov. 1893
DONCASTER: Grammar School. S (B)	6	-	-	-
DRAX: Read's Charity. S (B.E)	950	15 March 1893	—	—
DRIGHLINGTON (IN BIRSTAL): Archbishop Margetson's School Trust.	71	9 August 1872	-	17 Dec. 1880
ELLAND-WITH-GREETLAND (IN HALIFAX): The Brooksbank School. S (B)	185	26 June 1873	-	29 June 1883
FISHLAKE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	62	-	-	-
FOCKERBY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	102	-	-	-
GARGRAVE: Grammar School. S (*E*)	15	-	-	-
GIGGLESWICK: The Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	00	9 August 1872	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1873.	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
		Correspondence, 1871–1875.	
—	—	—	
			See also Rishworth.
		Correspondence, 1870–1888.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
		Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887.	
		No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
		Ditto ditto.	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
HALIFAX:	£			
Heath Grammar School. S (B)	380	4 August 1873	-	1 June 1880 12 April 1881 21 Oct. 1892
United Charities of Nathaniel Waterhouse.	2,378 *See* Note as to amount dealt with by this Scheme.	*8 Feb. 1890	—	—
HAMPSTHWAITE:				
West Syke Green School. S (E)	14	9 August 1872	—	—
HATFIELD:				
Hatfield Exhibition Trust	19	11 July 1877	-	21 Feb. 1893
HAWORTH (IN BRADFORD):				
Haworth Exhibition Endowment	180	26 June 1886	—	—
HEPTONSTALL:				
Heptonstall Exhibitions	84	26 June 1893	-	-
HIPPERHOLME-CUM-BRIGHOUSE (IN HALIFAX):				
Hipperholme Grammar School Foundation. S (B).	118	18 March 1880	-	28 Feb. 1893
Samuel Sunderland's Gift		‡18 March 1380	—	—
HOLME (IN ALMONDBURY):				
Earnshaw's Scholarship Endowment.	20	5 March 1885	—	—
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE:				
Horton-in-Ribblesdale Grammar School. S (E).	265	23 Oct. 1877	—	—
HOWGILL (IN SEDBERGH):				
Endowed School. S (E)	32	7 July 1874	—	—
HUDDERSFIELD:				
Armytage's Technical School Endowment. S (B).	395	28 Oct. 1879	-	2 Feb. 1885
Far Town Grammar School. (B.G).§	15	-	-	-
ILKLEY:				
Endowed School	301	25 June 1872	‖6 Nov. 1883	—
The Ilkley Grammar School. S. (B)		¶6 Nov. 1883	—	—
R. Whitton's Charity		9 August 1872	-	-
Cow Close Gate Charity		24 March 1873	-	-
J. Watkinson's Charity		24 March 1873	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	*This Scheme only deals with a yearly sum of 30*l.*, directed, as therein mentioned, to be applicable for the purposes of the Heath Grammar School. The Endowment generally was reported on by an Assistant Commissioner in 1888.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1891.	
- -	- - -	- - - -	*See* also Scheme of 18th March 1880 for Sunderland's Gift (below).
—	—	—	‡Under this Scheme Sunderland's Gift is made part of the Hipperholme Grammar School Foundation.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
			§Secondary School with Boys' and Girls' Departments.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	‖ The Scheme of 6th November 1883, for Ilkley Grammar School (*see* below), supersedes that of 25th June 1872, except as to apportionment between vicar and school.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	¶The Scheme of 6th November 1883 includes Ilkley Endowed School, R. Whitton's Charity, Cow Close Gate Charity, and J. Watkinson's Charity.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	*See* above, Ilkley Grammar School Scheme of 6th November 1883.
- - -	- - -	- - - -	Ditto ditto.
- - -	- - -	- - - -	Ditto ditto.

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
KEIGHLEY:	£			
John Drake's School. S (B.G)	497	29 June 1871	—	—
Jonas Tonson's Charity		29 June 1871	—	—
Hare Hill Grammar School. S*	32	-	-	-
KIPPAX: Goldsmith's Educational Endowment.	42	9 May 1892	—	—
KIRKBURTON: Kirkburton Endowed School. S (E)	144	28 Oct. 1879	—	—
KIRKBY-IN-MALHAMDALE:				
Endowed School. S (E)	124	9 August 1872	—	—
R. Brayshaw's School		9 August 1872	—	—
KIRKHEATON and elsewhere: The Beaumont School Trust	63	29 June 1882	—	—
KIRK SANDALL: Grammar School. S (*E*)	50	-	-	-
KNARESBOROUGH: Grammar School. (B)	20	-	-	-
Richardson's Charity. S (E)	210	-	-	-
LEDSHAM and elsewhere: Hasting's Charity. S (E)	368	-	-	-
LEEDS:				
Leeds Scholarship and Exhibition Trust Fund.	4,455	26 March 1878	-	-
Grammar School and Scholarship and Exhibition Trust Fund. S (B).		-	-	-
Subscription Charity (the Girls' Charity School). S (E).	741	-	-	-
LINTON: Threshfield Grammar School. S (*E*).	35	-	-	-
LONG PRESTON: Hartley's School. S (E)	214	23 August 1894	—	—
LONGWOOD (IN HUDDERSFIELD): Longwood Grammar School. S (B)	83	14 Sept. 1878	-	5 July 1881 8 July 1892
MARKINGTON - WITH - WALLERTHWAITE (IN RIPON): Endowed School. S (E)	3	9 August 1872	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	(*See* below, Tonson's Charity.)
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886.	* Included in the list of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commission Report. By an Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts sealed in 1887, the School was to be closed.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883.	
- - -	2 Aug. 1894†	Correspondence, 1871.	† The Scheme includes the Grammar School, Richardson's School, and Shepherd and Craven's Charity.
- - -		Ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Visited by an Assistant Commissioner, 1871.	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	A Scheme for the Grammar School and the Scholarship and Exhibition Trust Fund, superseding the Scheme of 26th March 1878, was submitted to the Education Department on 22nd June 1887.
22 June 1887	- - -	- - - -	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1884.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1875.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
MARSTON, LONG: Grammar School. S (*E*)	£ 10	-	-	-
MIRFIELD: Mirfield Grammar School. S (B)	184	9 August 1872	—	—
NORMANTON: Grammar School. S (B.G)*	1,729	16 May 1893	-	-
OTLEY: Otley Grammar School Exhibitions	52	10 August 1888	—	—
PENISTONE: The Penistone Grammar School Foundation. S (B).†	334	28 Nov. 1887	—	—
PONTEFRACT: Pontefract Grammar School. S (B)	25	17 May 1879	—	—
RASTRICK (IN HALIFAX): Mary Law's Charity for a School and Almspeople. S (B).	180	12 May 1874	-	27 Mar. 1877 25 Sept. 1894
RAWDON: Grammar School. S (*E*)‡	10	-	-	-
RAWMARSH: The School. S (E)	139	-	-	-
RIPLEY: Endowed School. S (E)	166	-	-	-
RIPON: Ripon Grammar School. S (B)	309	28 May 1872	-	10 Feb. 1880 4 Mar. 1884
Jepson's Hospital. S (E)	224	-	-	-
RISHWORTH Wheelwright's Charity. S (B.G). (*See also* under Dewsbury.)	2,121	-	-	-
ROSSINGTON: Grammar School. S (*E*)	7	-	-	-
ROTHERHAM: Rotherham Scholarships Fund	100	29 June 1888	—	—
Rotherham Grammar School. S (B).	259	9 Jan. 1889	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
- - -	-	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1887 and 1890.	*Girls' School to be established when funds allow. *See* Schedule E.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	†*See* Schedule E.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1873.	‡The accounts do not appear to disclose payment for maintenance of any School.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an assistant Commissioner, 1889. Further correspondence to 1891.	
- -	- -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881.	
- - -	21 August 1872	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1883 and 1885.	*See* Scheme of 3rd May 1888, for the Wheelwright Grammar School at Dewsbury, which dealt with part of the Endowment of this Foundation (viz., 22,000*l.* Consols).
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*	£			
ROYSTONE: Grammar School. S (B)	53	-	-	-
SADDLEWORTH (IN ROCHDALE): Hawkyards and Whitehead's Educational Foundation.	42	10 Nov. 1886	—	—
Lydgate Grammar School. S (B)*	3	-	-	-
SANDAL MAGNA: Taylor and Scholey's Endowed School. S (E).	332	6 Sept. 1880	—	—
SEDBERGH: Grammar School of King Edward VI. S (B).	1,497	20 Oct. 1874	-	11 Dec. 1877
SHEFFIELD: (i.) The Sheffield Grammar School; (ii.) William Birley's Charity (part). S (B).	675	29 June 1888	-	14 March 1890
Hollis's Charity. S (E)	674	-	-	-
SHERBURN: Grammar School (Hungate's Hospital and School). S (E).	225	-	-	-
SKIPTON: William Ermysted's School. S (B)	603	19 August 1871	-	21 April 1885
(i.) Sylvester Petyt's Charity (part); and (ii.) The Girls' Middle School at Skipton. S (G).	372	3 April 1886	-	21 July 1893
SLAIDBURN: Brennand's Endowed School. S (E)	80	12 Feb. 1876	—	—
SLAITHWAITE (IN HUDDERSFIELD): The Slaithwaite School Foundation. S (B.G).†	79	15 Oct. 1894	—	—
SNAITH: Grammar School. S (E)	40	-	-	-
SOWERBY (IN HALIFAX): Bairstow's Endowed School. S (B)	107	26 June 1873	—	—
SYKEHOUSE (IN FISHLAKE): The Parochial School Charity. S (E).	1	25 June 1872	—	—
TADCASTER: Oglethorpe's Endowed School. S (B).	141	26 March 1878	—	—

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1886. Further correspondence up to 1889.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	*Included amongst the list of Grammar Schools in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission.
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1885.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1881. Correspondence up to 1886.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	†*See* Schedule B
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*				
TADCASTER—*cont.*	£			
Dawson's Foundation	268	3 August 1886	- - -	- - -
Dawson's School. S (G)	110	28 May 1889	- - -	- - -
THORNE: Brooke's School. S (B)	111	11 July 1877	—	—
THORNE and elsewhere: Travis's Endowed Schools. S (E)	222	11 July 1877	—	—
THORNHILL: Grammar School. S*	†	- - -	- - -	- - -
THORNTON (IN BRADFORD): Thornton Endowed Schools. S (B.G).‡	293	3 March 1873	- - -	6 Sept. 1878 10 June 1884
THORNTON (IN CRAVEN): Earby Grammar School. S (*E*)	20	- - -	- - -	- - -
WAKEFIELD: The Wakefield Grammar School Trust. S (B.G).	3,649	13 May 1875	23 June 1891	4 May 1880 3 Feb. 1882 24 Feb. 1893
WALES: Wales Endowed School. S (E)	10	4 August 1873	—	—
WARLEY IN HALIFAX: Grammar School. S (B)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
WIGGLESWORTH: Clarke's School. S (E)	31	28 Nov. 1876	—	—
WORSBOROUGH: Grammar School. S (*E*)	50	- - -	- - -	- - -
WORTLEY-DE-LEEDS: Grammar School. S (*E*)	60	- - -	- - -	- - -
WRAGBY: Grammar School. S (*E*)	37	- - -	- - -	- - -
GENERAL: William Akroyd's Charity. S (B)	1,201	6 August 1874	12 August 1876	13 Feb. 1883 23 June 1891

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			NOTES.
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	*See* Note to Scheme for Dawson's School.
- - -	- - -	- - - - -	Under this Scheme the Endowment of Dawson's Foundation is divided. The administration of the portion applicable, under the Scheme of 3rd August 1886, to non-educational purposes remains undisturbed; the remainder is constituted a separate Foundation, and is administered under this Scheme.
—	—	—	*Included amongst the list of Grammar Schools in the Schools Inquiry Commission's Report. Income now applicable for exhibitions by Scheme under Charitable Trusts Acts.
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1891.	†The Endowment of this Foundation consists of an annuity of 20*l.* charged on a certain Estate, and a sum of Consols standing to an Accumulation Account in the name of the Official Trustees, and amounting on 31st December 1890 to 522*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
—	—	- - - -	
- - -	- - -	- - - -	‡*See* Schedule B. This case was under notice in 1870.
- - -	- - -	- - - -	The Scheme of 23rd June 1891, for the Wakefield Grammar School Foundation, supersedes the Scheme of 13th May 1875.
—	—	—	
19 Dec. 1894	—	—	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1870–1871.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1873–1886.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
—	—	—	

RETURN of FOUNDATIONS in ENGLAND, exclusive

PLACE and NAME OF FOUNDATION.	Gross Income from Endowment (Approximate).	Proceedings in Cases where a Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.		
		Original Schemes established under the Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Amending Schemes established	
			Under Endowed Schools Acts. — Date of Order in Council approving Scheme.	Under Charitable Trusts Acts. — Date of Order.
GENERAL CHARITIES.	£			
BETTON'S CHARITY. S (E)	4,215	-	-	-
BAMPFIELD'S CHARITY	108	-	-	-
BRACEGIRDLE'S CHARITY	200	-	-	-
THE CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION. S (B.G).	6,564	—	—	—
DEATH'S CHARITY, ALLHALLOWS, BARKING, &c.	521	-	-	-
THE DOBSON EXHIBITION ENDOWMENT.	178	9 May 1891	—	—
FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH OF LONDON. S (E).	2,232	-	-	-
LOVELACE'S CHARITY*	300	-	-	-
JOHN MATTHEWS' CHARITY	45	-	-	-
ROYAL ASYLUM OF THE ST. ANN'S SOCIETY. S (B.G).	910	-	-	-
STRELLEY'S EXHIBITION CHARITY	55	-	-	-
WELSH GIRLS' SCHOOL OF THE SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS, AT ASHFORD, IN MIDDLESEX. S (G).	1,515	-	-	-

of the County of MONMOUTH, &c.—*continued.*

Proceedings in Cases where no Scheme has been established under the Endowed Schools Acts.			
Date of Submission of Scheme to Education Department.	Date of Publication of Draft Scheme.	Proceedings prior to Publication of Draft Scheme.	NOTES.
- - -	7 Dec. 1889	- - - - -	Correspondence to 1891.
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
- - -	- - -	Correspondence, 1882–1889.	
—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1889. Correspondence up to 1891.	*See* now Scheme for Aldgate and All Hallows Barking Exhibition Foundation.
—	—	—	
- - -	4 April 1889	—	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	*Scheme of Court of 7th February 1887 provides that subject as therein mentioned the income or so much thereof as may be necessary shall be applied in maintaining and educating certain poor children and placing them at such schools as Trustees think proper.
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner, 1888.	
- - -	- - -	No correspondence or proceedings under Endowed Schools Acts.	
-	- - -	Ditto ditto.	
- - -	- - -	Reported on by an Assistant Commissioner in 1891.	

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT as to APPORTIONMENT between EDUCATIONAL and other OBJECTS in the case of ENDOWMENTS dealt with by SCHEMES under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS in which such APPORTIONMENT has been made.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
BEDFORD.		
Bedford -	The Bedford Charity.	Subject as mentioned in clause 15 of the Scheme, one equal eleventh share of income is non-educational and ten equal eleventh shares are educational.
Dunstable -	Ashton's Schools and Almshouse Foundation.	Land and buildings appropriated for purposes of the almswomen of the Foundation, yearly sum not exceeding 220*l.*, other than the investment of any surplus, and such further sum as may be needed for repairs, &c., in respect of almshouses are non-educational.
Holwell - -	Rand's Foundation.	The following parts of the Endowment and income of the Foundation are non-educational. House and yearly amount needed for repairs, &c., so long as occupied by rector of Holwell or curate. Land and cottages for labourers and yearly amount for repairs, &c., of same. Land and buildings appropriated to almspeople and pensioners, and, if Governors think fit, a sum not exceeding 500*l.* for providing two more almshouses, and, in any case, a yearly sum of 180*l.* and sufficient further allowance for repairs, &c., of almshouses. Yearly sums of 40*l.*, 100*l.*, 160*l.*, 10*l.*, and 10*l.* In each year any part of any of the above-mentioned yearly sums of 180*l.*, 40*l.*, 10*l.*, and 10*l.* not applied to object to which such sum is applicable (*see* the First Schedule to the Scheme) shall be applied for educational purposes of Scheme.
BERKS.		
Newbury - -	St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Grammar School Foundation.	The land and buildings appropriated for almshouses and the ancient chapel of the hospital, and yearly sums amounting in all to 516*l.* 12*s.* are non-educational.
Wallingford -	Walter Biggs' Charity.	26*l.* is non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
BERKS—*cont.*		
Winkfield-cum-Ascot	The Ranelagh Foundation.	A sum of 53*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* New Three per cent. Annuities derived out of Endowment of Foundation, and being a Charity for vicar and poor, is exempted from operation of Scheme.
BUCKINGHAM.		
Wycombe, Chipping or High.	Wycombe Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation.	Land and buildings occupied for benefit of almspeople of Foundation, yearly sum of 187*l.* 4*s.* and further yearly sum of 8*l.* 10*s.* are non-educational.
CAMBRIDGE.		
Haslingfield -	Haslingfield United Charities.	One equal seventh part of whole Endowment is non-educational. Two equal seventh parts of Endowment, exclusive of any proceeds that have arisen or may after date of Scheme arise from coprolites belonging to the Trust, are also non-educational.
March - -	March Consolidated Charities.	The land and buildings hitherto appropriated for purposes of almshouses and almspeople of Foundation, a yearly sum of 220*l.*, and such further yearly sum as by the Scheme of 6th August 1874 was made applicable for purposes for which income of Endowment of Abraham Jobson's Charity had, till then been applicable, are non-educational.
CHESTER.		
Dunham Massey (in Bowdon).	The Seamons Moss School Foundation.	46*l.* is non-educational.
Nantwich - -	Consolidated Charities.	Scheme for appropriating 100*l.* for purposes of Nantwich and Acton Grammar School.
Sandbach - -	Sandbach School and Almshouse Foundation.	The existing 20 almshouses of the Foundation with sites and yearly payments amounting in all to 676*l.* 13*s.* are non-educational.
CORNWALL.		
Fowey - -	Fowey Grammar School.	30*l.* is non-educational.
Landrake with St. Erney.	Gefferey's School -	5*l.* 4*s.* is non-educational.
Newlyn - -	The Trewilson Charity.	Yearly sum not exceeding 30*l.* may be applied to non-educational purposes.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
CUMBERLAND.		
Plumbland (in Moresby).	Sibson's School -	5*l.* 1*s.* is non-educational.
DERBY.		
Etwall and Repton -	Sir John Port's Charity.	900*l.* (to be increased to 1,000*l.* under the condition mentioned in clause 35 of the Scheme, as amended by Orders of 7th August 1877 and 30th November 1888, under the Charitable Trusts Acts) is non-educational.
Tideswell - -	Tideswell Grammar School Foundation.	50*l.* is non-educational.
Wirksworth - -	Wirksworth Grammar School and Almshouse.	Land and buildings of almshouse of Foundation, and 79*l.* 12*s.* are non-educational.
DEVON.		
Bovey Tracey -	Bovey Tracey Grammar School.	3*l.* 10*s.* is non-educational.
Combmartin - -	George Ley's School.	1*l.* yearly may be applied to non-educational purposes.
Exeter - -	St. John's Hospital, &c.	All sums hitherto charged upon any property of the Trust or lawfully payable out of income thereof for maintenance of chapel of St. John's Hospital, or stipends of persons having duties to perform therein or in connexion with services, are to continue to be so charged or lawfully payable by Governing Body. All sums similarly charged for, inter alia, benefit of poor of St. Catherine's Almshouses, Exeter, are to continue to be so charged or lawfully payable by Governing Body. Residue of income of Foundation after meeting purposes specified in clause 39 of Scheme, including an annual payment of 400*l.* for the purposes of Hele's School, is made applicable for the purposes of the Scheme.
Ditto - -	(1.) The Acland Charity and Exhibition Fund. (2.) St. John's Hospital.	Estates and property of Foundation to be managed by governing body of Trust, subject to yearly sums charged thereon, and amounting in all to 121*l.* 2*s.* (*See* clause 2 of Scheme.) Governing Body of Trust directed to apply for non-educational purposes yearly sums amounting in all to 79*l.* (*See* clause 3 of Scheme.)

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
DEVON—*cont.*		
Paignton - -	The Parish Lands	The Scheme provides that, subject to payment of expenses of management, a yearly sum of 20*l.* shall be applicable for educational purposes and that, subject thereto, a yearly sum not exceeding 120*l.* may be applied for non-educational purposes, and that the residue shall be applicable wholly for educational purposes.
Totnes - -	Totnes Grammar School Foundation.	200*l.* (subject to deductions for expenses of management) is non-educational.
DORSET.		
Beaminster and Netherbury.	Beaminster and Netherbury Grammar School.	25*l.* is non-educational.
Gillingham -	Gillingham Grammar School.	Yearly sum of 30*l.* directed to be applied to non-educational purposes at discretion of governing body.
Sherborne - -	Richard Foster's Foundation.	*Charities of Agnes Boughton and others:*— As to Agnes Boughton's Charity, a yearly sum of 6*l.* payable to Vicar of Hermitage. As to Charles Bull Hart's Charity, any surplus over the sum of 100*l.* As to Charity of Robert Avoke, so much as consists of income received previous to 1st January 1871. *Robert Goadby's Charity:*— Yearly sum of 2*l.* payable to Vicar of Sherborne. These sums are directed to be applied by Governors for same purposes for which hitherto applicable. (*See* clause 66 of Scheme for Richard Foster's Foundation.)
Spetisbury - -	Holland Sloper's School.	The Governors are directed to keep in repair monument and tombstone of founder.
DURHAM.		
Barnard Castle (in Gainford).	The North-Eastern County School Foundation.	54*l.* 12*s.* is non-educational.
Hartlepool - -	The Henry Smith School.	Yearly sum not exceeding 100*l.* and (subject to conditions mentioned in clause 3 of Scheme) site and buildings of Free Hospital, and further yearly sum of 100*l.*, are non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
ESSEX.		
Brentwood (in South Weald).	Sir Anthony Browne's Schools and Almshouse Foundation.	The almshouse buildings and land and yearly sum of 300*l.* are non-educational.
Chelmsford -	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	2*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* is non-educational.
Coggeshall - -	Paycocke's Charity (part).	Under this Scheme 500*l.* is to be amalgamated with Sir Robert Hitcham's School Foundation.
Felstead - -	The Felstead Charities.	The Governors are directed out of the School Trust Estate, to apply yearly sums amounting in all to 55*l.* to non-educational purposes, and to apply a yearly sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* to non-educational purposes under conditions (*see* clause 62 of Scheme). The Governors are directed, out of the Almshouse Trust Estate, to pay to each of the almspeople the sum of 50*l.* a year and 55*l.* a year to the matron or superintendent. Certain customary allowances may also be continued under conditions (*see* clause 65). The Scheme provides that if any surplus of net income of Almshouse Trust Estate remains after meeting payments to almspeople and cost of repairs and insurance of almshouses it shall be carried over and applied to the increase of the income of the School Trust. Of the gross income stated in the return (1,790*l.*), 1 090*l.* is to be ascribed to the School Trust and 700*l.* to the Almshouse Trust, and of the latter sum, 132*l.* was carried to the School Trust account in the year in respect of which these amounts are stated.
Thurrock, Grays -	Palmer's School -	Yearly sum of 1*l.* and such sum in every year as shall be required to purchase five chaldrons of coals are non-educational.
GLOUCESTER.		
Bristol - -	Red Maids' School	Annual sum not exceeding 50*l.* may be applied in awarding marriage portions and gifts for outfits.
Campden, Chipping	Grammar School -	Sum not exceeding 13*l.* is non-educational.
Cheltenham -	Pate's Grammar School and Almshouses.	Land and buildings appropriated for purposes of almshouses and yearly sum of 160*l.* are non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
GLOUCESTER—*cont.*		
Cirencester - -	Powell's Schools, &c.	Yearly sums amounting to 27*l.* 12*s.* are non-educational. Scheme also provides that Governing Body shall continue the payment (under will of Rebecca Powell) of 1*l.* a year to each of the almswomen in certain almshouses in Lewis Lane, Cirencester, and that the share of Thomas Powell's Endowment applicable for almswomen shall continue to be so applicable. The accounts of this Foundation for the year 1890 show payments for non-educational purposes amounting in all to 33*l.* 12*s.*
Gloucester - -	Gloucester United Endowed Schools.	Yearly sums amounting in all to 120*l.* are non-educational.
Minchinhampton -	St. Loe's School -	The Scheme directs (clause 51) that the Yeats' Fund (yearly value about 23*l.*) shall be applied in payment of premiums for apprenticing boys, or other premiums, or in maintaining exhibitions. The accounts for 1890 do not show any payments by way of premiums for apprenticing.
Stroud - -	The Marling School Foundation.	5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and such a yearly sum as may be necessary for the repair of a family monument are non-educational (*see* clause 4 of Scheme).
HEREFORD.		
Lucton - -	Pierrepont's School	The Scheme directs that a piece of land (part of the land of the Foundation situate in Lucton) not exceeding five acres shall be appropriated for benefit of incumbent of Lucton, and that a capital sum not exceeding 500*l.* may, on a certain condition, be contributed towards cost of building residence. A yearly sum of 90*l.*, or instead a capital sum of 3,000*l.* Consolidated Three per cent. Bank Annuities, are also made applicable for benefit of incumbent of Lucton.
HERTFORD.		
Aldenham - -	Richard Platt's Charity.	Almshouses (with gardens, yards, &c.) and annual sum of 200*l.* are non-educational.
Berkhamsted, Great, St. Peter.	Bourne's Exhibition Fund.	1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* is non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation	Apportionment of Income.
HERTFORD—*cont.*		
St. Albans - -	The City of St. Albans Gram-School.	Sums amounting in all to 3*l.* are non-educational.
Watford - -	Watford Endowed Schools.	1*l.* (subject to certain conditions) and 3*l.* 18*s.* are non-educational.
HUNTINGDON.		
Woodstone -	Charity of John and Mary Walsham.	15*l.* is non-educational.
KENT.		
Birchington -	Crispe's School and Exhibition Endowment.	6*l.* is non-educational.
Canterbury -	The Heyman Scholarship Fund.	One-sixth part of income, derived from so much of Endowment as has not arisen from accumulations of income, is non-educational.
Cranbrook - -	John Spicer's Charity.	30*l.* yearly is non-educational.
Cray, St. Mary -	Mrs. Catherine Withen's Charity.	1*l.* may be applied to non-educational purposes.
Folkestone -	Sir Eliab Harvey's School Foundation.	The piece of ground and buildings (known as the Tanlade) and profits thereof, and such further yearly sum, if any (not exceeding 5*l.*), as may be needed for repairs of said Tanlade are non-educational.
Lyminge, Dymchurch, and Smeeth.	Bedingfield's Educational Endowment.	1*l.* 10*s.* is non-educational. Yearly sum not exceeding 15*l.* may be applied in apprenticing boys or in increasing amount applicable for scholarships.
Sevenoaks - -	The Sevenoaks Grammar School and Almshouse Foundation.	Land and buildings hitherto appropriated for almspeople and residents of Foundation. 876*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* New Three per cent. Annuities, or other the moneys representing Endowment derived under will of J. H. Urquhart, 476*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated Three per cent. Annuities, or other the moneys representing Endowment derived under deed of gift of Mrs. C. C. Austen, and yearly sum of 400*l.* are non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
LANCASTER.		
Aughton (in Halton)	Burton's Foundation.	70*l.* is non-educational.
Bispham (in Croston)	Durning's Endowed School.	6*l.* is non-educational. The Governors may pay to the founder's kin sums not exceeding in all 15*s.* in any one year.
Bolton-le-Moors -	Bolton Grammar School Foundation.	2*l.* is non-educational.
Ditto - - -	Hulton's Charity -	Three-fourths of net income of Endowment, after deducting expenses of management, and yearly sum of 26*l.* are educational.
Chipping - -	Brabin's Endowed Schools and Almshouses.	The Scheme provides that so much of the Endowment of the Foundation as is derived from the gift of personal estate in the will of John Brabin, other than the part applicable under such gift to the School of the Foundation and to poor scholars taught at the same, shall be administered for the purposes of the almspeople of the Foundation and of poor housekeepers to whom it would have been applicable if Scheme had not been made. The accounts for the year 1890 show payments to almswomen amounting in all to 48*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Crosby, Great -	The Merchant Taylors' Schools of the Foundation of John Harrison.	One-fourth of income is non-educational. Land and buildings occupied for purposes of school, a piece of land at Great Crosby, and three fourths of income are educational.
Kirkham - -	The Kirkham Grammar School.	5*l.* 10*s.* is non-educational.
Manchester - -	The Hulme Trust Estates.	The ecclesiastical trusts of the Foundation are not to be affected by the Scheme (*see* clause 2 of Scheme of 26th August 1881).
Ditto - -	Mynshull's Charity	Governors may apply yearly sum not exceeding 150*l.* in apprenticing. Governors may out of said yearly sum of 150*l.* pay as a premium with each apprentice sum not exceeding 20*l.*, and also apply a further sum of not more than 5*l.* for each apprentice for outfit.
St. Helens (in Prescot).	Sarah Cowley's Charity.	1*l.* is non-educational.
Warton - -	Jesus Hospital and Grammar School.	Site and buildings of hospital or almshouse and yearly sum of 25*l.* are non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
LANCASTER—*cont.*		
Westleigh-in-Leigh	France's Charity -	Scheme for applying 1,000*l.* towards providing site and buildings for a Technical School in the parish of Leigh.
Wyersdale, Over (in Lancaster).	Cawthorne's Endowed School.	15*l.* is non-educational. Right to occupy house and premises is also given to vicar.
LEICESTER.		
Leicester - -	Alderman Newton's Exhibition Endowment.	Except as therein provided the Scheme is not to affect the application of yearly sum of 26*l.* payable for benefit of borough of Northampton out of income of Foundation.
Loughborough -	Loughborough Endowed Schools.	6*l.* 4*s.* is non-educational.
Lutterworth -	Sherrier's School and Charitable Foundation.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, 41*l.* 12*s.* may be applied to non-educational purposes, and 15*l.* 12*l.* is directed to be applied to non-educational purposes (*see* clauses 72 and 73 of the Scheme).
LINCOLN.		
Alford - -	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	4*l.* is non-educational.
Heighington (in Washingborough).	Thomas Garrett's Charity.	Sums amounting in all to 338*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* are non-educational.
Humberstone -	Humberstone's School and Almshouse Foundation.	102*l.* is non-educational.
Lincoln (St. Peter at Gowts).	St. Peter at Gowts Elementary Schools.	Yearly sums of not more than 45*l.* and of 20*l.* are non-educational.
Louth - -	King Edward VI. Grammar School and Hospital Foundation.	Sums amounting in all to 161*l.* 4*s.* are non-educational.
Sedgebrook and elsewhere.	Dame Margaret Thorold's Charity.	Sums amounting in all to 85*l.* are non-educational.
Sleaford, New -	Carre's Grammar School.	20*l.* is non-educational.
Spital-in-the-Street (in Hemswell).	Spital-in-the-Street Hospital, &c.	Chapel with land at Spital-in-the-Street' and amount required for repairs, insurance, &c. of same, and yearly sums amounting in all to 429*l.* 10*s.* are non-educational

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
LINCOLN—*cont.*		
Sutton St. Mary or Long Sutton.	Phillips' Charity -	One-half of Endowment of Foundation other than accumulations which have arisen from so much of income of Foundation as has hitherto been applicable for educational purposes is under Scheme to remain applicable as heretofore for non-educational purposes.
Wrangle -	Alenson and Erskine Foundation.	Land and buildings appropriated to uses of almshouses, yearly sum of 72*l.* 16*s.* and such further yearly sum as may be necessary for repairs, insurance, &c. of said almshouses are non-educational.
LONDON.		
Allhallows, Barking, St. John, Wapping, South Mimms, St. Botolph, Aldgate.	Aldgate and Allhallows Barking Exhibition Foundation.	3*l.* is non-educational.
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	Parmiter's School and Almshouse Foundation.	Land and buildings hitherto occupied for purposes of almshouses of the Foundation, one-third of income of Foundation remaining after payment of expenses of management and outgoings, other than expenses relating only to property occupied for purposes of the Foundation, and when the Boys' School of the Foundation has ceased to be carried on in the present School buildings, the land and buildings previously used for purposes of said school are non-educational.
Clothworkers' Company.	The Hitchin's Foundation.	3*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* is non-educational.
Deptford - -	Addey's School -	200*l.* is non-educational.
Dulwich (in Camberwell).	Alleyns College of God's Gift.	The almshouses of the College of God's Gift, the chapel of the College of God's Gift, and chaplain's house, and a yearly sum of 2,380*l.* are non-educational.
Haberdashers' Company.	Aske's Hospital -	1,500*l.* is non-educational.
Hammersmith -	The Latymer Foundation.	75*l.* is non-educational.
Islington and Clerkenwell.	Dame Alice Owen's Charities.	450*l.* is non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
LONDON—*cont.*		
Lewisham - -	Colfe's Foundation	140*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and the land and buildings appropriated for almshouses are non-educational.
Ditto - -	Lewisham Grammar School for Girls.	Sums amounting in all to 4*l.* 12*s.* are non-educational.
St. Clement Danes -	The Holborn Estate Charity.	An annual sum of 1,500*l.* and one-half of the residue of the surplus income referred to in clause 12 of the Scheme are educational.
St. Dunstan-in-the East.	The St. Dunstan's Charities.	*See* clause 2 of the Scheme with reference to apportionment between educational and other objects. The accounts for 1890 show annual payments for non-educational purposes amounting in all to 1,192*l.*
St. George-in-the East.	Raine's Schools -	105*l.* annually may be applied, wholly or in part, to non-educational purposes.
St. Saviour (Southwark).	Newcomen's Foundation.	60*l.* is non-educational.
Ditto - -	St. Saviour's Grammar School.	2*l.* is non-educational.
Southwark (and Stamford, Lincolnshire).	Marshall's Charity	326*l.* 5*s.* is educational.
Stepney and Bow -	The Stepney and Bow Foundation.	Land and buildings occupied for purposes of almshouses, and yearly sums amounting in all to 1,412*l.* 1*s.*, are non-educational.
Stepney - -	Bancroft's School -	Temporary provision made for alms people (clause 2 of Scheme).
Whitechapel, St. Mary	The Whitechapel Foundation,	Sums amounting in all to 207*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* are non-educational. The Scheme also provides for tomb being kept in repair, and for a non-educational payment of 4*l.* 10*s.* every tenth year.
Westminster, St. James.	Archbishop Tenison's Chapel and School Charity.	A yearly sum of 142*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* is applied to educational purposes (Archbishop Tenison's School).
Westminster - -	The United Westminster Schools.	Under clause 3 of the Scheme for Emanuel Hospital the almshouse branch of that Foundation is to be deemed entitled to one-third part of the property belonging to the whole Foundation. (*See also* clauses 5 and 6.)

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
MIDDLESEX.		
Greenford, Great	Betham's School	10*l.* is non-educational.
Hampton and Hampton Wick.	The Hampton Endowed Schools.	36*l.* is non-educational.
Isleworth	The Blue Schools	4*l.* is non educational.
Stanwell	Lord Knyvett's School.	6*s.* 8*d.* is non-educational.
NORFOLK.		
Feltwell	Sir Edmund Moundeford's Charity.	Almshouses of Foundation, capital sum for improvement or rebuilding of said almshouses, and yearly sums amounting in all to 150*l.* are non-educational.
Grimston	The Grimston Scholarship Foundation.	15*l.* is non-educational.
Thetford	Thetford School and Hospital Foundation.	Almshouses of Foundation, and yearly payment of 75*l.* for preacher, and also yearly sum of 40*l.* until residence is provided, are non-educational. Sum not exceeding 1,000*l.* may be applied in providing residence for preacher. The Scheme provides that the almshouses of the Foundation are to be maintained. Subject as mentioned therein, each almsperson is to have 5*s.* weekly. The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 62*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* for almshouse purposes.
Wymondham	Wymondham Grammar School Foundation.	Sums amounting in all to 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* are non-educational.
NORTHAMPTON.		
Cliff Kings (or Regis).	The King's Cliffe School Foundation.	Almshouses of Foundation, yearly sum of 18*5l.*, and such further yearly sum as may be necessary for repairs of almshouses are non-educational.
Peterborough	Deacon's School	Sum not exceeding 100*l.* yearly may be applied in apprenticing.
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Haydon Bridge (in Warden).	Shaftoe's School and Almshouse Charity.	Land and buildings occupied for purposes of almspeople and yearly sum of 220*l.* are non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
NOTTINGHAM.		
Bunny - - -	Sir Thomas Parkyn's School and Almshouses, &c.	Scheme does not affect almspeople's right of residence in almshouse portion of buildings of Trust.
Mansfield - -	Brunt's Charity and Thompson's School.	The Scheme provides that part of the Endowment of Brunts' Charity and the whole of the Endowment of Thompson's School are to be applied for establishment and maintenance of Brunts' Technical School. The part of the Endowment of Brunts' Charity to be so applied is to consist of— (1) Two pieces of land; (2) A capital sum of 3,500*l.*; (3) Subject to payment of expenses of management and of certain yearly sums not exceeding in all 2,007*l.*, a yearly sum to be paid out of income of Brunts' Charity, such sum being until end of year 1902, 750*l.*, and thenceforth 1,000*l.*
Newark-upon-Trent	The Magnus Charity.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, three-eighths of income arising directly from Endowment of Foundation is non-educational.
Nottingham - -	Parker's Exhibition Foundation.	1*l.* is non-educational.
Wilford and elsewhere.	Carter's Foundation.	One-eleventh of income of Foundation, after payment of expenses of management, and after setting apart yearly sum of 20*l.*, is non-educational, and the Scheme provides that the Governors may pay the bridge tolls of certain scholars, and that a sum not exceeding 10*l.* yearly may be applied in apprenticing.
OXFORD.		
Henley-on-Thames	The Henley United Schools.	Sums amounting in all to 3*l.* 5*s.* are non-educational.
Thame -	Lord Williams' School.	Subject as mentioned in Scheme, six almspeople are to receive 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each yearly. Provision also made for tomb of founder being kept in repair.
RUTLAND.		
Oakham and Uppingham.	Archdeacon Johnson's Schools and Hospitals.	Land, buildings, and houses, gift of Timothy Helmsley, and four equal undivided seventh parts of residue of property of Foundation are educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
SALOP.		
Newport - -	Adams' Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides that the trusts of the Foundation for the benefit respectively of the minister, apprentices, and almspeople of the Foundation, and of 20 poor of the Haberdashers' Company, shall be administered by the Governors, according to the existing regulations at date of Scheme, except that the payment of the minister is to be henceforth at the rate of 100*l.* a year and the payment to the almspeople at the rate of 104*l.* a year. The annual income of the Foundation stated for the year 1890 (890*l.*) represents the amount paid over to the school managers, and is applied wholly to educational purposes.
Worfield - -	The Worfield United Charities.	40*l.* is non-educational.
SOMERSET.		
Bath - -	King Edward's School, Black Alms Charity.	280*l* is non-educational.
Ilminster - -	The Ilminster Endowed Schools.	40*l.* is non-educational. (The Scheme for William Hanning's Exhibition is, subject to provision in Foundation deed of trust, for benefit of founder's kin, and for application of income for benefit of parish of Whitelackington under condition therein mentioned.)
Taunton - -	Huish's Foundation.	Site and buildings of almshouses of the Foundation and yearly sum of 350*l.* are non-educational.
Timberscombe and Cutcombe.	The Ellsworth Foundation.	10*l.* yearly may be applied for non-educational purposes.
Wells - -	The Wells Blue Schools.	1*l.* is non-educational.
SOUTHAMPTON.		
Basingstoke -	Aldworth's Exhibition Foundation.	A yearly payment of 10*l.* for a lecturer, and certain yearly gifts for gowns and bread are directed to be continued by the Governing Body. (*See* clause 2 of Scheme.) The accounts for 1890 show non-educational payments amounting in all to 24*l.* (including 12*l.* for clothing apprentices) as well as the payment of 10*l.* to the lecturer.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*		
Holybourne -	Andrew's School -	Governors may apply sum not exceeding 20*l.* in apprenticing poor boys on leaving school.
Southampton -	Taunton's Charity	40*l.* is non-educational.
STAFFORD.		
Audley - -	Audley Grammar School.	Annual sum not exceeding 20*l.* may be applied for non-educational purposes.
Barton-under-Needwood (in Tatenhill).	Thomas Russell's Charity.	Sums amounting in all to 15*l.* 4*s.* are non-educational.
Bilston (in Wolverhampton).	Humfry Pery's Charity.	2*l.* 12*l.* is non-educational. Trusts for benefit of founder's kin remain unaffected by Scheme.
Hopwas - -	Endowed School -	10*s.* is non-educational.
Newchapel (in Wolstanton).	Dr. Robert Hulme's Charity.	Sums amounting in all to 6*l.* 10*s.* are non-educational.
Tamworth -	The Tamworth Grammar School.	Under the Scheme (clause 69) about 4*l.* is to be non-educational. The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 8*l.* 15*s.* to the vicar of Tamworth.
SUFFOLK.		
Bungay - -	Bungay Grammar School.	House employed as almshouse is non-educational.
Bury St. Edmunds -	Dean Sudbury's Foundation.	30*l.* is non-educational.
Ditto -	The Guildhall Feoffment.	*See* clauses 1, 2, and 3 of the Scheme of 20th November 1880, and also clause 17 of the Scheme established by Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts, sealed 22nd May 1894, with reference to apportionment between educational and other objects. The gross income from Endowment stated is the income in that respect for the Guildhall Feoffment Schools.
Framlingham and elsewhere.	Sir Robt. Hitcham's Charity.	Scheme of 14th August 1878. Subject as mentioned in Scheme, including a provision of 86*l.* 8*s.* annually for maintenance of almsfolk, income of Foundation is applicable for benefit of— Framlingham (almshouse and school buildings and eight-sixteenths of net residue). Debenham (school buildings and three-sixteenths of net residue). Coggeshall (Essex) (school buildings and five-sixteenths of net residue).

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*		
Framlingham and Saxtead.	Sir Robt. Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham.	Almshouse and sums amounting in all to 392*l.* 10*s.* are non-educational.
Woodbridge -	Seckford Hospital and Woodbridge Endowed Schools.	*See* clause 2 of the Scheme of 9th May 1891, with reference to the amount of income to be applied to non-educational purposes. The accounts for 1890 show sums amounting in all to 2,072*l.* as having been applied in that year to non-educational purposes, and made up as under:— Chaplain, 150*l.* Hospital and almshouses, 1,760*l.* Dispensary Committee, 152*l.* East Suffolk Hospital, 10*l.*
SURREY.		
Croydon - -	The Whitgift Foundation in Croydon.	*See* clauses 2, 3, 80–84 of the Scheme with reference to the amount of income applicable for non-educational purposes. The accounts for 1890 show a sum of 1,640*l.* as having been applied for non-educational purposes (almspeople).
Reigate - -	Reigate Grammar School.	About 5*l.* is non-educational.
SUSSEX.		
Hastings - -	Hastings Grammar School Foundation.	40*l.* yearly is to be applied in apprenticing.
Lewes - -	The Lewes Exhibition Fund.	One-half of so much of income of Foundation arising from property representing Endowment of Blunt's Charity as remains after payment of expenses of management is non-educational (clause 2 of Scheme). The accounts for 1890 show a payment of sums amounting in all to 21*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* in pursuance of this provision.
Midhurst - -	Midhurst Grammar School.	1*l.* is non-educational.
WARWICK.		
Bedworth - -	The Hospital and School Foundation of Nicholas Chamberlaine.	Land and buildings occupied for purposes of almshouses and yearly sums amounting in all to 1,051*l.* 1*s.* are non-educational. The Scheme also provides that the income of so much of Endowment as represents the sum of 1,000*l.* trust money in founder's will mentioned, and residue of his personal estate thereby bequeathed, respectively applicable for charitable purposes not limited to parish of Bedworth, shall continue to be applied for these purposes

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
WARWICK—*cont.*		
Coventry	Coventry Grammar School.	The income of the Foundation is to be applied for purposes of Scheme, subject to an existing charge of 200*l.* yearly payable to rector of St. John the Baptist, Coventry.
Ditto	The Bablake School Foundation.	Sums amounting in all to 37*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* are non-educational.
Kenilworth	Arlidge's Charity	Yearly sum not exceeding 100*l.* and yearly sum of 8*l.* are non-educational.
Polesworth	Sir Francis Nethersole's School Foundation.	The Scheme (clause 2) provides for the continuance of the trusts in favour of the vicar or minister of Polesworth. The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 5*l.* to the vicar "for Sunday School."
Solihull	The Solihull United Charities.	Sums amounting in all to 120*l.* are non-educational. Scheme also provides that such income, if any, in respect of gift of 100*l.* under will of Mary Baynton in trust for organist of Solihull parish church, as, but for Scheme, ought to have been applied for that purpose, shall remain applicable for that purpose.
Stratford-on-Avon	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	30*l.* (in respect of Richard Smith's Charity) is non-educational.
Tamworth	The Tamworth United Charities.	The Scheme provides that the yearly sum of 15*l.* shall be applied in educating poor children or for non-educational purposes, and that the payment of certain yearly sums for poor shall be continued. (*See* clause 5 of Scheme.)
WESTMORELAND.		
Asby	Asby Endowed School.	17*l.* is non-educational.
Burton (in Kendal)	Burton-in-Kendal Educational Charities.	Sums amounting in all to 3*l.* are non-educational.
Crosby Garrett	Crosby Garrett School and Exhibition Endowment.	Expenses of management of Endowment of "School, Poor's Stock, and School "Money" to be paid out of income, and non-educational part of Endowment shall be one-half of the remaining income of Endowment (other than school site and buildings) of said "School, Poor's Stock, and School "Money."

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
WESTMORELAND—*cont.*		
Heversham - - -	Grammar School -	Three-sevenths of income of Endowment derived under will of Edward Wilson is to be applied to non-educational purposes. (*See* clause 66 of Scheme.) The accounts for 1890 do not show any payment for non-educational purposes.
Kendal - -	The United School and Hospital Foundation.	Land and buildings appropriated for purposes of hospital; yearly sums not exceeding 108*l.* and 31*l.* and yearly sums of 3*l.* 8*s.* and 1*l.* 1*s.* are non-educational.
Stainmore (in Brough).	Stainmore Endowed School.	Part of the Endowment, consisting of a moiety of the lands and hereditaments hitherto appropriated for the benefit of the schoolmaster and curate or minister of Stainmore under a deed of 2nd February 1699, is to be appropriated to ecclesiastical uses. (*See* clause 2.) The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 28*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* under this heading.
Waitby and Smardale (in Kirkby Stephen).	Highmore's School for Waitby and Smardale.	5*l.* 4*s.* is non-educational.
WILTS.		
Cliffe Pypard -	Thomas Spackman's Charity.	Founder's tomb to be kept in repair, and yearly sum may be applied in payment to a coal club. Yearly sum not exceeding 9*l.* shall be paid for such purposes.
Lavington, West -	The Dauntsey Foundation.	Land and buildings appropriated for purposes of almshouses and 260*l.* are non-educational.
WORCESTER.		
Chaddesley Corbett	Chaddesley Corbett Endowed Schools Foundation.	One-half of Endowment of James Pratt's Charity and yearly sum of 50*l.* are non-educational. The accounts for 1890 show non-educational payments amounting in all to 61*l.*
Dudley - -	Dudley Grammar School.	Sums amounting in all to 1*l.* 5*s.* are non-educational.
Stourbridge - -	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	1*l.* is non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
WORCESTER—*cont.*		
Upton-on-Severn -	Hall's Charity -	Under this Scheme 1,200*l.* 2¾ per cent. Consolidated Stock is to be amalgamated with Hanley Castle Grammar School Foundation.
Wolverley - -	Seabright's Endowed Schools.	Seven annual payments of 3*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*, and sum not exceeding 10*l.* yearly (permissive) are non-educational.
Worcester - -	Royal Free Grammar School and Almshouse Charity.	About one-half (of the 908*l.*) is non-educational.
Yardley - -	Yardley Charity Estates.	Sums amounting in all to 61*l.* 10*s.* are non-educational, and 10*l.* annually may be applied to non-educational purposes.
YORK (EAST RIDING.)		
Barmby-on-the-Marsh (in Howden).	Blanchard's Foundation.	2*l.* is non-educational.
Beverley - -	Beverley Grammar School.	Sums amounting in all to 15*l.* are non-educational.
Halsham - -	Halsham School and Hospital.	36*l.* is non-educational.
Humbleton - -	Heron's Endowed School.	1*l.* is non-educational.
Yapham-cum Meltonby (in Pocklington).	Yapham Church School and Poor Charity.	One-half of net income of Endowment is non-educational.
YORK (NORTH RIDING).		
Bowes and Romaldkirk.	Romaldkirk Almshouse and School Foundation.	116*l.* is non-educational.
Easingwold -	Westerman's Foundation.	2*l.* is non-educational.
Guisborough -	Grammar School -	*See* clauses 2 and 3 of the Scheme with reference to the part of the Endowment to be applied to non-educational purposes. The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 22*l.* under the heading of "Allowances to Pensioners."
Richmond - -	Grammar School -	4*l.* is non-educational.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
YORK (NORTH RIDING)—*cont.*		
Scarborough -	United Scholarship Foundation.	The following part of the Endowment is non-educational:—Yearly sum not exceeding 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (under conditions) and such a sum as may be from time to time allowed by way of reduction of rent which would otherwise be obtained from a certain tenant in order that a bull should be kept by him for use of inhabitants of Falsgrave. (*See* clause 2 of Scheme.) The accounts for 1890 do not disclose any payment under this heading.
Scorton and Bolton-on-Swale (in Catterick).	Robinson's Charity	20*l.* is non-educational.
YORK (WEST RIDING).		
Bentham - -	Collingwood and Baynes Foundation at Bentham.	Land and buildings occupied for purposes of almshouses to be held and maintained, and further yearly sum of 187*l.* 4*s.* is to be applied for benefit of almspeople.
Ditto - -	Mrs. Longstaffe's Charity.	20*l.* is non-educational.
Burnsall - -	The Craven School	1*l.* 16*s.* is non-educational.
Drax - - -	Read's Charity -	130*l.* is non-educational.
Elland-with-Greetland (in Halifax).	The Brooksbank School.	10*l.* is non-educational.
Halifax - -	United Charities of Nathaniel Waterhouse.	The Scheme only deals with a yearly sum of 300*l.*
Hatfield - -	Hatfield Exhibition Trust.	3*l.* is non-educational.
Heptonstall -	Heptonstall Exhibitions.	1*l.* is non-educational.
Hipperholme-cum-Brighouse (in Halifax).	Hipperholme Grammar School Foundation.	2*l.* 12*s.* is non-educational.
Huddersfield -	Armytage's Technical School Endowment.	The Scheme reserves a power to the Governing Body to continue the payment of certain doles. (*See* clause 2 of Scheme.) The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 2*l.* under this heading.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*		
Normanton -	Grammar School -	The Endowments to be applied for the benefit of Normanton Grammar School under the Scheme are:— (1.) The schoolhouse and master's house and land occupied therewith. (2.) Out of the income, including profit derived from minerals or timber of the property specified in the schedule to the Scheme (and amounting to 1,728*l.*) being property subject to the trusts of a deed and will of John Freeston. (*a.*) In respect of each year from 1st January 1890 to 1st January 1897, one-half of $\frac{3}{8}\frac{8}{8}$rds of the net income remaining after payment of expenses of management and after payment out of such $\frac{3}{8}\frac{8}{8}$rds of 76*l.* a year to Trustees of Freeston and Sagar's Almshouses, and of 4*l.* a year to Governors of Wakefield Grammar School. (*b.*) In respect of each year from 1st January 1897 one-half of net income remaining after payment of expenses of management and of said yearly sums of 76*l.* and 4*l.* (3.) The sum of 1,000*l.* Consols, subject to a life interest. (4.) Any existing Endowment from other sources (if any) of the school or schoolmaster.
Penistone - -	Penistone Grammar School Foundation.	The non-educational part of Endowment of Foundation consists of such shares of income of Foundation other than income received exclusively in respect of the School, whether from fees of scholars or otherwise, as if the Scheme had not been made, would have been payable to overseers of poor of parish of Penistone and to vicar of Penistone, that is to say, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{3}$ths of so much of such income, other than as aforesaid, as arises from property derived under will of Samuel Wordsworth and remains after payment of expenses of management. The accounts for 1890 show payments to the vicar and poor amounting to 105*l.*
Rastrick (in Halifax)	Mary Law's Charity for School and Almspeople.	Existing trusts for almspeople preserved. (*See* clause 2 of Scheme.) The accounts show 50*l.* as being applied under this heading.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income.
YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*		
Sandal Magna	Taylor and Scholey's Endowed School.	176*l.* is non-educational. The accounts for 1890 show payments amounting to over 190*l.* for non-educational purposes.
Slaithwaite (in Huddersfield).	The Slaithwaite School Foundation.	9*s.* is non-educational.
Sowerby (in Halifax)	Bairstow's Endowed School.	Sums amounting in all to 26*l.* are non-educational.
Tadcaster	Dawson's Foundation and Dawson's School.	263*l.* is non-educational (part of which may, under certain conditions, be applied to educational purposes). 110*l.* is educational.
Wakefield	Wakefield Grammar School Trust.	Sums amounting in all to 25*l.* are non-educational.

SCHEDULE B.

SECONDARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS regulated by SCHEMES made under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

County.	Place.	Name of Foundation and School.
Bedford	Bedford	*The Bedford Charity.* The Modern School and the High School.
Berks	Caversham	*Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster.* Queen Anne's School.
	Reading	The Kendrick School.
	Wallingford	*Walter Bigg's Charity.* Grammar School.
Cambridge	Cambridge	*The Perse Schools.* The Girls' School.
Devon	Exeter	*Exeter Episcopal Charity Schools.* Girls' Middle School. *St. John's Hospital, &c.* Maynard's Girls' School.
	Tiverton	Tiverton Middle School.
Essex	Ham, West	Sarah Bonnell's School.
	Thurrock, Grays	Palmer's School.
Gloucester	Bristol	*Colston's Hospital.* Colston's Girls' School. *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and the Red Maids' School.* The Red Maids' School. [Whitson's Day School and one other school for girls are also ultimately to be established and maintained under the Foundation.]
	Gloucester	*Gloucester United Endowed Schools.* The Girls' Lower School. [The Girls' Upper School contemplated by Scheme not yet established.]
Hertford	Barnet, Chipping	*Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.* The Girls' School.
	Berkhamsted, Great or St. Peter.	*Berkhamsted Grammar School.* Berkhamsted Girls' Grammar School.
	Hitchin	*Hitchin Grammar School.* The Girls' School.
	Watford	*Watford Endowed Schools.* The Girls' School.
Kent	Canterbury	*The Simon Langton Schools.* The Girls' School.
	Maidstone	Maidstone Grammar School for Girls.
	Rochester	Grammar School for Girls.
	Southborough (in Tonbridge).	The Holme Foundation.

County.	Place.	Name of Foundation and School.
Lancaster	Crosby, Great (in Sefton).	*The Merchant Taylors' Schools of the Foundation of John Harrison.* The Girls' School.
	Manchester	(1.) *Manchester High School for Girls.* (2.) *The Hulme Trust Estates.* Manchester High School for Girls. The Pendleton High School for Girls. The North Manchester High School for Girls.
	Oldham	*Oldham Grammar School.* *The Hulme Grammar Schools.* The Hulme Grammar School. (School now in course of erection.)
	St. Helens (in Prescot).	*Sarah Cowley's Charity.* The Girls' Middle School.
Leicester	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	*The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School Foundation.* Girls' Grammar School.
	Leicester	*The Hospital of William Wiggeston.* The Girls' School.
	Loughborough	*Loughborough Endowed Schools.* The Girls' High School.
Lincoln	Lincoln	*The Foundation of Christ's Hospital at Lincoln.* Girls' School.
	Louth	*King Edward VI. Grammar School and Hospital Foundation.* Girls' school contemplated under Scheme not yet established.
	Stamford	*Stamford Endowed Schools.* The Stamford High School for Girls on Browne's Foundation.
London	Deptford	The Addey and Stanhope School. School for boys and girls in separate departments.
	Dulwich (in Camberwell).	James Allen's Girls' School.
	St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, &c.	*The Central Foundation Schools of London.* The Girls' School (Spital Square).
	Greenwich	*Roan's Charity.* Girls' School.
	Haberdashers' Company.	*Aske's Hospital.* The Haberdashers' Hoxton Schools. Aske's Hatcham Schools.
	Islington and Clerkenwell.	*Dame Alice Owen's Charities.* Girls' School, Clerkenwell.
	Lewisham	The Lewisham Grammar School for Girls.
	Poplar	*George Green's Schools.* The Girls' School.
	St. Andrew Undershaft.	The Mary Datchelor Girls' School (Camberwell).
	St. Clement Danes	*The Holborn Estate Charity.* St. Clement Danes Middle Class Girls' School.
	St. Giles without Cripplegate.	*Lady Eleanor Holles Foundation.* Middle School for Girls, Hackney.

County.	Place.	Name of Foundation and School.
London—*cont.*	St. Martin-in-the Fields.	St. Martin's Middle School.
	St. Pancras - -	*North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls.* The North London Collegiate School for Girls. The Camden School for Girls.
	Skinners' Company	The Skinners' Company's Middle School for Girls at Stamford Hill, in Hackney.
	Stepney and Bow -	*The Stepney and Bow Foundation.* The Coborn School.
	Westminster, St. John.	*The Grey Coat Hospital.* Day School at Westminster. Boarding and Day School (Queen Anne's School for Girls) at Caversham, near Reading.
	Westminster, St. James.	The Burlington School.
General - -	- - -	*Christ's Hospital.* Two Girls' Schools are to be established and maintained under the Foundation. (*See* Schedule D.)
General -	- -	*St. Paul's School.* The Scheme established by Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts, sealed 4th July 1879, contemplated the establishment and maintenance of a school or schools for girls, but no such schools have, in fact, been established.
Norfolk - -	Thetford -	*Thetford School and Hospital Foundation.* Thetford Grammar School for Girls.
Northumberland -	Newcastle - upon-Tyne.	*Allan's Endowed Schools.* The Girls' School.
Nottingham -	Mansfield - -	*Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.* The Girls' School.
	Mansfield - -	*Brunts' Charity and Thompson's School.* Brunts' Technical School. (School for boys and girls in two departments.)
	Ilminster - -	*The Ilminster Endowed Schools.* The Ilminster Grammar School for Girls.
Somerset - -	Taunton - -	Bishop Fox's Girls' School.
	Wells - -	*The Wells Blue Schools.* The Girls' School.
Stafford - -	Burton-on-Trent -	*The Burton Endowed Schools.* The Girls' High chSool.
	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	*The Newcastle Endowed Schools.* The Orme Girls' School.
	Walsall - -	*Queen Mary's Schools.* High School for Girls.

County.	Place.	Name of Foundation and School.
Suffolk	Framlingham	(1.) *Thomas Mills' Charity.* (2.) *Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham.* Mills' Grammar School for Girls. [No Girls' School established in pursuance of Scheme.]
	Ipswich	*The Ipswich Endowed Schools.* Ipswich Middle School for Girls.
Surrey	Kingston-on-Thames.	*Kingston Endowed Schools.* Tiffin's Girls' School.
Warwick	Birmingham	*The Schools of King Edward VI.* High School for Girls. Aston Girls' School. Bath Row Girls' School. Camp Hill Girls' School. Summer Hill Girls' School.
	Warwick	*The King's Schools.* The Girls' School.
Westmoreland	Ambleside (in Windermere and Grasmere).	*John Kelsick's School.* Kelsick's Girls' School.
Wilts	Salisbury	The Godolphin School.
York (W.R.)	Bingley	*The Bingley Free Grammar and General Education Schools and other Charities.* The Girls' School.
	Bradford	The Bradford Girls' Grammar School.
	Dewsbury	*The Wheelwright Grammar Schools at Dewsbury.* The Wheelwright Girls' Grammar School.
	Keighley	*John Drake's School.* Keighley Girls' School.
	Normanton	*Grammar School.* The Girls' School. The Scheme provides (cl. 27) for the establishment and maintenance of a Girls' School when funds allow. Provision is also made in the Scheme for the regulation of the Girls' School when established.
	Skipton	(1.) *Sylvester Petyt's Charity (part).* (2.) *The Girls' Middle School at Skipton.* Girls' Middle School at Skipton.
	Slaithwaite in Huddersfield.	*The Slaithwaite School Foundation.* The Scheme provides that the School which may, on the fulfilment of certain conditions, be maintained under the Foundation, shall be a School for Boys and Girls.
	Tadcaster	*Dawson's School.* Dawson's Girls' School.
	Thornton (in Bradford).	*Thornton Endowed Schools.* The Girls' School. (Under clause 27 of the Scheme, either separate Schools or separate Departments for boys and girls in one School are to be established and maintained).
	Wakefield	*The Wakefield Grammar School Trust.* The Girls' School.

SCHEDULE C.

SECONDARY GIRLS' SCHOOLS not regulated by Schemes made under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

County.	Place.	Name of Foundation and School.
Cumberland - -	Cockermouth -	*Brigham Grammar School.* Boys and girls attended the School when the case was last reported on.
Devon - -	Plymouth -	Lady Rogers's School.
Lancaster - -	Middleton -	*Grammar School.* School for Boys and Girls.
Lincoln - -	Great Grimsby -	*Grammar School.* Girls' School.
Middlesex - -	Ashford - -	Welsh Charity School.
Northumberland -	Alnwick - -	*Grammar School.* School for Boys and Girls.
York (W. -	Huddersfield -	*Far Town Grammar School.* School with Boys' and Girls' Departments.
	Rishworth - -	*Wheelwright's Charity.* Boys' and Girls' Schools.
General - -	- - - -	*Clergy Orphan Corporation.* Girls' School at St. John's Wood. *Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.* School for Boys and Girls at Redhill, Surrey.

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT as to APPORTIONMENT of INCOME between BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS (in the case of Foundations governed by Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts) where separate Schools for Boys and Girls are maintained out of one Foundation.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
BEDFORD.		
Bedford - -	TheBedfordCharity	Of the ten equal eleventh shares of the income of the Foundation, made applicable under Scheme for educational purposes, four are made applicable for the purposes of the Modern Schools, and four for the purposes of the Grammar and High Schools. Subject as mentioned in clause 29 of the Scheme the four elevenths applicable for the purposes of the Modern Schools are to be apportioned between the School for Boys and the School for Girls in proportion to average numbers of scholars attending said Schools respectively during the preceding year, reckoning for this purpose three boys as earning same amount as five girls. Subject as mentioned in clauses 57 and 58 the four elevenths applicable for the purposes of the Grammar School and High School for Girls are to be similarly apportioned between those schools respectively.
BERKS.		
Reading - -	The Kendrick Schools.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
Wallingford - -	Walter Biggs' Charity.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
CAMBRIDGE.		
Cambridge - -	The Perse Trust -	*See* clauses 80, 86, and 87 of the Scheme as to provision for secondary education of girls in connexion with Foundation. The average annual sum paid over to the Perse School for Girls appears from the accounts for the three years ending 31st Dec. 1890 as 71*l.*
DEVON.		
Exeter - -	Exeter Episcopal Charity Schools.	Annual sum of 250*l.* is made applicable for Girls' Middle School. (The annual cost occasioned to the trust by raising a capital sum for buildings is to be taken in deduction from this sum, *see* clause 40 of scheme.)

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
DEVON—*cont.*		
Exeter - -	St. John's Hospital, &c.	Subject as mentioned in the scheme the residue of income of Foundation, after meeting purposes specified in clause 39 of Scheme, including an annual payment of 400*l.* for the purposes of Hele's School, is made applicable as follows:— Three equal seventh parts to Governing Body of Grammar School. Two equal seventh parts to Governing Body of Maynard's Girls' School. Two equal seventh parts to be applied as Governors think fit in making payments to either or both of above-named Governing Bodies, or in augmenting any of Endowments fixed by Scheme or otherwise in carrying out any of provisions of Scheme.
Tiverton - - -	Tiverton Middle Schools.	There is no specific apportionment of income under the Scheme between the Boys' and Girls' Schools.
ESSEX.		
Thurrock, Grays -	Palmer's School -	Income of foundation applicable for purposes of Boys' and Girls' Schools in equal shares.
GLOUCESTER.		
Bristol - -	Colston's Hospital	The Scheme provides for the maintenance of Colston's Boarding School, and an annual sum of not less than 250*l.* is directed to be expended upon the Colston's Girls' School and upon exhibitions tenable at that School.
Ditto - -	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and the Red Maids' School.	Under the Scheme as amended the property of the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital Trust and the Red Maids' School Trust is to consist of the net income of the several endowments heretofore belonging to those Foundations respectively.
Gloucester - -	United Endowed Schools.	The Scheme directs that the Governors shall at their first meeting in each year determine what sum out of general income of Foundation, exclusive of payments for repairs, &c. of property occupied for purposes of Girls' Schools, shall for current year be applicable for purposes of Girls' Schools (*see* clause 84 of Scheme).

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
HERTFORD.		
Barnet, Chipping -	Grammar School -	So much of property of Foundation as at date of this Scheme represents accumulations from yearly sum (not less than 100*l.*) hitherto applicable under Part IV. of Scheme of 26th June 1873, and yearly sum of not less than 100*l.* are made applicable for purposes of Girls' School. A sum of 1,300*l.* is also made applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School on condition of maintenance of scholarships tenable in the School.
Berkhamsted, Great, or St. Peter.	Berkhamsted Grammar School.	A yearly sum of not less than 100*l.*, to be increased when the income of the Foundation will allow until it amounts to 250*l.* or upwards yearly, is applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School. The accounts for 1890 show a payment of 200*l.* under this heading.
Hitchin - - -	Hitchin Grammar School.	No specific apportionment of income under the Scheme between the Boys' and Girls' Schools.
Watford - - -	Watford Endowed Schools.	The Scheme provides that the Governors shall at their first meeting in each year determine what share of the income of the Foundation, exclusive of payments for repairs, &c., of property occupied for purposes of Girls' Schools, shall for current year be applicable for purposes of Girls' School. (*See* clause 29 of the Scheme.)
KENT.		
Canterbury -	The Simon Langton Schools.	After defraying expenses of management and of repairs and improvements and subject as otherwise provided in the Scheme, two-thirds of income of Foundation are applicable for Boys' School and one-third for Girls' School.
LANCASTER.		
Crosby, Great -	The Merchant Taylors' School, of the Foundation of John Harrison.	Of the educational share of the income (subject as provided in clause 5 of the Scheme), three-fifths are to be applied to the education of boys, and two-fifths to the education of girls.
Oldham - -	The Hulme Grammar Schools.	A yearly sum of not less than 750*l.* is made applicable for the purposes of the Boys' School, and a yearly sum of not less than 500*l.* for the purposes of the Girls' School. Schools now in course of erection.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
LANCASTER—*cont.*		
St. Helens (in Prescot).	Sarah Cowley's Charity.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
LEICESTER.		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Ashby-de-la Zouch Grammar School Foundation.	200*l.* yearly is, subject as mentioned in the Scheme of 29th January 1889, made applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School. Any income of the Foundation coming under the first provision in clause 65 of the Scheme of 11th July 1877 may be applied for the purposes of that School.
Leicester	Hospital of William Wiggeston.	Sites for the Boys' and Girls' Schools are provided under the Scheme. Provision is also made for the payment for purposes of school branch of a capital sum of 20,000*l.* From date of Scheme (of 24th March 1873), until opening of Boys' School, yearly sum of 500 is made applicable for purposes of school branch, and from the time of opening of Boys' School yearly sum of 2,000*l.* Three-fifths of income of school branch are applicable for purposes of Boys' School, two-fifths for purposes of Girls' School.
Loughborough	Loughborough Endowed Schools.	The Scheme provides that there shall, as therein mentioned, be applicable for the purposes of the Intermediate School a yearly sum not exceeding 350*l.*; and for the purposes of the Girls' School a yearly sum of not less than 200*l.* Subject as aforesaid the residue of the income of the Foundation referred to in the Scheme is made applicable for the purposes of the Grammar School.
LINCOLN.		
Lincoln	Foundation of Christ's Hospital at Lincoln.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, a yearly sum of 600*l.* is to be paid to the Governing Body of the Lincoln Middle School, and a yearly sum of 500*l.* is to be applied for the purposes of the Girls' School of the Foundation.
Louth	King Edward VI. Grammar School and Hospital Foundation.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, including a provision for the application of the yearly sum of not less than 200*l.* for purposes of Girls' School, the income of the Foundation is made applicable for the purposes of the Boys' School. The Scheme also provides that the Governors shall at their first meeting in each year determine as to what sum out of income of Foundation, being not less than 200*l.*, shall for current year be applicable for purposes of Girls' School.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
LINCOLN—*cont.*		
Stamford	Stamford Endowed Schools and Marshall's Educational Foundation.	Yearly sum of 750*l.* is made applicable for purposes of Boys' School (including the scholarships and exhibitions tenable therein). Yearly sum of 400*l.* is made applicable for purposes of Girls' School (including the scholarships and exhibitions tenable therein).
LONDON.		
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	Parmiter's School and Almshouse Foundation.	The yearly sum to be paid for the Girls' School of the Foundation, when established, is to be such as will, in opinion of Governors, be proper for maintenance of that School and of the scholarships and exhibitions for girls provided for by the Scheme.
	The Central Foundation Schools of London.	Such yearly sum, being not less than 1,500*l.*, as Governors shall from time to time fix, is applicable for purposes of Boys' School, and such yearly sum as the Governors shall from time to time fix is applicable for purposes of Higher Commercial School (Boys') and Girls' School respectively.
Dulwich (in Camberwell).	Alleyn's College of God's Gift.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme of 18th August 1882 (clause 40) the Governors are directed to apply an annual sum of 4,000*l.* for the purposes of Dulwich College, an annual sum of 1,100*l.* for the purposes of Alleyn's School, and an annual sum of 500*l.* for the purposes of James Allen's Girls' School. Under the Scheme of 23rd February 1891, part of the Endowment, including a yearly sum of 2,350*l.*, is made applicable for the purposes of the Central Foundation Schools of London. Under the Scheme of 15th October 1894, part of the Endowment (including a capital sum of 15,000*l.* and an annual sum of 500*l.*) is made part of the St. Saviour's Grammar School Foundation, power being reserved to the Charity Commissioners to commute the said capital sum, or part thereof, for an annuity.
Greenwich	Roan's Charity	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boy's and Girls' Schools.
Haberdashers' Company.	Aske's Hospital	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys' and Girls' Schools.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
LONDON—*cont.*		
Islington and Clerkenwell.	Dame Alice Owen's Charities.	The accounts for 1890 show a sum of 2,600*l.* as being applied for the purposes of the Boys' School, and of 1,400*l.* as being applied for the purposes of the Girls' School. (*See* clause 22 of the scheme).
Poplar - -	George Green's Schools.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
St. Clement Danes -	Holborn Estate Charity.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme three-eighths of the income are applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School and five eighths for the purposes of the Grammar School.
Stepney and Bow -	Stepney and Bow Foundation.	Such yearly sums as Governors shall from time to time fix are made applicable for purposes of Boys' and Girls' Schools.
	Christ's Hospital -	The Schools to be established and maintained under the Foundation are :— (1.) *Hospital Schools :* (*a*) a Boarding School for Boys. (*b*) a Boarding School for Girls. (*c*) a Preparatory School for Boys. (2.) *Day Schools :* (*a*) a school for boys (the Science School). (*b*) the Girls' Day School. No specific apportionment of income under Scheme as between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
	St. Paul's School -	The Scheme established by Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts, sealed 4th July 1879, provided (cl. 85) that, subject as therein mentioned, the net income of the trust should be employed for the general purposes of the Schools contemplated by the Scheme, as directed therein, subject to the provision that the amount assigned out of net income of endowment of trust, for the purposes of the Girls' School or Schools, should not in any year after such School or Schools should have been established be less than one-fourth part of said net income for that year, and that residue of net income should be so applied as at all times to maintain the modern department of St. Paul's School in as full a state of efficiency as the classical department.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
NORFOLK.		
Thetford	Thetford School and Hospital Foundation.	The Scheme provides that there shall be applied in each year for the purposes of the Girls' School an amount at least equal to that which in such year becomes applicable as part of the Foundation out of the Endowment of Sir Joseph Williamson's Charity, and all sums received as income by fees or otherwise exclusively in respect of the Girls' School, and such further sum as the Governors may at the beginning of such year determine. (*See* clause 61 of Scheme.) The Scheme also provides that after defraying expenses of management and repairs therein mentioned, and making provision for preacher, almspeople, and pensions, and for any legal claims on the Governors which may be due, the Governors shall, subject to the special provisions of Scheme as to income to be applied for purposes of Girls' School, employ the income of the Foundation in paying the head master and head mistress, and in making the other payments mentioned for the purposes of the Schools. (Clause 77.) The accounts for 1890 show that of the gross annual income from Endowment for that year (662*l.*), 592*l.* was applied for the purposes of the Boys' School, and 70*l.* for the purposes of the Girls' School.
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Allan's Endowed Schools.	Not less than two-fifths of income of Foundation to be applied yearly for purposes of Girls' School.
NOTTINGHAM.		
Mansfield	Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	100*l.* a year is made applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School, and the Scheme also provides that the Governors shall at their first meeting in each year determine what further sum out of income of trust shall for current year be applicable in like manner.
Ditto	Brunts' Charity and Thompson's School.	The School is to be a school for boys and girls in two departments. There is no apportionment of income under Scheme as between the two departments.
SOMERSET.		
Bruton	Sexey's School Foundation.	The income of the Foundation is apportioned by the Scheme as follows:— 300*l.* for the purposes of the King's School (such sum being made part

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
SOMERSET—*cont.*	Sexey's School Foundation—*cont.*	of that Foundation by the Scheme of 19th May 1885. 450*l.* for the purposes of Sexey's Girls' School. 250*l.* for the purposes of Sexey's Trade School. 400*l.* for the purposes of Sexey's County School. (This School is not yet established.)
Ilminster	The Ilminster Endowed Schools.	Of income applicable for purposes of Schools, three-fifths are to be applied for purposes of Boys' School and two-fifths for purposes of Girls' School.
Wells	The Wells Blue Schools.	Not less than 150*l.* out of income of Foundation is to be applied to purposes of Girls' School, Governors to determine in each year what sum is to be so applicable. Subject thereto and to the other payments mentioned in clause 61 of the Scheme the income of the Foundation is applicable, as therein mentioned, for purposes of Boys' School.
STAFFORD.		
Burton-on-Trent	The Burton Endowed Schools.	Income of Foundation to be applicable for purposes of Schools in the following proportions:— Two-thirds for purposes of Boys' Grammar School, and one-third for purposes of Girls' High School.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.	The Newcastle Endowed Schools.	No specific apportionment of income between Boys' and Girls' Schools. (Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, the income of the Foundation is made applicable in defraying the expenses of the three Schools thereby established.)
Wallsall	Queen Mary's Schools	Income of Foundation for purposes of Schools to be applied as follows:— (1.) Sum necessary for expenses of general management. (2.) 1,000*l.* for purposes of Boys' School. (3.) Not less than 200*l.* nor more than 250*l.* for Girls' School, and when income sufficient, further sum of not more than 400*l.* (4.) Subject as above, such further sum, if any, as Governors think fit for Boys' School. (5.) Residue for investment. Provision made that if the yearly income is insufficient to meet the payment of sums of 1,000*l.* and not less than 200*l.*, those sums shall abate rateably.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
SUFFOLK.		
Ipswich - -	The Ipswich Endowed Schools.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme, income for School purposes is applicable as follows: Five-twelfths for Boys' Grammar School. Four-twelfths for Boys' Middle School. Three-twelfths for Girls' Middle School.
SURREY.		
Kingston - on - Thames.	Kingston Endowed Schools.	Subject as mentioned in Scheme, income is applicable for purposes of Schools in following proportion:— $\frac{17}{24}$ths to the two Boys' Schools of the Foundation and $\frac{7}{24}$ths to the Girls' School.
WARWICK.		
Birmingham -	The Schools of King Edward VI.	No specific apportionment of income under scheme between Boys' and Girls Schools.
Warwick -	The King's Schools	Income applicable for Schools is apportioned as follows:— For purposes of the two Boy Schools, 1,100*l.* For purposes of the Girls' Schoo 400*l.*
WESTMORELAND.		
Ambleside - -	John Kelsick's School.	400*l.* yearly is applicable for purposes of Girls' School.
YORK (WEST RIDING).		
Bingley - -	Bingley Free Grammar and General Education Schools, and other Charities.	Not less than 100*l* a year applicable to education of girls. (*See* clause 64 of Scheme *et seq.*) The accounts for 1890 show a payment of sums amounting in all to 412*l.* for the purposes of the Girls' School.
Dewsbury - -	The Wheelwright Grammar School.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between the Boys' and Girls' Schools.
Keighley - -	John Drake's School.	Subject as mentioned in Scheme 100*l.* a year is to be appropriated for the purposes of the Girls' School, and if and so far as funds allow 100*l.* a year for the purposes of the Trade School. The Girls' School is to be established and maintained under the Scheme, which provides for its future regulation. The payment to the Trade School is directed to be made under certain conditions.

County and Place.	Name of Foundation.	Apportionment of Income between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
YORK (WEST RIDING)—*cont.*		
Normanton -	Grammar School -	School for Girls to be established and maintained as soon as funds allow. No apportionment of income as between Boys' and Girls' Schools.
Thornton (in Bradford).	Thornton Endowed Schools.	No specific apportionment of income under Scheme between Boys and Girls.
Wakefield - -	Wakefield Grammar School Trust.	Scheme provides that there shall be applicable for purposes of Girls' School, apart from any sums applied out of income of Repairs and Improvements Fund, a sum to be fixed by the Governors at first ordinary meeting in each year.

SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT as to PROVISION made for the EDUCATION of GIRLS in the case of various FOUNDATIONS governed by SCHEMES made under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
CHESTER.		
Macclesfield (in Prestbury).	The Foundation of King Edward VI. or the King's Schools.	The Scheme provides that from a date not later than three years from date thereof the Governors shall apply a yearly sum of 100*l.* out of income of Foundation in the advancement of the education of girls; and shall apply for Scheme for the application of such yearly sum. The Amending Order under the Charitable Trusts Acts of 8th June 1883 directs that the Governors may pay the residue of a sum of 70*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* remaining after certain expenses have been met, and also the yearly sum of 100*l.* towards the maintenance of the Macclesfield High School for Girls.
CORNWALL.		
Lanteglos by Camelford.	Sir James Smith's School.	The School of the Foundation is to be a School for Boys, and, if the Governors think fit, for Girls.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
CUMBERLAND.		
Crosthwaite	Crosthwaite High School Endowment.	The Scheme provides (clause 60) that girls may be admitted to the High School and to all the benefits thereof if and so long as the Commissioners approve.
Carlisle	Charity School and Technical Instruction Fund.	The Scheme provides (clause 23) for the application of part of the Endowment in aid of a School or Schools for Boys and Girls under the conditions therein mentioned.
DERBY.		
Bakewell	Lady Manners' School.	The Scheme provides (clause 28) that the School is to be for Boys and, if the Governors think fit, for Girls.
Etwall and Repton	Sir John Port's Charity.	The Scheme provides (clauses 34, 78, and 79) that the Governors shall, if the income of Trust be sufficient, apply annual sum of 100*l.* in promoting the education of girls in county of Derby. For this purpose a supplementary Scheme may be made.
Tideswell	Tideswell Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 58) that if and so soon as the funds of the Trust admit, the Governors may extend its benefits to the education of girls in either or both of the following ways :— (*a.*) By establishing a Girls' Department in connexion with the School, or by admitting girls in other ways to the advantages of the School. (*b.*) By establishing a separate Girls' School, by means of a Scheme under the authority of the Charity Commissioners.
DORSET.		
Dorchester	Dorchester Grammar School.	The benefit of the Foundation may be extended to girls by a Scheme of Charity Commissioners (clause 56 of Scheme).
Gillingham	Gillingham Grammar School.	The Governors are directed to provide for the higher education of girls when the funds of the Foundation admit. (Clause 54 of Scheme.)
Shaftesbury	Lush's Endowed School.	The Scheme provides (clauses 61, 62, 63) that when certain payments have come to an end, or sooner if funds allow, the Governors shall apply for a Scheme establishing a Girls' School.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
ESSEX.		
Baddow, Great -	Jeffery's Endowed School.	The Scheme provides that the Governors may direct that girls shall be admitted to the School (clause 47) or establish a separate Girls' School by further Scheme. (Clause 61.)
Coggeshall -	Sir Robert Hitcham's School.	The Scheme provides (clause 52) that the residue of the income is to be applied either in maintaining Exhibitions for girls, or to be invested and accumulated as a fund to be applied for the higher education of girls by a further Scheme.
Newport -	Newport Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 39) that if and when the funds of the Trust are sufficient, the Governors shall expend such sums as may be authorised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners or Charity Commissioners in providing buildings for a Girls' School to be conducted according to the provisions of the Scheme. The Governors may establish and conduct the Girls' School in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme in any temporary buildings suitable for the purpose whenever they think fit.
Walthamstow -	Sir G. Monoux's Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 53) that as soon as the funds of the Foundation are sufficient for the purpose the Governors shall apply for a Scheme for extending to girls the benefits of the Foundation.
GLOUCESTER.		
Cirencester -	Powell's Schools -	The Scheme provides (clauses 28 and 61) for the establishment and maintenance of an Upper School for Girls as soon as funds admit.
Northleach -	Westwood's Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 62) that on the falling in of a pension the Governors are to apply for a supplementary Scheme for establishment and maintenance of a Girls' School in Northleach for purposes of higher education.
Wotton - under - Edge.	Katharine, Lady Berkeley's Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 55) that a yearly sum of not less than 50*l.* out of the income of the Foundation shall be set apart and be applicable for advancement of education of girls. The sum is to be invested and accumulated until a Scheme is made for its application.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
KENT.		
Yalding - -	William Cleave's School.	The Scheme provides (clause 65) that girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits thereof.
LANCASHIRE.		
Burnley (in Whalley)	The Burnley Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clauses 62, 63, and 64) that as soon as the funds of the Trust admit the Governors shall extend its benefits to the education of girls either by the establishment in the Grammar School of a separate department for girls, or by providing exhibitions.
Kirkham - -	The Kirkham Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that a yearly sum of 200*l.* shall be applied in providing for the higher education of girls, either by a School for Girls to be established at Kirkham, or by means of exhibitions.
Penwortham - -	Penwortham Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 57) that the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for a supplementary Scheme for advancing the higher education of girls when the income of the Foundation is sufficient, and that pending such Scheme, not more than 50*l.* may be applied in providing exhibitions.
Upholland (in Wigan).	Upholland Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 53) that girls may, if Governors think fit, be admitted to the School and to all the benefits of the Foundation.
LEICESTER.		
Hinckley - -	Hinckley Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 56) for the yearly application of not less than 50*l.* nor more than 100*l.* in the advancement of the education of girls by means of exhibitions, scholarships, or other prizes. It is also provided that the Governors shall set aside a yearly sum of not less than 50*l.* to accumulate, and that when the accumulation is sufficient they shall apply for a Scheme having for its object the advancement of the higher education of girls.
Leicester - -	Alderman Newton's School Foundation.	Subject as mentioned in the Scheme (clauses 37, 38), a yearly sum of not less than 100*l.*, nor more than 150*l.*, is directed to be applied in maintaining exhibitions for girls. If in any year the income of the Foundation exceeds 832*l.*, the excess is to be invested and accumulated as a fund for establishing a Girls' School. After a Girls' School

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
LEICESTER—*cont.*		
Leicester—*cont.*	Alderman Newton's School Foundation—*cont.*	is established, no further exhibitions are to be awarded, and the full yearly sum of 150*l.* is to be applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School.
Lutterworth	Sherrier's School and Charitable Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clauses 66–69) that 50*l.* yearly is to be applied in promoting the education of girls. In the event of an upper department admitting girls and fulfilling certain conditions being established in any Public Elementary School in Lutterworth, part of the said 50*l.* may be applied towards the support of such department.
LINCOLN.		
Brigg, Glanford (in Wrawby and Bigby).	Brigg Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 57) that on either of two pensions ceasing to be payable, 50*l.* yearly is to be applied in the advancement of the education of girls by means of scholarships and exhibitions, or by aiding the establishment of a Girls' School giving instruction higher than elementary. On second pension lapsing, additional yearly sum of 50*l.* is to be similarly applied.
Clee	Humberstone's New Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 49) that not later than three years from opening of Boys' School a yearly sum of 100*l.* shall be applied for the education of girls. Until a School for Girls is established 50*l.* (part of said sum of 100*l.*) shall be applied in maintaining exhibitions for girls, the remaining 50*l.* shall be invested and accumulated as a fund for the purpose of establishing the Girls' School.
Grantham	Grammar School	The Scheme provides (clause 79) that if there is any residue of income the Governors may employ or accumulate it for purposes of education of girls or for other purposes.
Welton	Christ's Hospital Endowment at Welton.	The Amending Order, under the Charitable Trusts Acts, sealed on the 1st April 1890, directs that the income of the Foundation, after applying 10*l.* towards scholarships in Public Elementary Schools, is to be applied in maintaining exhibitions for girls at a place of higher education.
LONDON.		
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	Parmiter's School and Almshouse Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clauses 26, 27, 28) for the establishment and maintenance of a Girls' School as soon as the funds of the Foundation will allow.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
LONDON—*cont.*		
Dulwich (in Camberwell).	Alleyn's College of God's Gift.	The Scheme provides (clause 47) that the surplus income referred to in that clause shall be invested and shall be applicable to the establishment and maintenance of a Girls' College or School in London, south of the Thames, for which purpose application shall be made for a supplementary Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts.
Hammersmith -	The Latymer Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 64) that when the funds admit, the Governors shall apply for a supplementary Scheme for a Girls' School.
St. Olave (Southwark).	St. Olave's Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that, subject as therein mentioned, a yearly sum of 1,000*l.*, or such larger sum, not exceeding 2,000*l.*, as income of Foundation will allow, shall be set aside as a fund applicable for the education (higher than elementary) of girls. During period of three years from date of Scheme, or such longer period as therein stated, it is not to be obligatory on the Governors to set aside more than 500*l.* yearly. The fund so provided is to be invested and accumulated, and applied under a further Scheme in establishing a Girls' School.
Stepney - -	Bancroft's School -	The Scheme provides (clause 50) for the investment and accumulation of any income of the Foundation not otherwise applied, with a view to its being appropriated for the advancement of the education of girls.
MIDDLESEX.		
Highgate (in Hornsey).	Sir Roger Cholmeley's School at Highgate.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that when, in the judgment of the Charity Commissioners, the funds of the Foundation suffice, application shall be made for a Scheme establishing a Middle School for Girls or Boys or both.
NORTHAMPTON.		
Wellingborough -	Wellingborough Grammar School.	By clause 61 of the Scheme the Governors may provide for the admission of girls to the benefits of the Foundation.
NOTTINGHAM.		
Nottingham - -	The Nottingham High School.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that a yearly sum of 200*l.* shall be applicable for the higher education of girls. This sum may be applied wholly or in part in maintaining exhibitions, and, so far as not so applied, shall be invested and accumulated for establishing a Girls' School.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
OXFORD.		
Thame - -	Lord Williams' School.	The Scheme provides (clause 66) that, funds permitting, the Governors may establish a Girls' School.
RUTLAND.		
Oakham and Uppingham.	Archdeacon Johnson's Schools and Hospitals.	The Scheme provides (clause 78) that so soon as a certain pension falls in, or sooner if the income of the Trust suffice, the Trustees may employ an annual sum of 200*l.* in promoting the secondary education of girls in Rutland.
SALOP.		
Newport - -	Adam's Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 30) that a Girls' School shall be established and maintained as soon as funds permit. After such School is established, the Managers under the Scheme are to determine as to what sum out of the income of the Foundation, not being less than 200*l.*, shall for current year be applicable for the purposes of the Girls' School.
SOMERSET.		
Bath - - - -	King Edward's School.	The Scheme provides that as soon as circumstances permit the Governors shall make the Endowment subserve the education of girls. (*See* clauses 74 and 75.)
STAFFORD.		
Audley - -	Audley Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 61) that, funds permitting, the Governors may extend the benefits of the trust to girls by establishing exhibitions or by establishing a Girls' School.
Handsworth - -	Handsworth Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that the residue of the income therein mentioned shall be invested and accumulated as a fund for advancing the education of girls.
SUFFOLK.		
Bury St. Edmunds	The Guildhall Feoffment.	The Scheme provides (clause 30), that as certain pensions fall in, the Governors shall commence, and thenceforth carry on the formation of a capital fund for obtaining a site for the erection of buildings for a Middle School for Girls. Provision is also made for the endowment of such School after the erection of the buildings.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*		
Woodbridge - -	Seckford Hospital and Woodbridge Endowed Schools.	The Scheme provides (clause 64) that so soon as the income of the Foundation suffices a further Scheme shall be made for extending to girls the benefits of the Foundation.
SURREY.		
Croydon - -	The Whitgift Foundation in Croydon.	The Scheme provides (clause 88) for the extension of the benefits of the Foundation to girls by a new Scheme when the income is sufficient.
SUSSEX.		
Hastings - -	Hastings Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 59) that so soon as the Endowment and income of the Foundation are sufficient the Governors shall apply for a Scheme for extending the benefits of the Foundation to girls.
WESTMORELAND.		
Kirkby Stephen -	Kirkby Stephen Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 53) that if the Governors think fit girls may be admitted to the School, or to a separate department thereof, and to all the benefits of the Foundation.
WORCESTER.		
Stourbridge (in Old Swinford).	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	The Scheme provides (clause 71) that, the funds being sufficient, the Governors may establish a Girls' School.
Yardley - -	Yardley Charity Estates.	The Scheme provides that the residue of the income of the Foundation shall be invested, and that when the sum so invested amounts to 2,000*l.*, application shall be made to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme establishing Boys' and Girls' Schools (for boys and girls up to the age of 17 or thereabouts).
YORK (EAST RIDING).		
Pocklington - -	The Pocklington Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 68) that from a date not later than three years from date of Scheme, or from such later date as the Charity Commissioners shall direct, a yearly sum of not less than 200*l.* shall be applied in promoting the education of girls in the East Riding.
YORK (NORTH RIDING).		
Scorton and Bolton-on-Swale (in Catterick).	Leonard Robinson's Charity.	The Scheme provides (clause 55) that by a further Scheme the Endowment may be applied for the benefit of girls instead of boys.

County and Place.	Foundation.	Nature of Provision made.
YORK (WEST RIDING).		
Batley	Grammar School	The Scheme provides (clause 65) that the Governors may extend to girls the benefits of the Foundation.
Bentham	The Collingwood and Baynes Foundation at Bentham.	The Scheme provides (clause 60) that if the Governors think fit, girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits thereof.
Giggleswick	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	The Scheme provides (clause 81) that girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits thereof.
Longwood (in Huddersfield).	Longwood Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 54) that, if the Governors think fit, girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits of the Foundation.
Mirfield	Mirfield Grammar School.	The Scheme provides (clause 65) that the Governors may admit girls to the School, or establish a separate Girls' School.
Penistone	The Penistone Grammar School Foundation.	The Scheme provides (clause 25) that the School of the Foundation is to be a School for Boys, or, if Governors think fit, for Boys and Girls. No girls educated at School at present time.
Rastrick (in Halifax).	Mary Law's Charity for a School and Almspeople.	The Scheme provides (clause 65) that girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits thereof.
Sedbergh	Grammar School of King Edward VI.	The Scheme provides (clause 80) that girls may be admitted to the Middle School and to all the benefits thereof, and that (clause 82) on a certain pension ceasing, 200*l.* yearly shall be applied in promoting the education of girls in the West Riding.
Sowerby (in Halifax).	Bairstow's Endowed School.	The Scheme provides (clause 65) that girls may be admitted to the School and to all the benefits thereof.

B.—Particulars of Endowed and Proprietary Secondary Schools in Selected Counties, and of Higher Grade Elementary Schools in Selected Counties and in London.

6, Old Palace Yard,
London, S.W., May 1894.

SIR,

I AM instructed by the Royal Commissioners on Secondary Education to express the hope that you will assist them to obtain satisfactory information with regard to the important matters included in the terms of the Reference, a copy of which is enclosed.

They have, therefore, framed a series of questions, copies of which are enclosed, embracing the various topics on which they desire information in the case of the school with which you are connected, and request that you will favour them by furnishing as complete answers as you can.

It is thought that a large proportion of these queries can most easily be answered by yourself, but should you wish to consult your Governing Body on any point, there is, on the part of the Commissioners, no objection to your doing so.

You will confer a favour on the Commissioners by transmitting your replies to me, if possible, not later than the 15th of June next.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
WILLIAM N. BRUCE,
Secretary.

PARTICULARS of INFORMATION Desired in Respect of ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

1. Name of school. (State whether for boys or girls.)
2. Date of foundation, and of re-organisation, if any has taken place.
3. Constitution of governing body.
4. Name and population of county, and of town or parish in which the school is situate.
5. Character of population; prominent industries.
6. What proportion of the day scholars attend the school from outside the town or parish?
7. Are the school site and buildings well adapted for the purpose?
8. Is the school provided with (*a*) laboratory, (*b*) workshop, (*c*) playground? Give particulars as to size and appointments.
9. Total number for which accommodation is provided—
   (*a*) In class;
   (*b*) As boarders.
10. Highest number of (*a*) day scholars, (*b*) boarders, attending the school at the same time in the year 1893.
11. Highest number reached in the last ten years (give date) of (*a*) day scholars, (*b*) boarders.
12. Amount of (*a*) tuition fee, (*b*) boarding fee now charged. If any extra fee, state amount, and for what subjects.
13. Number of teachers (*a*) permanent, (*b*) visiting.
14. State with regard to each teacher whether he or she—
   (*a*) is a graduate (i.) in Honours, (ii.) not in Honours, of any (and if so, of what) University; or if a woman, is a holder of an equivalent certificate from Oxford or Cambridge;
   (*b*) has been a teacher in a Public Elementary School;
   (*c*) has received instruction at any (and if so, what) institution for the training of teachers; or holds a teacher's certificate from a recognised examining body.
15. Supply school time-table; or, if preferred, fill up the form sent herewith so far as it is applicable to the school.

16. What provision is made for drill and other physical exercises?
17. General character of religious instruction; regulations for exemption.
18. When and by what agency is the school, or are the individual scholars, examined? Number examined in 1893.
19. State the number of scholars on 31st May 1894—
Under 8 years of age.
8 and under 12 years of age.
12 ,, 14 ,, ,,
14 ,, 15 ,, ,,
15 ,, 16 ,, ,,
16 and over.
20. What proportion of the scholars (if any) admitted during the years 1892 and 1893 came directly from a Public Elementary School?
(or, if more easily supplied, what proportion of those now on the register).
21. State, if possible, the number of scholars who left the school, in the years 1889–1893 inclusive, for—
(*a*) a University;
(*b*) some other place of higher education (specify).

PARTICULARS of INFORMATION desired in respect of PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

1. Name of school. (State whether for boys or girls.)
2. Name and population of county, and of town or parish in which it is situate.
3. Date of establishment.
4.—(*a*) Are the proprietors incorporated?
(*b*) With limited or unlimited liability?
5. Can a copy of the instrument by which the school was established be supplied?
6. If the income in any year exceed the expenditure, is the excess divisible among the Proprietors, or what is done with it?
7. What proportion of the day-scholars attend the school from outside the town or parish?
8. Were the buildings erected for school purposes?
9. Is the school provided with (*a*) laboratory, (*b*) workshop, (*c*) playground? Give particulars as to size and appointments.
10. Total number for which accommodation is provided—
(*a*) In class;
(*b*) As boarders.
11. Highest number of (*a*) day scholars, (*b*) boarders, attending the school at the same time in the year 1893.
12. Highest number reached in the last 10 years (give date) of (*a*) day scholars, (*b*) boarders.
13. Amount of fees for (*a*) day scholars, (*b*) boarders. If any extra fee, state amount and for what subjects.
14. Number of teachers (*a*) permanent, (*b*) visiting.
15. State with regard to each teacher whether he or she—
(*a*) is a graduate (i.) in Honours, (ii.) not in Honours, of any (and if so, of what) University; or if a woman, is a holder of an equivalent certificate from Oxford or Cambridge;
(*b*) has been a teacher in a Public Elementary School;
(*c*) has received instruction at any (and if so, what) institution for the training of teachers, or holds a teacher's certificate from a recognised examining body.
16. Supply school time-table, including drill; or, if preferred, fill up the form sent herewith so far as it is applicable to the school.
17. General character of religious instruction; regulations for exemption.
18. When and by what agency is the school, or are the individual scholars, examined? Number examined in 1893.

19. State the number of scholars on 31st May 1894—
Under 8 years of age.
8 and under 12 years of age.
12 ,, 14 ,,
14 ,, 15 ,,
15 ,, 16 ,,
16 and over.

20. What proportion of the scholars (if any) admitted during the years 1892 and 1893 came directly from a Public Elementary School ?
(or, if more easily supplied, what proportion of those now on the register).

21. State, if possible, the number of scholars who left the school, in the years 1889–1893 inclusive, for—
(*a*) a University ;
(*b*) some other place of higher education (specify).

PARTICULARS of INFORMATION desired in respect of HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. Name of school. (State whether for boys or girls.)
2. Date of foundation.
3. Constitution of governing body.
4. Name of town or parish in which the school is situate.
5. Is the school provided with (*a*) laboratory, (*b*) workshop, (*c*) playground ? Give particulars as to size and appointments.
6. Total number for which accommodation is provided in class.
7. Highest number of day scholars attending the school at the same time in the year 1893.
8. Highest number reached in the last ten years (give date) of day scholars.
9. Amount of tuition fee now charged. If any extra fee, state amount, and for what subjects.
10. Number of teachers (*a*) permanent, (*b*) visiting.
11. State with regard to each teacher whether he or she—
(*a*) is a graduate (i.) in Honours, (ii.) not in Honours, of any (and if so, of what) University ; or if a woman, is a holder of an equivalent certificate from Oxford or Cambridge :
(*b*) has received instruction at any (and if so, what) institution for the training of teachers ? or holds a teacher's certificate from a recognised examining body.
12. What provision is made for drill and other physical exercises ?
13. When and by what agency is the school, or are the individual scholars examined. Number examined in 1893.
14. State the number of scholars on 31st May 1894—
Under 8 years of age.
8 and under 12 years of age.
12 ,, 14 ,, ,,
14 ,, 15 ,, ,,
15 ,, 16 ,, ,,
16 and over.
15. State number of scholars—
(*a*) In Standard VI. and under,
(*b*) ,, VII. ,,
(*c*) Outside these Standards
on 31st May 1894.

I. COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	*Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	3,985*l.*	Founded 1552. Re-organised 1873.	27 governors - - - - 5 ex-officio. 22 nominated as follows:— 2 by New College, Oxford. 1 by Lord Chancellor. 1 by Cambridge University. 1 by London University. 1 by Bedford Grammar School masters. 1 by Bedford Modern School masters. 1 by parents of Scholars in Grammar and High Schools. 1 by parents of Scholars in Modern Schools. 1 by parents of Scholars in Elementary Schools. 6 by Town Council of Bedford. 6 by Electors of Borough.	Bedford (28,023).
2. THE BEDFORD, MODERN SCHOOL.	4,840*l.*	Founded 1566. Re-organised 1873.	Do. do. -	Do.
3. DUNSTABLE, CHEW'S FOUNDATION.	469*l.*	Founded 1715. Re-organised 1880.	Ex-officio - - - - Co-optative. Representative.	Dunstable (population, 4,513).

GIRLS'

1. BEDFORD, HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1,495*l.*	Founded 1882.	13 Governors appointed by Trustees of Harpur's Charity.	Bedford (population, 28,023).
2. BEDFORD, THE MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	640*l.*	Opened 1882	Do. - - - -	Do.

The dates of foundation given in this column are supplied by the schools themselves or taken
may in some cases be open to question. *See* Memorandum

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

160,704.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Extra.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Agricultural trading. Engineering.	About 4 per cent.	Laboratories (chemical and physical). Workshops (blacksmith's, engine room), carpenter's shop. Covered gravel playgrounds. Fives' court. Boating, drill.	9*l.* (under 13).	12*l.* (over 13).	63*l.* (under 13).	66*l.* 15*s.* (over 13).	Practical chemistry, 3*l.* 3*s.* Carpentering, 12*s.* Forge and lathe, 3*l.* 3*s.* Games and gymnasium, 16*s.* 6*d.* Elementary scholars are generally allowed to join these classes without extra fee.
Do.	20 per cent.	Laboratories (chemical and physical). Workshops and smithy. Lecture room. Library and Museum. Playground, 10 acres. Gymnasium. Cricket-field and pavilion. Three covered fives' courts.	4*l.* (under 16).	9*l.* (over 17).	45*l.* 5*s.* (under 13).	50*l.* 5*s.* (over 13).	Optional. Sanatorium, 15*s.* Gymnasium, 12*s.* Music, 4*l.* 10*s.* Workshop and smithy, 30*s.*
Industrial. Strawplaiting.	5 per cent.	Playground	2*l.*		—	—	—

SCHOOLS.

Agricultural trading. Engineering.	About 5 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground. Gymnasium.	9*l.* (under 13).	18*l.* (over 13).	45*l.* 3*s.*	63*l.*	Music from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 12*s.*
Do.	" " "	Playground	4*l.*		40*l.*		—

from the Report of the Schools Enquiry Commission. Their accuracy is not vouched for, and by Mr. A. F. Leach, in Vol. V. of this Report.

I. COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF ENDOWED

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	830–850	250*	624	213	591	218	837	4	162	177	268	226
2. THE MODERN SCHOOL—*cont.*	650	100	546 (1893)	100 (1892)	546	90	619	5	172	182	183	77
3. DUNSTABLE CHEW'S FOUNDATION—*cont.*	100	—	57	—	52	—	42	—	22	19	1	—

GIRLS'

1. BEDFORD, HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	600	106	459 (1894).	96	424	87	555	—	118	106	166	165
BEDFORD, THE MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	220	—	188 (1890)	—	154	1	133	2	43	50	28	10

* In houses not the property of the school or on school premises.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or College.	Other Place of Higher Education.	Other Secondary Schools.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 1 per cent. (of those now on register).	48 Oxford or Cambridge.	100 Woolwich, Sandhurst, Cooper's Hill,	—	35 27 graduates. (22 in honours).	7 1 graduate	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
12 per cent.	10 Oxford or Cambridge.	—	—	30 15 graduates (5 in honours). Two have taught in Public Elementary Schools.	4 3 skilled artisans employed in workshop and smithy.	(1.) Examined and inspected annually by examiner appointed by the University of London.
All	—	—	—	2 1 has taught in a Public Elementary School.	—	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Nearly 2 per cent. of those now on register.	10	1 South Kensington School of of Art. 4 R. Coll. of Music.	3 Ladies' College, Cheltenham.	32 7 graduates (5 in honours). 4 trained teachers.	16	(1.) Annually by Oxford Delegacy for school and local examinations.
12 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	About 4 or 5 per cent. enter Bedford Kindergarten Training College.	—	8 3 junior mistresses trained in Bedford Kindergarten College.	2	(1.) By College of Preceptors

I. COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—(2.) PARTICULARS

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL.	1869	A limited liability company.	Proprietors receive small dividend, rest devoted to improvements.	Bedford (Pop.)

OF PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
	—	Laboratory, carpenter's shop, smithy, playgrounds, 11 acres.	15*l.*		42*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*		Games, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

I. COUNTY OF BEDFORD.—(2.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
BEDFORD COUNTY SCHOOL—*cont.*	200	200	—	180	—	106	113	—	15	32	51	15

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 4 per cent.	14	—	—	9 4 graduates (3 in honours).	2	(1.) Periodically by examiner appointed by the directors. (2.) Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Science and Art Department.

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
1. ASHBURTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	189	Founded 1413. Re-organised 1876.	12 governors - - - - - 2 ex-officio, lord of manor, portrieve. 4 co-optative. 6 representative:— 2 appointed by vicar, churchwardens, and sidesmen. 2 appointed by vestry. 2 appointed by magistrates.	Ashburton (population 2,762).
2. BARNSTAPLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	13	Founded early 14th century. Re-founded 1549.	Corporation of Barnstaple -	Barnstaple (population, 13,058).
3. BIDEFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	91	Founded Re-organised 1873.	14 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, Mayor of Bideford. 3 co-optative. 10 representative:— 3 nominated by town council. 2 nominated by School Board. 3 nominated by feoffees of Bridge Trust. 2 nominated by magistrates.	Bideford (population 7,831).
4. BOVEY TRACEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	79	Founded cir. 1713.	Chairman and 9 others elected periodically by their own body or by guardians.	Bovey Tracey (population 2,422).
5. CHUDLEIGH, PYNSENT'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	30	Founded cir. 1668. Re-organised 1877.	10 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, lord of manor. 5 co-optative. 4 representative:— 2 elected by vestry. 2 elected by magistrates.	Chudleigh (population 2,003).
6. COLYTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. - -	Founded in reign of Henry VIII.	Colyton Chamber of Feoffees -	Colyton (population 2,500).	
7. CREDITON, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	830	Founded 1547. Charter 1560. Re-founded 1860.	10 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 4 representative, elected:— 2 by School Board. 2 by Local Board.	Crediton (population 5,821).
8. CREDITON DUNN'S SCHOOL.	830	Founded 1794.	Governors of Crediton Church -	Do.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

631,808.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Agricultural trading. Small umber works.	28 per cent.	Laboratory. Carpenter's shop. Blacksmith's shop. 3 playgrounds, cricket field.	5*l.* 5*s.* (under 11).	6*l.* 6*s.* (over 13).	29*l.* 8*s.* (under 11).	32*l.* 11*s.* (over 16).	Books, tools, 1*l.* 1*s.* Apparatus, &c. to 2*l.* 2*s.*
Agricultural trading. Lace and glove factories.	25 per cent.	Laboratory and workshops are supplied by Town Council at Municipal School of Science and Art.	7*l.*		24		Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Agricultural trading. Collar factories.	25 per cent.	Workshop. Playground.	6*l.* 6*s.*		24*l.*		—
Working classes. Pottery works.	Do.	Workshop. Field, 1½ acres.	4*l.* 10*s.*		25*l.*		Piano, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Agricultural.	Over 33 per cent.	Playground.	10*l.*		69*l.* (under 12).	72*l.* 9*s.* (over 12).	Greek, 3*l.* Second modern language, 3*l.*
Do.	Do.	Do.	3*l.* 3*s.* (for boys from Colyton parish).	4*l.* 4*s.* (for boys from outside parish).	—	—	—
Agricultural and manufacturing. Leather and tin trades.	30 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	5*l.*	6*l.* 6*s.*	33*l.*		Greek, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Do.	About 10 per cent.	Playground. 5 acres.	4*l.* 4*s.*		25*l.* 4*s.*	31*l.* 10*s.*	—

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. Ashburton Grammar School—*cont.*	66	22	50 (1890)	18	41	14	42	1	5	21	18	4
2. Barnstaple Grammar School—*cont.*	80	10	- -	-	35	5	39	—	12	17	10	—
3. Bideford Grammar School—*cont.*	80	- -	54 (1885)	13	40	5	24	—	3	10	10	1
4. Bovey Tracey Grammar School—*cont.*	53	30	18 (1893).	7	18	7	18	1	5	9	2	1
5. Chudleigh. Pynsent's Grammar School—*cont.*	63	15	7	- -	7	—	7	1	4	2	—	—
6. Colyton Grammar School—*cont.*	36	- -	23 (1889)	12	20	4	25	—	7	9	7	2
7. Crediton, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School—*cont.*	112	45	40 (1883)	20	27	3	30	—	12	8	7	3
8. Crediton, Dunn's School—*cont.*	50	8	—	—	31	2	37	4	6	7	18	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other place of Higher Education.	Other Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
36 per cent. (of those now on register).	4 1 Oxford 2 Edinburgh. 1 University College of Wales, Cardiff.	7 4 Finsbury Technical College. 1 Charing Cross Hospital. 1 King's College.	3 2 Newton Abbot College. 1 Aspatria.	5 2 graduates in honours.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Governors. (3.) Science and Art Department.
15 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	3	2	(1.) By Staff. (2.) College of Preceptors.
66 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	2 1 trained teacher has taught in public elementary school.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by College of Preceptors at request of governors.
About 15 per cent.	1 Dublin University.	- -	- -	2	- -	(1.) Annual school examination, also examination and inspection by County Council.
About 57 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	2 1 graduate in double honours.	- -	(1.) By Staff. (2.) Cambridge Locals.
About 50 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	6 3 Devon County School. 3 Stratford-on-Avon.	1 trained teacher.	- -	(1.) Not since 1891. (2.) College of Preceptors.
13 per cent. (of those now on register).	3 Cambridge. 1 Oxford.	1 Sandhurst	- -	4 All graduates (3 in honours).	2	(1.) Cambridge University examination syndicate.
- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1 graduate 1 has taught in public elementary school.	- -	(1.) By headmaster and College of Preceptors.

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
9. EXETER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	2,378	Founded 1332. Re-founded 1629. Re-organised 1877.	13 governors 1 ex-officio, lord lieutenant of county. 12 representative:— 3 appointed by M.P.'s of Devon. 3 appointed by magistrates. 6 appointed by Governing Body of St. John's Hospital Trust.	Exeter (population 37,404).
10. EXETER, HELE'S SCHOOL.	524	Founded 1549. Re-founded 1876.	14 governors 1 ex officio. 4 elected by City Council. 1 elected by School Board of Exeter. 1 elected by other School Boards in borough. 2 elected by governors of episcopal schools. 5 elected by governors of St. John's Hospital.	Do.
1. HONITON, ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL.	12	Founded 1608 or 1614. Revived by Dr. Mackarness, late rector of Honiton.	Feoffees of Allhallows Charities	Honiton (population (3,216).
12. KINGSBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	104	Founded 1670.	12 governors 3 elected by Crispin Trustees. 3 elected by Duncombe Trustees. 3 elected by magistrates. 3 elected by townspeople.	Kingsbridge (population 1576).
13. PLYMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	242	Founded 1658. Re-organised 1881.	11 governors 2 hereditary. 6 co-optative. 3 representative.	Plympton (population 4,575).
14. TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	608	Date of Foundation unknown. Rebuilt 1891–94.	12 governors 3 co-optative. 9 representative, appointed:— 3 by Duke of Bedford. 3 by School Board of Tavistock. 3 by District Council.	Tavistock (population 6,252).
15. TAVISTOCK, KELLY COLLEGE.	1,477	Founded 1866. Opened 1877.	10 trustees, members of Church of England. 2 ex-officio, Bishop of Exeter, a naval officer, not lower than post captain. 3 hereditary. 3 co-optative. 2 representative, nominated by M.P.'s for Devon and Cornwall.	Do.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Professional, trading.	About 6 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Cricket field.	10*l.* (under 10).	18*l.* (over 13).	36*l.* (under 10).	48*l.* (over 13).	Entrance fee, under 10, 1*l.*, over 10, 2*l.* Drawing, 2*l.* 5*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Carpentry, 1*l.* 10*s.* Swimming bath, 1*l.* 10*s.* Sanatorium, 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery, 15*s.*
Do.	20 per cent.	Large playground. Laboratory at Technical College now in course of erection.	4*l.* 4*s.* (under 12).	5*l.* (over 12).	—	—	—
Agricultural, market town, lace-making.	25 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Playing field, 6 acres.	10*l.* 10*s.*		37*l.*	48*l.* 6*s.*	French (day boys) 4*l.* 4*s.* Chemistry, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Music,
Agricultural centre.	About 25 per cent.	Laboratory. Carpenter's shop. Playground.	5*l.*		33*l.*		—
Chiefly agricultural.	20 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playing field, 2½ acres.	6*l.* 6*s.*		31*l.* 10*s.*	34*l.* 13*s.*	—
Agriculture and mining.	School to be opened Easter, 1895.	Laboratory. Playground.	According to scheme not less than 3*l.* or more than 6*l.*		No boarders.		—
Chiefly agricultural.	None.	Laboratory. Workshop, smithy. Gymnasium. Swimming bath. Playground, 10 acres.	15*l.*		51*l.*		Drawing 3*l.* 3*s.* Music 6*l.* 6*s.*, Chemistry, 6*l.* 6*s.*

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
9. EXETER GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	150	40	90 (1894)	46	93	42	131	—	30	37	34	30
10. EXETER, HELE'S SCHOOL—*cont.*	230	—	215 (1894)	—	208	—	214	—	66	71	77	—
11. HONITON, ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL—*cont.*	140	110	120 (1886)	29 (1893)	76	29	106	—	26	33	30	17
12. KINGSBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL	60	20	35 (1891).	20	30	10	40	—	10	26	4	—
13. PLYMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	25	20 (During last 3 years.)	4	16	4	23	—	6	7	9	1
14. TAVISTOCK GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. TAVISTOCK, KELLY COLLEGE—*cont.*	120	80	14 (1892).	70	11	66	80	—	8	19	26	27

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Places of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
None.	21 20 Oxford and Cambridge. 1 Owens College.	6 2 Sandhurst. 1 Keyham College. 3 London Hospitals.	- -	8 All graduates (6 in honours).	3 Mus. Bac.	(1.) Form VI. Higher certificate of joint board. Rest of school by University graduates.
About 45 per cent.	- -	- -	10 Exeter Grammar School.	7, and 2 student teachers.	2 1 graduate	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals.
About 4 per cent. (of those now on register).	12 Oxford and Cambridge.	6 1 Woolwich. 3 Sandhurst. 2 Naval Cadets.	17 obtained junior scholarships at larger public schools.	10 6 graduates (4 in honours).	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by headmaster. (2.) Higher certificate of joint board.
About 25 per cent.	- -	Finsbury Technical College.	Blundell's School. Epsom College. Kendal Grammar School.	4 3 graduates (2 in honours).	- -	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals.
60 per cent.	- -	2 Plymouth College.	- -	2 1 has taught in public elementary school. 1 trained teacher.	1	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by governors.
—	—	—	—	—	—	-
None.	5	19 9 engineering schools. 6 medical schools. 3 Sandhurst, 1 Britannia.	- -	7 6 graduates (4 in honours).	1	(1.) Twice a year, once by examiner appointed by head master, once by staff.

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
16. TIVERTON, BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL.	£ 704	Founded 1604, Re-organised 1882.	18 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, lord lieutenant. 7 co-optative. 10 representative :— 2 elected by J.P.'s for Devon. 2 „ „ M.P.'s „ „ 1 „ „ M.P.'s for Tiverton. 2 elected by Town Council. 2 „ „ governors of Middle School. 1 elected by the masters.	Tiverton (population 10,892).
17. TIVERTON MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.	262	Founded 1872.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative :— 1 elected by J.P.'s of borough. 2 „ „ Town Council. 1 „ „ clergy of parish. 2 „ „ School Board.	Do.
18. TOTNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	337	Founded 1554, Re-organised 1874.	11 governors - - - - 4 co-optative. 7 representative :— 3 elected by Town Council. 2 „ „ School Board. 2 „ „ magistrates.	Totnes (population 3,377).
19. UFFCULME, AYSHFORD SCHOOL.	11	Founded 1701. Re-organised 1890.	11 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, H.M. of Blundell's School. 3 co-optative. 7 representative.	Uffculme (population 1,806)

GIRLS'

1. EXETER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	807	Endowed 1658, Opened 1876.	10 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, Bishop of Exeter. 9 nominated :— 2 by Dean and Chapter. 4 by beneficed clergy. 3 by governors of St. John's Hospital.	Exeter (population 37,404).
2. EXETER MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	509	Opened 1876.	Do. do.	Do.
3. TIVERTON, MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	Shares endowment of boys' school.	Founded 1577.	See under boys school - -	Tiverton (population 10,892).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Building, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Residential. Indian civilians and retired army officers, professional, and trading. Lace-making and brewing.	None.	New buildings erected 1882. Laboratory. Workshop, engineering room Playground, 12 acres. Swimming bath.	12*l.* 18*s.* (sons of residents).	18*l.* 18*s.*	47*l.* 5*s.* (under 14.)	52*l.* 10*s.* (over 14).	Library, drill, games, swimming, 2*l.* 5*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Workshop, 1*l.* 1*s.* Engineering class, 3*l.* Private tuition, 6*l.* to 15*l.* Studies, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Sanatorium (boarders only), 1*l.* 1*s.*
Do.	About 33 per cent.	No laboratory. Pupils attend Technical School laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	4*l.* (under 11).	6*l.* (over 11).	26*l.*		
Agricultural and trading.	Nearly 50 per cent.	Buildings in centre of town. Laboratory. Workshop. Playground and field.	6*l.* 6*s.*	9*l.* 15*s.*	43*l.* 3*s.*		Drill, 9*s.* Recreation fund, 15*s.* Rowing club (per term), 5*s.*
Agricultural.	About 25 per cent.	Open and covered playgrounds, and field of 12 acres.	10*l.*		35*l.* (sons of clergy).	40*l.*	Piano, 3*l.* 3*s.* Violin, organ, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing 3*l.* 3*s.* Carpentry, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drill, 13*s.* 6*d.* Laundry, 3*l.* 3*s.*

SCHOOLS.

Professional. Trading.	About 20 per cent.	Laboratory. Small asphalt court.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* (over 10).	—	—	Entrance fee under 10, 10*s.* Over 10, 2*l.* Stationery, 18*s.* Registration, 5*s.*
Do.	23 per cent.	New buildings. Large playground.	4*l.* 4*s.*	5*l.*	—	—	—
Residential and trading. Lace-making and brewing.	25 per cent.	- - -	4*l.* (under 11).	5*l.* (over 11).	30*l.*		Piano, 3*l.*

II. COUNTY OF DEVON—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
16. TIVERTON, BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	200	100 (1890).	180	90	180	246	—	14	42	93	97
17. TIVERTON MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—*cont.*	80	12	69 (1894).	10 (1866 after which date no boarders were taken until 1892).	63	—	69	1	17	27	23	1
18. TOTNES GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	36	51 (1891, including private pupils of late H. M.).	14	43	4	34	—	7	13	11	3
19. UFFCULME, AYSHFORD SCHOOL—*cont.*	50	30	10 (1893).	26	10	26	33	—	17	16	—	—

GIRLS'

1. EXETER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	180	—	203 (1890).	—	166	—	145	19	26	26	34	40
2. EXETER MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	300 girls, 50 infants.	—	304 girls, 32 infants.	—	281 girls, 43 infants.	—	303	36	79	64	98	26
3. TIVERTON, MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	100	Boarders in separate house.	67	12	67	12	79	8	14	20	35	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other place of Higher Education.	Other Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
None.	54	28	- -	15 12graduates	11	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by governors. Also by examiners appointed by Balliol and Sidney Sussex Colleges.
About 52 per cent. (of those now on register).	2	1 King's College.	9 8 Blundell's School. 1 Ashburton Grammar School.	3 All trained, have all taught in public elementary school.	4 1 graduate.	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
Nearly 20 per cent.	- -	- -	Some to Cheltenham and Blundell's School.	3 All graduates. (1 in honours).	4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
None.	- -	- -	6 3 Blundell's School. 1 Bridgnorth School. 1 Kelly College, Tavistock. 1 Trinity College, Glenalmond.	4 1 graduate in honours.	3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

None.	3 Newnham College, Cambridge	- -	- -	10 2 graduates. 4 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Cambridge University Syndicate. (2.) Cambridge Locals. Royal Drawing Society.
About 10 per cent.	—	Various training colleges for teachers.	Exeter High School.	10 7 student teachers. 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
10 per cent.	2 1 Newnham College, Cambridge. 1 St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford.	—	—	4 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Examined and inspected annually by examiner appointed by governors, also in religious knowledge by the Diocesan examiner. (2.) Oxford Locals and College of Preceptors.

II. COUNTY OF DEVON.—(2) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
PLYMOUTH COLLEGE	1878	The proprietors are not incorporated, liability is limited.	Any surplus is added to the ordinary revenue.	Plymouth. Pop., 84,248.
SHEBBEAR BIBLE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.	1841	Bible Christian Body	—	Shebbear. Pop,, 8,485.
WEST BUCKLAND, THE DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL.	1858	- - - -	—	West Buckland. Pop., 402.

GIRLS'

ASHBURTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1886	Proprietors are incorporated.	—	Ashburton. Pop., 2,762.
BIDEFORD BIBLE CHRISTIAN GIRLS' COLLEGE.	1884	Bible Christian Body.	—	Bideford. Pop., 783.
DEVONPORT, STOKE AND STONEHOUSE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1875	The proprietors are incorporated with limited liability.	Paid to the shareholders.	Devonport. Pop., 54,803.
PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	1874	The proprietors are incorporated with limited liability.	A certain sum set apart for reserve fund, the rest divided among the shareholders.	Plymouth. Pop., 84,248.
TORQUAY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1875	The proprietors are incorporated with limited liability.	Divisible among the proprietors.	Torquay. Pop. 25,534.
PAIGNTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1889	School is a branch of the Torquay High School.	Divisible among the proprietors.	Paignton. Pop. 6,783.

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
4 per cent.	Laboratory. Lecture room. Workshop. Playground.	15*l.*	22*l.*	50*l.*	60*l.*	Shorthand, 15*s.* use of laboratory, 7*s*.. 6*d.*
—	Laboratory. Carpenter's shop. Playgrounds.	—	—	18*l.* 18*s.*	31*l.* 10*s.*	Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*
90 per cent.	Laboratory. Carpenter's shop. Playground. swimming bath.	6*l.* 6*s.*		30*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* (under 13).	33*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* (over 13).	Instrumental music, 3*l.* 3*s.*

SCHOOLS.

—	—	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 10).	9*l.* 9*s.* (over 10).	32*l.*		Entrance, 1*l.* 1*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Piano, violin, or singing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Use of dining-room, 1*l.* 10*s.*
—	—	10*l.* 10*s.*		15*l.* 15*s.* (day boarders).	31*l.* 10*s.* (over 12), full boarders.	Optional subjects: Music, 3*l.* 3*s.* Singing (solo), 3*l.* 3*s.* Harmony, 2*l.* 2*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.*
6 per cent.	Playground.	7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* In Kindergarten, 3*l.* 3*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.* 6*l.* 6*s.*	—	—	Music, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 6*l.* 6*d.* Dancing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a term.
About 8 per cent.	Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* In Kindergarten. 4*l.* 4*s.*	16*l.* 16*s.* 6*l.* 6*s.*	—	—	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Wood-carving, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
—	Not erected for school purposes.	12*l.* 12*s.* (under 10).	18*l.* 18*s.* (over 13).	—	—	Stationery, 15*s.* Drawing materials, 7*s.*6*d.*
—	Not erected for school purposes.	9*l.* 9*s.*	15 . 15*s.*	—	—	Stationery, 15*s.* Drawing materials, 7*s* 6*d.*

II. COUNTY OF DEVON.—(2) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
PLYMOUTH COLLEGE—*cont.*	200	30	116 (1894.)	25	110	23	138	—	23	42	49	24
SHEBBEAR BIBLE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE—*cont.*	125	125	—	129 (1891).	—	92	90	—	12	24	38	16
WEST BUCKLAND, THE DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL—*cont.*	280	180	—	112 (1884.)	10	79	89	—	9	20	48	12

GIRLS'

ASHBURTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	30	4	27	1	23	—	14	—	6	5	—	3
BIDEFORD BIBLE CHRISTIAN GIRLS' COLLEGE—*cont.*	80	70	6 (1891.)	79	10	59	67	—	6	17	28	16
DEVONPORT AND STOKE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	190	—	104 (1890.)	—	83	—	84	19	28	15	13	9
PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	159 (1891.)	—	144	—	142	28	26	23	33	32
TORQUAY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	80	—	81 (1883.)	—	52	—	34	4	6	8	16	—
PAIGNTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	60	—	51	46	46	—	31	3	6	8	14	—

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 2 per cent.	8	—	—	6 All graduates in honours.	6 1 is a public elementary school teacher.	(1.) Upper forms by the Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate. (2.) London Matriculation.
60-70 per cent.	2 1 Oxford. 1 Univ. Coll. S. Wales, Cardiff.	2 medical schools.	—	7 2 graduates 1st class honours.	—	(1.) Seniors, London University Matriculation, and Oxford and Cambridge Local Exam. Juniors, by Coll. of Preceptors.
20 per cent.	5	R.N.E. College.	1 Aspatria.	5 4 graduates in honours.	—	(1.) Upper School, annually by Cambridge Local Exam. Middle School by College of Preceptors. The rest examined by headmaster.

SCHOOLS—*cont*

None.	—	—	1 Private College, Bedford. 1 Cheltenham Ladies' College. 1 Queen's College, Harley Street. 1 France.	2 1 graduate. 1 has taught in a public elementary school.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the Council. (2.) Cambridge Locals and College of Preceptors' Exams.
25 per cent.	—	—	—	8 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers.	1	—
6 per cent. of those now on the register.	—	—	—	7 3 graduate in honours. 1 trained teacher.	5	(1.) Annually by University Examiner. (2.) Cambridge Locals College of Preceptors.
b out 1 per cent. of those now on register.	1 Newnham. 1 Holloway College.	—	—	7 3 graduates in honours. 2 trained teachers.	5	(2.) Cambridge Senior and Junior Local Exams., and London Matriculation.
None	—	—	—	5 Same staff for both schools.	3	(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) College of Preceptors, Cambridge Locals and Higher Local.
None	—	—	—			

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
1. ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRYNN, NEAR WIGAN.	193	Founded 1588. Re-organised 1886.	12 governors - - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative appointed as follows:— 1 by the Ashton Local Board. 1 by the lord of the manor. 1 by Liverpool University College. 3 by trustees of Aston Charity.	Ashton-in-Makerfield (population, 13,379).
2. BOLTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	304	Founded 1524. Re-organised 1883 and 1884.	15 governors - - - - - 4 co-optative. 11 representative appointed as follows:— 2 by Town Council of Bolton. 2 by School Board of Bolton. 2 by Lancashire County Council. 3 by trustees of the charity of Nathaniel Hulton.	Bolton (population, 115,002).
3. BOLTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (BOYS' DEPARTMENT).	133	Founded 1846.	Committee of 7 clergy and 9 laymen.	Do.
4. BURNLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	252	Founded 1550. Re-organised 1872.	14 governors - - - - - 6 co-optative. 8 representative, of whom 6 are elected by Town Council. 2 elected by School Board.	Burnley (population, 87,016).
5. BURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,104	Founded 1725. Re-organised 1861.	13 governors - - - - - All co-optative:— 7 clergy. 6 laymen.	Bury (population, 57,212).
6. CARTMEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	153	Date of foundation unknown. Re-organised 1880.	12 governors - - - - - 5 co-optative. 7 representative.	Cartmel (population, 287).
7. CHORLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	9	Founded 1611.	Appointment of headmaster vested in the Rector of Chorley.	Chorley (population, 23,087).
8. CLITHEROE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	433	Founded 1554. Re-organised 1878.	13 governors - - - - - 1 ex-officio (mayor). 6 co-optative. 6 representative:— 3 elected by Town Council. 1 „ „ J.P.'s for county. 1 „ „ governor of Slaidburn Endowed School. 1 „ „ governors of Whalley Grammar School.	Clitheroe (population, 10,815).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

3,926,760.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Mining	5 per cent.	Laboratory and workshop not yet finished.	4*l.* 4*s*		—	—	—
Manufacturing	- - -	Laboratory. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 13).	12*l.* 12*s.* (over 13).	—	—	Gymnasium, 2*s.*
Do.	- - -	Laboratory. Playground.	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	48 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	7*l.* 7*s.* (under 12).	9*l.* 9*s.* (over 12).	—	—	Laboratory, 15*s.*
Manufacturing	About 33 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	4*l.* 4*s.* (Lower school).	8*l.* 8*s.* (Upper school).	—	—	—
Agricultural	- - -	Playground	6*l.*		38*l.*		Music, 4*l.* 10*s.*
Industrial. Cotton trade.	About 14 per cent.	Playground and gymnasium.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 12).	7*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	—	—	Greek, 3*l.* 3*s.* A second modern language, 3*l.* 3*s.* Shorthand (if taken on classical side), 3*l.* 3*s.* Hebrew, 6*l.* 6*s.* Instrumental music, 6*l.* 6*s.*
Industrial. Cotton trade.	About 38 per cent.	Laboratory. Carpenter's shop. Playground and cricket field.	4*l.* (under 12).	6*l.* (over 12).	40*l.*	42*l.*	Greek or German, 3*l.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. Ashton-in-Makerfield Grammar School—*cont.*	70	—	36	—	14	—	34	—	16	12	6	—
2. Bolton Grammar School—*cont.*	120	—	70	—	55	—	53	—	6	23	18	6
3. Bolton Church of England Educational Institution (Boys' Department)—*cont.*	135	—	119	—	119	—	131	13	39	30	30	19
4. Burnley Grammar School—*cont.*	150	—	131	—	129	—	121	—	20	62	37	2
5. Bury Grammar School—*cont.*	190	—	168	—	168	—	164	—	34	69	47	14
6. Cartmel Grammar School—*cont.*	40	12	29	—	16	8	19	—	1	5	12	1
7. Chorley Grammar School—*cont.*	70	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Clitheroe Grammar School—*cont.*	100	40	46 (1889).	23 (1892).	37	20	54	—	10	26	11	7

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-3.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
74 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	1 Graduate.	- -	(1.) The Governing Body have not yet decided as examiners.
75 per cent.	8 2 Cambridge. 1 Oxford. 1 Durham. 3 Owens' College. 1 St. John's College, Winnipeg.	- -	18 2 Rugby. 2 Giggleswick. 3 Manchester Grammar School. 2 Rossall. 2 Sedbergh. 1 Malvern. 2 Uppingham. 1 Cheltenham. 2 Whalley Grammar School. 1 Repton.	4 All graduates (1 has taught in public elementary school).	1	(1.) Annually, by external examiner appointed by governors.
About 16 per cent.	9 Oxford. Cambridge. Victoria.	- -	- -	9 3 graduates (2 in honours). 1 trained teacher.	- -	(1.) Oxford Delegacy for local examinations.
60 per cent.	9	5	5 1 Gigglewick. 2 Sedburgh. 1 Rossall. 1 Bedford.	5 2 graduates in honours.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Science and Art Department and Cambridge Junior Examination.
About 57 per cent.	18 11 London and Victoria. 7 Oxford and Cambridge.	- -	- -	7 5 graduates (4 in honours).	2	(1.) Annually, by Cambridge University Syndicate.
About 47 per cent. (of those now on register).	1 St. Andrews	- -	4 3 Lancaster Grammar School. 1 Birmingham Grammar School.	2 1 graduate.	- -	(1.) Annually, by examiner appointed by governors.
50 per cent.	- -	- -	2 Rossall.	- -	- -	(2.) Preparation for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, and London Matriculation.
35 per cent. (of those now on register).	6 3 Cambridge. 1 Oxford. 1 Durham. 1 Edinburgh.	- -	7 2 Manchester Grammar School. 2 Brighton College. 1 Bromsgrove School. 1 Tunbridge School. 1 Glasgow School.	4 3 graduates in honours. H.M. 11th Wrangler.	- -	(1.) Annually, by examiners appointed by Oxford Delegacy for Local Examinations.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
9. CROSBY: MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.	1,720	Founded 1618. Re-organised 1874.	The masters, wardens, and court of assistants of Merchant Taylors' Company.	Crosby. (population, 14,625).
10. HINDLEY AND ABRAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Wigan).	84	Founded 1632. Re-organised 1881.	10 governors - - - - - 5 co-optative. 5 representative:— 3 elected by Hindley Local Board. 2 elected by Abram Local Board.	Hindley (population, 18,973). Abram (population, 4,309).
11. KIRKHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	821	Founded 1600 (?) Re-organised 1881.	13 governors - - - - - 4 co-optative. 9 representative:— 4 elected by Drapers' Company. 2 Justices of the Peace for the county of Lancaster. 3 elected by Kirkham Local Board of Health.	Kirkham (population, 4,003).
12. LANCASTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	111	Founded 1472. Re-organised 1893.	Corporation of Lancaster are trustees.	Lancaster (population, 31,038).
13. LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	25	Founded 1610.	4 life trustees - - -	Leigh (population, 28,708).
14. MANCHESTER: THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,096	Hulme Trust founded 1691. School opened 1887.	18 governors - - - - - 3 ex-officio, Dean of Manchester, Rectors of Prestwich and Bury. 15 representative, appointed as follows:— 2 for 6 years by the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. 1 for 5 years by Town Council, Manchester. 1 for 5 years by Town Council of Salford. 1 for 5 years by Town Council of Oldham. 1 for 5 years by Town Council of Bury. 6 for 7 years by trustees of the estate devised by William Hume, Esq. 1 for 6 years by Council of the Victoria University. 1 for 6 years by the Court of Governors of the Owens' College. 1 for 5 years by the governors of Manchester Grammar School.	Withington (population, 27,729).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Commercial and professional.	About 14 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	12*l.* (under 12).	15*l.* (over 12).	40*l.*		
Industrial. Mining and cotton trade.	5 per cent.	Playground.	4*l.*		—	—	—
Agricultural and manufacturing.	61 per cent.	Playground	4*l.* (for boys residing in ancient parish of Kirkham).	6*l.* (for boys not residing in ancient parish of Kirkham).	9*l.*		Greek.
Industrial	Nearly 15 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground. Workshop.	8*l.* 8*s.* (under 12). A few free boys admitted.	15*l.* 15*s.*	36*l.* 12*s.*	39*l.* 5*s.*	—
Industrial.	20 per cent.	Playground	1*l.* 10*s.* (under 11 years).	2*l.* (over 11 years).	—	—	—
Residential	- - -	Physical laboratory. Chemical laboratory. Lecture theatre. Workshop. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.*		—	—	Greek, 3*l.* Laboratory 15*s.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
9. CROSBY: MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL —*cont.*	400	—	285	25	285	25	278	—	79	85	77	37
10. HINDLEY AND ABRAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	—	53 (Aug. 1894.)	—	50	—	53	0	12	28	11	0
11. KIRKHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	120	12	61	2	40	—	33	—	5	20	5	3
12. LANCASTER ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	170	50	85	55	75	35	135	—	21	40	41	33
13. LEIGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	—	—	—	67	—	60	—	25	26	7	2
14. MANCHESTER: THE HULME GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	266	—	266	—	264	—	60	89	90	25

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–94.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 2 per cent. (of those now on register).	23	- -	- - -	11 9 graduates (5 in honours).	2	(1.) The three highest classes by examiner appointed by the Oxford Delegacy. Remainder by the staff under the direction of head-master.
93 per cent.	2 1 Victoria University. 1 Owens' College.	- -	- -	2	1	(1.) Annually, by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
48 per cent. (of those now on register).	3 1 Oxford. 2 Cambridge.	2 1 Lancashire Congregational College.	1 Rossall School. 1 King William's College, Isle of Man.	3 1 graduate in honours.	3	(1.) Annually, by examiner appointed by the governors.
- -	30 Oxford or Cambridge.	- -	- -	7 6 graduates (4 in honours).	3	(1.) Annually by graduates of Oxford or Cambridge. (2.) Cambridge Locals.
20 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	4 2 graduates (1 in honours).	-	(1.) Occasionally by external examiner. (2.) Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, and Science and Art Examinations.
36 per cent.	12 Owens' College.	13 9 Municipal Technical School. 2 Manchester School of Arts. 2 Royal School of Music.	- -	9 8 graduates (6 in honours).	3	(1.) Annually, by examiners appointed by governors. The examiners have not hitherto been connected with any University Board. Examiners make choice of the forms they wish to examine. Copies of the examiners' reports are sent to the Charity Commission.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
15. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	£ 2,956	Founded 1515. Re-organised 1877.	24 governors - - - - 4 ex-officio. 9 co-optative. 11 representative.	Manchester (population, 505,368).
16. MIDDLETON: QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	25	Founded 1572	- - - - - -	Middleton (population, 22,163).
17. ORMSKIRK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	119	Founded 1612. Re-organised 1890.	Governors under scheme of Charity Commissioners.	Ormskirk (population, 6,298).
18. NEWCHURCH IN ROSSENDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	4	Founded 1701. Re-organised 1889.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative. 2 elected by Rawtenstall Town Council. 2 by Bacup Town Council. 1 by Newchurch School Board. 1 by Victoria University.	Newchurch in borough (3,000) of Rawtenstall, 29,507.
19. PRESCOT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	156	Date of foundation unknown. Re organised 1876.	12 governors - - - - 2 ex-officio. 5 co-optative. 5 representative.	Prescot (population, 5,839).
20. PRESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	61	Date of foundation unknown. First mention 1612.	Corporation of Preston - -	Preston (population, 107,573).
21. RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	528	Rivington School, founded 1566. Blackrod School founded (?) Scheme for amalgamation, 1875. New School opened 1882.	16 governors - - - - 4 co-optative. 2 nominated. 10 representative.	Rivington (population, 373).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Cotton industry	About 45 per cent.	2 laboratories and lecture rooms (chemical and physical). Workshop. Two playgrounds. Gymnasium.	12*l.*	12*s.*	37*l.* 8*s.*	47*l.* 8*s.*	—
- - -	25 per cent.	Playground	6*l.*		—	—	—
Agricultural	50 per cent.	Playground	4*l.* (under 10).	8*l.* (over 13).	—	—	—
Manufacturing. — Cotton and felt manufacturers.	All come from within a radius of 5 miles.	Laboratory. Playground. Covered shed, and gymnasium.	6*l.* (under 10).	9*l.* (over 10).	27*l.* (weekly).	36*l.* (full).	Music, 3*l.* 3*s.* Gymnasium, 12*s.*
Industrial. — Mining, wire manufacture.	50 per cent.	Small playground.	4*l.*		—	—	—
Cotton trade	15 per cent.	Small playground.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 10).	10*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	42*l.*		Modern languages, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drawing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Shorthand, 10*s.* Chemistry, 10*s.*
Cotton operatives and small tradesmen. A few colliers.	72 per cent.	Laboratory. (18 benches). Workshop. Playground.	8*l.* 5*s.*		39*l.*		Chemistry 1*l.* 1*s.* Carpentry, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Music, 4*l.* 4*s.* Dancing 3*l.* 3*s.* Drill, 15*s.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	Over 16.
15. MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	1,000	20	898 (1884.)	Included under day scholars	808	12	800	—	11	117	353	319
16. MIDDLETON: QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	—	61	—	—	—	Vary between 10 and 16.					
17. ORMSKIRK GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	125	—	107 (1892.)	—	8	3	78	—	25	28	25	—
18. NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	6	53 (July 1894.)	2	50	2	53	1	11	19	20	2
19. PRESCOT GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	—	46 (1890).	—	43	—	43	—	12	15	16	—
20. PRESTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	130	10 (in Head Master's house).	113	5	71	1	61	—	10	19	24	8
21. RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	35	40 (1888).	25	23	25	40	—	6	13	15	6

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS. BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 37 per cent.	191 46 Oxford. 27 Cambridge. 116 Owens' College and Victoria University. 1 Durham. 1 Queen's University, Ireland.	- -	- -	35 23 graduates (20 in honours).	1	(1.) Examiners appointed by the governors at midsummer; at Christmas by masters only. Also Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for Upper School. (2.) Science and Art Department.
About 33 per cent.	4 1 Oxford. 3 Victoria.	- -	4 Manchester Grammar School.	1 Graduate in honours.	1	(2.) College of Preceptors.
About 35 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	4 2 graduates (1 in honours).	2	(1.) Annually, by Oxford Delegacy.
75 per cent. (of those now on register).	1 Victoria	- -	1 Manchester Grammar School.	4 1 graduate in honours. 1 has taught in public elementary school.	2	(1.) In alternate years by examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
50 per cent.	- -	- -	1 or 2 to Liverpool College or Cowley School, St. Helens.	1 Trained and certificated (Gov.).	- -	(1.) Annually, by examiner appointed by the governors
30 per cent. (of those now on register).	10 3 Cambridge. 4 Edinburgh. 3 Victoria.	- -	4 1 Shrewsbury. 2 Rugby. 1 Westminster.	3 2 graduates in honours.	- -	(1.) Annually, by Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations.
75 per cent. (of those now on register).	5 Oxford. Several to Owens College, University College, Liverpool, and Durham College of Science.	- -	- -	3 2 graduates (1 in honours).	1	(1.) Until 1893 the school was a centre for the Oxford Local Examinations, and the rest of the school was examined by the Oxford Delegacy.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
22. ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	£ 27	Founded 1565	Ex-officio trustees - - -	Rochdale (population, 71,401).
23. ROSSALL SCHOOL (near Fleetwood).	- -	Founded 1844. Royal Charter 1890.	Governing body co-optative; must be members of Church of England.	Fleetwood (parishof) (population, 9,274).
24. ST. HELENS: COWLEY SCHOOL.	787	Founded 1714. Re-organised 1882.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative for 6 years' term of office. 6 representative, elected by town council of St. Helens, each for five years.	St. Helens (population 71,288).
25. STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	87	Founded 1688.	15 trustees - - - -	Radcliffe, 30,015.
26. ULVERSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	69	Founded 1660. Re-organised 1882.	9 governors - - - - 3 co-optative. 6 representative, 2 of whom are appointed by the wardens of St. Mary's Church. 2 by Ulverston School Board. 2 by the magistrates.	Ulverston (population, 10,015).
27. UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Wigan. Girls admitted).	47	Founded 1668. Re-organised 1877.	Co-optative and representative governors.	Upholland (population, 4,443).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Manufacturing	- - -	Yard	8*l.* 8*s.*	12*l.* 12*s.*	—	—	—
Agricultural, shipping.	No day scholars.	Laboratory. Workshop. Swimming baths. Gymnasium. Playing fields, 40 acres,	Included under boarding fee.		52*l.* 10*s.* sons of clergy nominated by life governors, 63*l.* sons of laymen nominated by life governors.	63*l.* sons of clergy. 73*l.* 10*s.* sons of laymen.	Entrance fee, 2*l.* 2*s.* Medical attendance, 1*l.* 1*s.* Baths and gymnasium, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Chemistry, 1*l.* 1*s.* Library, studies, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Needle-room, 10*s.* Stationery, 1*l.* 1*s.* (Optional.) Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Practical chemistry, 15*s.* Carpentry, 1*l.* 1*s.* Shorthand. 15*s.*
Industrial	20 per cent.	Chemical laboratory.	7*l.* (under 11 years).	8*l.* (over 11 years).	—	—	Evening Lecture Fees, 2*s.* 6*d.* per session. 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* for practical chemistry.
Manufacturing and residential. — Coal and iron, bleaching, dyeing, finishing, &c.	- - -	Playground and large cricket field.	5*l.* 5*s.* (under 12).	6*l.* 6*s.* (over 12).	28*l.* 7*s.* (weekly).	41*l.* (full).	—
Market town	22 per cent.	- - -	3*l.*	4*l.*	—	—	—
Farming and mining.	10 per cent.	Playground, 3 4 acres.	3*l.*	5*l.*	40*l.*		—

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
22. ROCHDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	—	34	—	34	—	24	—	7	9	6	2
23. ROSSALL SCHOOL—*cont.*	380 to 400		—	392 (1893).	—	392	386	—	14	41	154	177
24. ST. HELENS: COWLEY SCHOOL—*cont.*	150	—	129	—	91	—	88	—	16	38	30	4
25. STAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	30–40	—	—	30	4	31	—	12	14	4	1
26. ULVERSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	72	—	60	—	34	—	27	—	6	7	13	1
27. UPHOLLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.* (Girls admitted.)	60	20	—	—	37	6	40	—	4	23	13	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
25 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1 trained teacher has taught in a public elementary school.	—	(2.) College of Preceptors.
1	100 Oxford. Cambridge. Dublin. Victoria.	- -	4 From Rossall Preparatory School to Rugby. Marlborough School, &c.	29 26 graduates (14 in honours).	4	(1.) Upper forms by Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Rest of school by external examiner.
38 per cent. (of those now on register).	6 University College, Liverpool.	- -	- -	4 3 graduates (2 in honours).	- -	(1.) Annually, examined and inspected by examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals and College of Preceptors.
About 33 der cent.	- -	- -	2 1 graduate. Both have taught in public elementary schools.	- -	- -	(1.) By headmaster. (2.) Science and Art Department, London Matriculation.
50 per cent.	- -	- -	4 Barrow High School and Higher Grade School.	1	- -	(1.) Not examined for many years.
50 per cent	3 2 Victoria. 1 Aberdeen.	- -	- -	3	- -	(2.) Cambridge Locals.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
28. WARRINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,054	Founded 1526. Re-organised 1881.	15 governors - - - - - - 8 co-optative. 7 representative.	Warrington (population, 52,743).
29. WHALLEY ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	122	Founded 1350. Re-organised 1886. Re-opened 1890.	12 governors - - - - - 5 co-optative. 7 representative.	Whalley (population, 1,142).
30. WIDNES: FARNWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	70	Founded 1507. Re-organised 1883.	10 governors - - - - - 4 co-optative. 6 representative, appointed as follows:— 2 by Council of borough of Widnes. 2 by School Board of Widnes. 2 by J.P.'s for the division.	Widnes (population, 30,011).
31. WIGAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	254	Founded before 1597. Re-organised 1873.	15 governors - - - - - 3 ex-officio. 6 co-optative. 6 representative:— 3 appointed by Town Council. 3 appointed by School Board.	Wigan (population, 55,013).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Artizan and trading.	40 per cent.	Playground	6*l.*	12*l.*	30*l.*	39*l.*	—
Agricultural	- - -	Workshop. Playground. 12 acres.	6*l.*		30*l.* (according to age).	36*l.*	German, 3*l.* 3*s.* Greek, 3*l.* 3*s.* Piano or violin, 4*l.* 10*s.* Carpentry, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
Manufacturing	21 per cent.	Playground	8*l.*		—	—	—
Industrial. Coal mining, iron working, cotton weaving.	About 30 per cent.	Open and covered playgrounds.	6*l.* (under 10).	9*l.* (over 12).	—	—	Music, 3*l.*, Greek, 3*l.* German, 3*l.* Shorthand, 7*s.* 6*d.* Gymnastics, 4*s.* 6*d.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils received				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
28. WARRINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	14	118 (1887).	14	71	7	89	—	24	22	32	11
29. WHALLEY ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	90	20	School closed.		40	20	58	—	14	20	17	7
30. WIDNES: FARNWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	—	39	—	39	—	38	—	8	15	14	1
31. WIGAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	115 (1885).	5 (1885).	106	—	98	—	22	45	28	3

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
Nearly 39 per cent.	17 8 Cambridge. 2 Oxford. 6 Owens' College, Manchester. 1 University College, Liverpool.	Several to London Hospitals.	- -	4 3 graduates in honours. 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) Under the delegacy of the Oxford Local Examinations.
About 36 per cent.	- -	3 1 Owens' College. 2 Manchester Technical School.	3 1 Rugby. 2 Rossall School.	4 2 graduates (1 in honours). 1 has been teacher in public elementary school.	2	(1.) Annually, examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Oxford Locals, College of Preceptors and Science and Art Examinations.
65 per cent.	5 University College, Liverpool.	- -	- -	2 1 graduate.	- -	(2.) College of Preceptors.
66 per cent.	1 Owens' College.	2 1 Veterinary College, Edinburgh. 1 Veterinary College, London.	- -	4 2 graduates (1 in honours). 1 certificated teacher.	2	(1.) Annually, by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Junior, Matriculation (London, and Victoria), Science and Art Department.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. BOLTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (GIRLS' DEPARTMENT).	£ See under Boys' Department.	Founded 1846.	Committee of 7 clergymen and nine laymen,	Bolton (population, 115,002.
2. MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.		Founded 1874. Re-organised 1884.	24 governors 12 co-optative. 12 representative.	Manchester (population, 505,368).
3. NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL.	1099	Founded 1892.	Do.	Do.
4. PENDLETON HIGH SCHOOL, SALFORD, MANCHESTER.		Founded 1885.	Do.	Salford, (198,139.)
5 ST. HELENS: COWLEY GIRLS' SCHOOL.	Shares endowment of boys' school.	Founded 1882.	12 governors 6 co-optative. 6 representative elected by Town Council.	St. Helens (71,288).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Manufacturing	- - -	Laboratory and playground.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 12).	9*l.* 9*s.* (over 12).	—	—	—
Do.	50 per cent.	Chemical and physical laboratories. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* 15*s.* (entering when over 14).	—	—	Music, 6*l.* 6*s.*
Do.	14 per cent.	Small chemical laboratory. Playground.	Do.	Do.	—	—	Entrance fee, 10*s.* Music (piano), 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Piano practice, 1*l.* 10*s.* Solo singing 3*l.* 3*s.*
Do.	50 per cent.	Small laboratory. Playground. Lecture hall.	Do.	Do.	—	—	Music (piano), 6*l.* 6*s.*
Industrial, Small middle class. — Glass and chemical works.	33 per cent.	Laboratory in boys' school available. 2 playgrounds and playroom.	6*l.* (under 11).	7*l.* over 11).	—	—	Book fee, 12*s.*, 16*s.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	Over 16.
1. BOLTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (GIRLS' DEPARTMENT)—*cont.*	115	—	100	—	100	—	88	4	26	20	20	18
2. MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	600	—	560 (1884).	—	414	—	410	13	67	101	130	99
3. NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL —*cont.*	190	—	91	—	91	—	113	9	31	32	31	10
4. PENDLETON HIGH SCHOOL, SALFORD, MANCHESTER — *cont.*	180	—	136	—	136	—	126	3	27	36	35	25
5. ST. HELENS: COWLEH GIRLS SCOOL.—*cont.*	100	—	98 (1893).	—	98	—	83	—	13	27	30	13

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 16 per cent.	3	- -	-	6 1 trained teacher.	- -	(1.) Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations.
25 per cent.	27 8 Owens' College. 5 Newnham. 2 Girton. 1 St. Hugh's, Oxford. 1 Firth College, Sheffield. 10 Holloway College.	- -	- -	23 6 graduates. (5 in honours), 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) Annually, Cambridge Syndicate. Lady examiner from one of the training colleges.
11 per cent.	1	- -	- -	6 3 graduates. 1 in honours.	5	(1.) Periodically, by external examiners.
Nearly 5 per cent. (of those now on register).	2 Victoria.	2 Kindergarten Training Colleges, Bedford and Manchester.	10 abroad.	8	4	(1.) Cambridge Syndicate. Juniors by examiner from one of the training colleges.
20 per cent.	1 Oxford.	- -	- -	4 and 3 student teachers. 2 graduates in honours.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, College of Preceptors, Science and Art Department.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
LIVERPOOL COLLEGE - 1. Boys' Upper School.	1843	Incorporated under Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, with liability limited to 5*l.* a member.	Devoted to use of school. Life governors expressly excluded from participation in profits.	Liverpool (population 517,980).
2. Middle and Commercial School.	1843	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do.
LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE 1. The High School.	1836	21 trustees not incorrated.	Carried over to reserve fund.	Do. -
2. Commercial School	1825	Do. do. -	Do. -	Do. -
LIVERPOOL S. FR. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.	1842	Proprietors not incorporated.	If any, carried to reserve fund.	Do. -
MANCHESTER CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.	1851	Proprietors not incorporated. Liability unlimited.	Divisible among proprietors.	Manchester (population 505,368).

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
About 16 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Chemical laboratory and lecture room. Playground and cricket field.	15*l.* (under 9).	24*l.* (over 10). Reductions for sons of clergy and relatives of donors.	- -	- -	Laboratory fee, 1*l.* 10*s.*
About 11 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshops; electrical and carpentering. Gymnasium. Two playgrounds and cricket field.	Middle School. 9*l.* 9*s.* Commercial School. 4*l.*	11*l.* 11*s.* Commercial School. 5*l.*	- -	- -	—
About 25 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 8).	12*l.* 12*s.* (over 11).	- -	- -	—
Do.	Do.	3*l.* 3*s.* (under 8).	5*l.* (over 10).	- -	- -	French or Latin, 1*l.* Shorthand, 1*l.* Drill, 16*s.*
Nearly 17 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory and playground.	4*l.* 16*s.* (Preparatory and commercial departments.	9*l.*	- -	- -	Typewriting, 7*s.* 6*d.*
About 13 per cent.	Partly erected for school purposes. Playground, cricket, and football fields.	5*l.* 5*s.*		31*l.* 10*s.*		—

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
LIVERPOOL COLLEGE—1 Boys' Upper School—*cont.*	270	—	256 (1893).	—	256	—	238	1	57	71	65	44
2. Middle and Commercial School—*cont.*	800	—	500 (1893).	—	500	—	463	2	71	171	179	40
LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE 1 The High School—*cont.*	—	—	356 (1886).	—	241							
	1,100					973	879	4	159	289	365	62
2 Commercial School—*cont.*	—	—	759 (1886).	—	732							
LIVERPOOL S. FR. Xavier's College—*cont.*	400	—	404 (1884).	—	286	—	324	3	96	112	90	23
MANCHESTER CATHOLIC COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—*cont.*	150	30	90 (1891).	30	74	28	96	5	26	34	23	8

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left during the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 1 per cent. of those now on register.	52 37 Oxford and Cambridge. 8 University College, Liverpool. 7 Edinburgh and St. Andrews.	- -	- -	14 All graduates (12 in honours). 1 mistress for preparatory class.	2	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Form VI. entered for Higher Certificate. Form V. for Lower Certificate.
50 per cent.	6	21	47 From Commercial to middle school.	17 9 graduates (3 in honours). 10 have taught in public elementary schools. 10 are trained teachers.	- -	(2.) London Matriculation. Oxford Local Delegacy. Science and Art Department.
75 per cent.	34	- -	- -	12 8 graduates. - - 18 9 graduates. Taking both schools (11 in honours.	— - - —	(1.) Oxford Local examinations, Science of Art Department Society of Arts Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes.
Nearly 50 per cent.	12	24 chiefly at Stonyhurst.	- -	14 3 graduates (1 in honours). 4 trained teachers.	- -	(1.) Each term by Prefect of Studies (2.) Form VI. London Matriculation, V. and IV. Oxford Local Individuals take Science and Art Department examinations.
Nearly 50 per cent.	6 Owen's College and Dublin University.	11 2 St. Mary's Chesterfield. 2 Ushaw. 2 Stonyhurst. 2 technical school. 1 Douay.	- -	7 All trained teachers.	3	(2.) College of Preceptors. Union of Cheshire and Lancashire Institute. Science and Art Department.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
1. Blackburn High School for Girls.	1883	Proprietors incorporated with limited liability.	Dividend may not exceed 5 per cent.; excess must be devoted to uses of school.	Blackburn (population, 120,064).
2. Bolton High School for Girls.	1877	Do.	Do.	Bolton (population, 115,002).
3. Bury High School for Girls.	1884	Do.	Dividend paid to shareholders, and bonus to mistresses.	Bury (population, 57,212).
4. Liverpool College for Girls.	1856	Incorporated under Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, with liability limited to 5*l.* a member.	Devoted to the use of school. Life governors expressly excluded from participation in profits.	Liverpool (population, 517,980).
5. Liverpool Institute Girls' School.	1844	Twenty one trustees, not incorporated.	Carried to reserve fund.	Do.
6. Liverpool High School for Girls.	1880	G. P. D. S. Co. Proprietors incorporated with limited liability.	Dividend paid to shareholders.	Do.
7. East Liverpool High School for Girls.	1891	Do.	Do.	Do.

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Nearly 24 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Playground.	4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* (Preparatory).	18*l.* 18*s.* (pupils entering over 15).	- -	- -	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Singing, 6*l.* 6*s.*
About 14 per cent.	Do.	6*l.* 6*s.* (Kindergarten).	15*l.* 15*s.* (for pupils entering over 15).	- -	- -	Piano, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Extra drill, 15*s.* Stationery, 15*s.*
About 33 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Playground.	3*l.* 3*s.*	12*l.* 12*s.*	- -	- -	Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*
About 12 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory and science lecture room. Studio. Playground.	3*l.* 15*s.* (Kindergarten).	11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* (over 12).	- -	- -	Piano, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Chemistry, 1*l.* 1*s.*
33 per cent.	Partly erected for school purposes. Playground.	4*l.* 4*s.* (under 11).	8*l.* 8*s.* (over 13).	- -	- -	Piano, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 8*l.* 8*s.* Dancing, 1*l.* 8*s.* (2 terms).
About 10 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Laboratory, Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10). 6*l.* 6*s.* Kindergarten.	15*l.* 15*s.* (over 13).	—	—	Music, 6 , 6*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Extra drawing, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.* Dancing, 1*l.* 1*s.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* a term.
Several from adjoining parishes, a few from Bootle.	Altered for school purposes. Playground.	Do.	Do.	—	—	Piano, 4*l.* 10*s.* and 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 9*l.* 9*s.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. BLACKBURN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	220	—	163 (1894).	—	160	—	163	20	46	38	41	18
2. BOLTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	120	—	97 (1894).	—	92	—	97	14	23	18	28	14
3. BURY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	120	—	114 (1893).	—	114	—	114	9	29	29	31	11
4. LIVERPOOL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	250	—	220 (1893).	—	220	—	191	12	24	46	73	36
5. LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	370	—	391 (1894).	—	224	—	217	15	36	54	83	29
6. LIVERPOOL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	300	—	—	—	258	—	247	19	56	62	65	45
7. EAST LIVERPOOL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	150	—	116 (1894).	—	100	—	114	16	33	24	29	12

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left during the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers,		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 27 per cent.	2 1 Owens' College, 1 Aberystwyth.	2 Cambridge Training College.	- -	7 3 graduates (1 in honours). 5 trained teachers.	1	(1.) Annually by Oxford Delegacy or Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
4 per cent. (of those now on register).	2 1 Cambridge. 1 Owens' College.	- -	- -	6 3 graduates in honours. 1 trained teacher.		(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) South Kensington Art Examination, Examination of Associated Board of R.C.M. and R.A.M.
About 10 per cent.	4 1 Newnham College, Cambridge. 1 Owens' College. 2 Aberystwyth.	—	3 2 Cheltenham College. 1 Oxford High School.	4 1 trained teacher.	2	(1.) Annually by Cambridge Syndicate.
About 20 per cent. (of those now on register).	2 1 Newnham College, Cambridge. 1 University College, Liverpool.	1 Maria Grey Training College.	- -	10 3 graduates in honours. 4 trained teachers.	4 1 L.R.A.M.	(1.) Two highest forms annually by Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board. Lower school by the staff. (2.) Higher and lower certificates of Oxford and Cambridge Board.
33 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	10 3 graduates.	4	(2.) Cambridge Locals, Cambridge Higher Local, Science and Art Department, London Institute of Needlework Examination.
About 3 per cent.	12 8 Oxford and Cambridge. 3 Holloway College. 1 Aberystwyth.	- -	- -	12 6 graduates (3 in honours).	7	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
About 4 per cent.	1 Aberystwyth.	- -	5	7 4 graduates in honours. 2 trained teachers.		(1.) Do.

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
8. LIVERPOOL. SEFTON PARK HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1894	Church Extension Association.	Profits will be applied to support of similar schools.	Liverpool (population, 517,980).
9. LIVERPOOL. NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL.	1851	Convent of Notre Dame.	—	Do.
10. SOUTHPORT, TRINITY HALL.	1871	Wesleyan Methodist Body.	No profits	Southport (population, 41,406).
11. WARRINGTON, ST. ELPHIN'S CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL.	1844	Proprietors not incorporated, liability unlimited.	Carried forward.	Warrington (population, 52,743).
12. WIGAN CHURCH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1887	Church Schools Company, Limited.	Dividend limited to 5 per cent.	Wigan (population, 55,013).

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
About 5 per cent.	Erected for school purposes and playgrounds.	1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* (under 5).	4*l.* 10*s.* (over 8).	—	—	Stationery, 7*s.* 6*d.* German, 15*s.* Piano, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Violin, 2*l.* 5*s.* Shorthand, 15*s.* Typewriting, 15*s.* Dancing, 10*s.* 6*d.*
—	Erected for school purposes. Playground 1¼ acres.	6*l.* 6*s.*		—	—	—
No day schools.	Erected for school purposes. Playgrounds, open and covered.	Included under boarders' fee.		28*l.*		Music, 4*l.* 4*s.* Singing, 4*l.* 4*s.*
No day schools.	Erected for school purposes. Gymnasium. Playground.	Included under boarders' fee.		20*l.* (for orphans of clergy in old diocese of Chester).	45*l.* (daughters of clergy outside diocese of Chester).	Violin. Stationery.
About 50 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes.	6*l.* 6*s.*	9*l.* 9*s.*	—	—	Latin, Greek, German, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Dancing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

III. COUNTY OF LANCASTER.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
8. LIVERPOOL. SEFTON PARK HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	500	—	84 (1895).	—	Opened 1894		26	8	6	7	5	—
9. LIVERPOOL. NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	200	—	180	—	174	—	155	18	59	45	24	9
10. SOUTHPORT TRINITY HALL—*cont.*	58	58	—	58	—	58	58	—	—	10	29	19
11. WARRINGTON ST. ELPHIN'S CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	67	67	—	67 (1884 and 1894).	—	66	67	—	10	13	18	26
12. WIGAN. CHURCH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	100	—	80 (1892).	—	74	—	67	3	20	17	15	12

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left during the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 17 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	—	5 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) No examination yet held.
20 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	23 Boarding schools on the continent.	10 2 trained teachers, one holds teaching diploma of College of Preceptors.	1 2	(2.) Oxford and Edinburgh, Locals, Science and Art Department.
About 36 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	—	6 2 graduates in honours. 2 trained teachers.		(1.) Annually by University graduate. (2.) College of Preceptors, Cambridge Locals, London matriculation.
None	2 1 Oxford. 1 St. Andrews.	—	—	7 1 graduate in honours.	4 and chaplain.	(1.) Oxford Local Examination.
About 33 per cent.	—	—	—	5 2 graduates (1 in honours).	3	(1.) Annually by representatives of Oxford and Cambridge. (2.) Cambridge Locals.

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. HINGHAM ENDOWED SCHOOL.	£ 215	Founded 1727. Re-organised 1883.	11 governors - - - - - 1 (Rector of Hingham) ex-officio. 3 co-optative. 7 representative:— 2 elected by parish of Hingham. 1 elected by guardians of Forehoe Union. 1 elected by guardians of Mitford and Launditch Union. 1 elected by guardians of Wayland Union. 2 elected by Justices of the Peace.	Hingham (population, 1,560).
2. HOLT: GRESHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,531	Founded 1554. Re-organised 1857.	The Fishmongers Company -	Holt (population, 1,750).
3. KING'S LYNN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	119	In or before Reign of Henry VIII. Re-organised 1884.	2 governors - - - - 4 co-optative. 6 representative:— 1 appointed by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 1 appointed by Trinity College, Cambridge. 1 appointed by St. John's College, Cambridge. 1 appointed by Emanuel College, Cambridge. 2 appointed by Corporation of King's Lynn.	King's Lynn (population, 18,360).
4. NORWICH: KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,191	Founded 1549–50.	18 governors - - - - 5 co-optative. 13 representative:— 4 appointed by Town Council. 5 „ „ trustees of general list in Norwich. 2 appointed by Dean and Chapter of Norwich. 1 appointed by University of Oxford. 1 appointed by University of Cambridge.	Norwich (population, 100,970).
5. NORWICH: KING EDWARD VI. MIDDLE SCHOOL.		Opened 1862.	Do.	Do.
6. NORWICH: PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL.	273	Founded 1709. Re-organised 1883.	7 co-optative trustees - -	Do.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

454,516.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Chiefly agricultural.	20 per cent.	Small laboratory, 3 playing fields.	6*l.*		25*l.* (wkly.)	35*l.* (full boarders).	Books, library, and games 1*l.* 10*s.* (charged to day boys only).
Agricultural.	50 per cent.	Playground and cricket field.	6*l.* 6*s.*		18*l.* 18*s.* to 21*l.* (at third boarding house).	36*l.* 15*s.* to 42*l.* (school-house).	Drawing 3*l.* 3*s.*
Professional and trading. Corn, cattle, and timber trade.	About 10 per cent.	No class rooms, laboratory, playground, cricket field (hired).	10*l.* (under 10). Sons of burgesses. 7*l.* 10*s.*	15*l.* (over 12). 11*l.* 5*s.*	40*l.* (under 14).	45*l.* (over 14).	Music. Dancing.
Trading and manufacturing. Cattle trade and agricultural centre, mustard and starch factories.	24 per cent.	Laboratory (in prospect), workshop, 2 playgrounds, cricket field 5 acres.	16*l.* 10*s.*		60*l.*		Drawing 1*l.* (advanced). German 1*l.* Carpentry 2*l.*
Do.	About 26 per cent.	Laboratory, 1 open and 2 covered playgrounds.	6*l.* 6*s.*		—	—	Entrance fee 10*s.*
Do.	5 per cent.	Class room fitted up as laboratory, playground.	18*s.* (Foundationers)	45*s.* (Non-Foundationers)	—	—	—

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. HINGHAM ENDOWED SCHOOL—*cont.*	40	20	24 (1886).	7	16	13	29	1	8	11	9	—
2. HOLT: GRESHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	70	10	52 (1893).	15	52	15	61	0	20	23	12	6
3. KING'S LYNN GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	35	45 (1893).	19	45	19	58	0	20	14	19	5
4. NORWICH: KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	150	55	66 (1886).	43	43	42	87	0	22	17	32	16
5. NORWICH: KING EDWARD VI. MIDDLE SCHOOL—*cont.*	260	—	246 (1884).	—	180	—	178	1	60	59	54	4
6. NORWICH: PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL—*cont.*	140	—	147 (1889).	—	104	—	100	5	46	36	13	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–94 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 16 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	1 Sheffield Technical College.	3 1 Wellingborough. 1 County School. 1 Christ's Hospital.	2 1 graduate.	- -	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
About 26 per cent. (of those now on register).	4 3 Cambridge. 1 London.	- -	- -	4 3 graduates (1 in honours).	1	(1.) Upper School by one of the visitors. Lower School by head master.
5 per cent. (of those now on register).	4 2 Cambridge.	- -	2 Felstead School.	7 4 graduates.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner approved by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors. Cambridge Locals. London Matriculation.
None -	17	- -	- -	6 All graduates (5 in honours).	4	(1.) Upper School annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Lower School by staff.
Nearly 20 per cent.	1 Aberdeen.	6	- -	7 2 graduates (1 in honours). 6 have taught in public elementary schools. 3 trained teachers.	2	(1.) Upper School entered annually for Cambridge Locals. Lower School by examiner appointed by governors.
None -	7 London University.	- -	- -	4 1 graduate.	- -	(2.) Science and Art Department.

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
7. SAHAM TONEY COLLEGE.	- -	Founded 1852. Re-organised 1893.	3 trustees - - - - (1.) Archdeacon of Norwich - (2.) Rector of Saham Toney. (3.) „ „ Great Witchingham.	Watton (population, 1,365).
8. SNETTISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	92	Founded 1708. Re-organised 1875.	10 governors - - - 2 county governors - - 4 co-optative. 4 representative.	Snettisham (population, 1,318).
9. THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	592	Founded 1566, Re-organised 1879.	13 governors - - - - 1 Mayor of Thetford ex-officio - 12 representative:— 2 elected by magistrates. 4 „ Town Council. 4 „ municipal charity trustees. 2 elected by School Board.	Thetford (population, 4,247),
10. N. WALSHAM: PASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	325	Founded 1606. Re-organised 1874.	14 governors - - - - 5 co-optative. 9 representing magistrates of Cromer, N. Walsham, Tunstead, Flegg, School Board, and certain boards of guardians.	N. Walsham (population, 3,612).
11. WALSINGHAM: BOND'S FREE SCHOOL.	109	Founded 1650. Re-organised 1861.	Ex-officio, Vicars of Great and Little Walsingham, guardians and churchwardens of Little Walsingham. Also 7 elected governors who must reside or hold real property within 3 miles of Walsingham church.	Walsingham (population, 1,235).
12. WYMONDHAM: KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	163	Founded 1550. Re-organised 1887.	- - - - - -	Wymondham (population, 4,764).
13. GREAT YARMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,758	Founded 1551. Re-organised 1863.	14 co-operative trustees - -	Gt. Yarmouth (population, 49,334).

GIRLS'

THETFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Shares with boys' school.	Founded 1876. Opened 1888.	13 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio, the Mayor. 12 representative:— 2 appointed by magistrates. 4 „ Town Council. 4 „ municipal charity trustees. 2 appointed by School Board.	Thetford (population, 4,247).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Agricultural.	80 per cent.	Playground and cricket field.	5*l.* 5*s.*	8*l.* 8*s.*	26*l.* 5*s.*	31*l.* 10*s.*	—
Do.	About 14 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	6*l.*		30*l.*		Chemistry 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Carpentry 15*s.* Drawing 7*s.* 6*d.*
Chiefly agricultural. Malting.	Nearly 50 per cent.	Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground.	5*l.*		35*l.*		Greek, 3*l.*
Agricultural, trading. Market town. Building firms.	Do.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Playing field 6 acres.	4*l.* (under 10).	8*l.* (over 13).	32*l.* 5*s.*		Music 3*l.* 3*s.* „ 4*l.* 4*s.* Laboratory 1*l.* 1*s.* Drill 13*s.* 6*d.*
Agricultural.	Over 50 per cent.	Playground.	1*l.* (sons of burgesses).	4*l.* 4*s.* others.	20*l.*		—
Do.	33 per cent.	Playground.	9*l.*		25*l.*		—
Largely engaged in fishing. 1 silk factory.	About 10 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Cricket field.	6*l.* (resident).	10*l.* others.	35*l.*	40*l.*	Organ 6*l.* 6*s.* Piano 3*l.* 3*s.* Carpentry 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Shorthand 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* P. Chemistry 10*s.* 6*d.*

SCHOOLS.

Chiefly agricultural. Malting.	Nearly. 25 per cent.	Playground, with tennis court.	5*l.*		35*l.*		—

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
7. SAHAM TONEY COLLEGE—*cont.*	100	40	School has decayed, 18 months ago no boys in attendance.		11	—	12	0	6	3	3	—
8. SNETTISHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	70	50	13	50 (1889).	8	50	56	1	12	15	20	8
9. THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	20	58	11 (1893).	58	11	63	—	11	20	28	4
10. N. WALSHAM: PASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	45	77	39 (1886).	62	26	55	—	14	16	19	6
11. WALSINGHAM: BOND'S FREE SCHOOL—*cont.*	36	20	28	4 (1884).	11	—	11	1	2	2	6	—
12. WYMONDHAM: KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	28	37	28 (1894).	37	26	51	—	11	18	18	4
13. GREAT YARMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	150	36	106	28 (1893).	106	28	124	6	34	30	34	20
												GIRLS'
THETFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	50	4	46	6 (1894).	41	5	51	—	10	21	16	4

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–94 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 25 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1 graduate.	- -	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
About 11 per cent. (of those now on register).	1	About 6	- -		3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
45 per cent.	2 1 Cambridge. 1 Edinburgh.	3 2 Aspatria. 1 Royal School of Mines.	- -	4 1 graduate.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals Science and Art Department.
20 per cent. (of those now on register).	7 1 Cambridge. 3 Durham. 1 London University. 1 Yorkshire College.	2 King's College, London.	1 St. Paul's School.	3 2 graduates (1 in honours).	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
10 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	(1.) Annually by the vicar of parish.
10 per cent.	4		- -	4 2 graduates 1 has taught in public elementary school.	1	(1.) By examiner appointed by governors.
Nearly 9 per cent. (of those now on register).	6	2 1 St. Bart. Hosp. 1 Edinburgh Schl. of Medicine.	—	7 5 graduates (all in honours).	3	(1.) Annually by 2 examiners appointed by trustees. (2.) Camb. Locals.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

25 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	4 1 Cheltenham College. 1 Jersey College.	3 2 graduates (1 in honours).	1	(1.) Annually by external examiner.

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
KING'S LYNN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1887	Girls' County Schools Association, Limited.	5 per cent. dividends, rest spent in improvements.	King's Lynn (population, 19,053).
NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1875	G.P.D.S.C.	Divisible among shareholders -	Norwich (population, 100,970).

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
		Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
20 per cent - -	Not erected for school purposes. Playground.	3*l.* 15*s.* (under 8).	10*l.* 9*s.* (over 12).	36*l.* (under 12).	42*l.* over 12),	Dancing 10*s.* 6*d.* (term). Music 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
—	Altered for school purposes. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* 15*s.* (entering over 13).	—	—	Entrance fee, 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery, 15*s.* Music and singing, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

IV. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12	12 and under 14	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
KING'S LYNN HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	120	20	116	19	116	19	114	22	23	19	32	18
NORWICH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	240	—	203 (1894).	—	180	—	187	38	24	54	42	29

SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93	Number who left in the years 1889-94 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
Nearly 9 per cent.	1 Owens College.	5 Technical Schools.	5 Cheltenham Ladies' College.	10 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers, 1 has taught in public elementary school.	3	(1.) Annually by Cambridge University Syndicate. (2.) Cambridge Locals. College of Preceptors. Science and Art Department.
About 1 per cent.	—	—	—	10 5 graduates in honours. 4 trained teachers.	7	(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

V. COUNTY OF SURREY.—(1). PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name o School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. CATERHAM CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.	£ - -	Founded 1811	Committee of 24 governors elected annually by subscribers.	Caterham (population, 7,298)
2. CHARTERHOUSE (NEAR) GODALMING.	About 7,700	Founded 1611. Re-organised 1868.	15 governors - - - - 1 The Archbishop of Canterbury. 1 elected by the University of Oxford. 1 elected by the University of Cambridge. 1 elected by the University of London. 1 President and Council of Royal Society. 1 Lord Chancellor. 1 Lord Chief Justice of England. 1 headmaster and assistant masters of school. 3 elected by the governors of the Sutton Hospital. 4 elected by co-option.	Godalming (population, 2,797).
3. CRANLEIGH SCHOOL.	60	Founded 1865	- - - - - -	Cranleigh (population, 2,055).
4. CROYDON WHITGIFT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	5,449	Founded 1600. Re-organised 1881.	13 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio. 6 appointed by Archbishop of Canterbury. 2 elected by the J.P.'s for Croydon. 2 by Corporation of Croydon. 2 by School Board of Croydon.	Croydon (population, 102,695).
5. CROYDON WHITGIFT MIDDLE SCHOOL.		Founded 1596. Re-organised 1881.	Do.	Do.
6. EPSOM COLLEGE - -	- -	Founded 1855	Council, under Act of Parliament	Epsom (population, 8,417).
7. FARNHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	8	Existing 1611. Re-organised 1893.	12 governors - - - - 3 co-optative. 4 appointed by County Council. 2 by Farnham Local Board. 2 by Farnham Rural Sanitary Authority. 1 by Bishop of Winchester.	Farnham (population, 12,376).
8. GUILDFORD, KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	203	Founded 1509. Re-organised 1888.	Life governors - - - Co-optative and representative.	Guildford (population, 14,020).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

521,551.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Residential.	No day scholars.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Swimming-bath. Gymnasium.	Included under boarding fee.		Graduated from 15*l.* to 30*l.* according to circumstances of parents.		—
Manufacturing leather, paper.	None	2 laboratories. Workshops. Playground.	31*l.* 10*s.* for all but scholars whose tuition fee is paid by the Foundation.		80*l.*		Fee for preparing for special examinations.
Residential	None	Laboratory. Workshop and Playground.	18*l.* 18*s.*		45*l.*		—
Merchants. Tradesmen.	About 30 per cent.	Laboratory. Good playground.	10*l.* Lower School.	16*l.* Upper School.	—	—	Lower School, entrance fee, 1*l.* 5*s.* Upper School, entrance fee, 1*l.* 15*s.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 10*s.* Chemistry, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Carpentering, 1*l.* Engineering (electrical), 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
Do.	10 per cent.	School uses Laboratory of Croydon Polytechnic.	6*l.* 15*s.*		—	—	Shorthand, 15*s.*
Residential	None	3 laboratories. Carpenter's shop. Playing fields, 22 acres.	Included under boarding fee.		60*l.* (sons of medical men).	77*l.* 15*s.*	Music, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Laboratory, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Carpenter's shop, 1*l.* 4*s.* Private tuition, 2*l.* Private, special, 3*l.* Shorthand, 2*l.* 5*s.*
Hopgrowers	50 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	8*l.* 8*s.*		29*l.* 8*s.*		Piano and violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Games, drill, and gymnasium, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Residential	40 per cent.	Laboratory. Small playground.	8*l.* under 10.	12*l.* over 13.	—	—	Greek 3*l.* 3*s.* Stationery, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Shorthand 10*s.* 6*d.*

V. COUNTY OF SURREY.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. CATERHAM CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL—*cont.*	150	150	—	150 (1888)	—	130	130	Age limit, 10 to 16				
2. CHARTERHOUSE (NEAR) GODALMING—*cont.*	—	—	12	529	10	527	536	—	—	87	252	197
3. CRANLEIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	300	14	300	8	280	270	—	38	63	169	—
4. CROYDON WHITGIFT GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	350	—	347	—	347	—	336	—	71	105	104	56
5. CROYDON, WHITGIFT MIDDLE SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	288 (1893)	—	288	—	317	1	86	114	102	14
6. EPSOM COLLEGE—*cont.*	250	250	14 (1893).	234	14	234	250	—	16	56	92	86
7. FARNHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	—	12	69	1	60	4	68	—	15	20	27	6
8. GUILDFORD, KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100 120	—	109 (1894).	—	99	—	102	—	17	30	41	14

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
- - -	- - -	- -	-	8 3 graduates.	1	(1.) Annually by a delegate of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or London. (2.) Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation.
None	160 Oxford or Cambridge.	60 Woolwich and Sandhurst.	- - -	31 25 graduates in honours.	4	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by governors.
None	9	1 Sandhurst.	- - -	16 10 graduates, 5 in honours.	- - -	(1.) Annually by University graduates. (2.) London Matric., Camb. Locals.
None	5 Oxford or Cambridge.	- - -	- - -	12 9 graduates in honours.	10	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
About 24 per cent.	1 Cambridge.	2 1 School of Mines. 1 London Hospital.	8 Whitgift Grammar School.	12 2 graduates 1 inhonours, 2certificated teachers.	5 1 graduate.	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals Science and Art Department.
About 2 per cent.	25 Oxford and Cambridge.	70 or 80 London Hopitals.	- - -	16 13 graduates.	2	(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Oxford Locals.
33 per cent.	- -	3 1. Horticultural School, Swanley. 2. Finsbury Technical Institute.	16	4	3	(1.) Annually. General examination by Syndicate of University of Cambridge. (2.) Cambridge Locals, College of Preceptors, Science and Art Department.
18 per cent. of those now on register.	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 graduates (1 in honours).	3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Most of senior boys enter for Cambridge Locals.

V. COUNTY OF SURREY.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
9. GUILDFORD, ARCHBISHOP ABBOT'S BOYS' SCHOOL.	284	Founded 1559. Re-organised 1855.	12 trustees - - - -	Guildford (population, 14,020).
10. KINGSTON ON THAMES, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,502	Founded 1561. Re-organised 1874.	17 governors - - - - The High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames. 2 co-optative. 11 nominated 3 representatives of Surrey County Council.	Kingston-on-Thames (population, 27,059).
11. KINGSTON - ON - THAMES, TIFFIN'S BOYS' SCHOOL.	349	Founded 1874. School opened 1880.	Kingston Corporation - - Surbiton Commissioners. New Maldon Local Board. Charities of Kingston County Council (Surrey).	Ditto.
12 LEATHERHEAD, ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION.	- -	Founded 1851.	Committee consists of 12 clergymen and 11 laymen.	Leatherhead (population, 4,305).
REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	373	Founded 1675. Re-organised 1875.	18 governors - - - - 3 appointed by Surrey County Council. 5 co-optative. 10 representative.	Reigate (population; 22,646).

GIRLS'

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES TIFFIN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.	349	Founded 1874. School opened 1880.	14 governors - - - - 3 co-optative (women). 8 elected from governors of the Kingston Endowed Schools. 3 elected from representatives of Surrey County Council.	Kingston-on-Thames (population, 27,059).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Residential	10 per cent.	Small playground.	2*l.*	4*l.*	—	—	French, 1*l.*
Residential	50 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	12*l.*		45*l.*	52*l.*	Greek, 5*l.* German, 3*l.* Drill, 15*s.* Carpentering, 15*s.* Shorthand, 15*s.*
Residential	25 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	4*l.* 10*s.*		—		Instrumental music, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Stationery, 9*s.* to 15*s.*
Rural and residential.	70 per cent.	Workshop. Playground.	24*l.*		* 52*l.* 10*s.* (sons of clergy).	63*l.* (Sons of laymen).	Optional Music, 4*l.* Workshop, 1*l.* 4*s.*
Farming	45 per cent.	Temporary Laboratory. Playground.	8*l.*	10*l.*	37*l.*	35*l.*	Greek, 3*l.*

SCHOOLS.

Residential	About 20 per cent.	Playground.	3*l.* under 7.	4*l.* 10*s.*	—	—	Entrance fee, 3*s.* 6*d.* Instrumental music, 3*l.* Advanced drawing and painting, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 15*s.* Calisthenics, 6*s.* Stationery covering, use of text books, 9*s.* to 15*s.*

* Foundationers sons of clergy free. Supplementary foundationers sons of clergy 31*l.* 10*s.*

V. COUNTY OF SURREY.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
9. GUILDFORD. ARCHBISHOP ABBOT'S BOYS' SCHOOL —*cont.*	100	—	89	—	89	—	89	4	31	30	24	—
10. KINGSTON-ON THAMES, QUEEN ELIZABETH'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	140	12	132	12	118	9	128	—	30	31	41	26
11. KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, TIFFIN'S BOYS' SCHOOL— *cont.*	300	—	309	—	320	—	313	2	82	113	113	3
12. LEATHERHEAD. ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION—*cont.*	320	320	9	256	9	256	260	—	47	74	94	45
13. REIGATE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	12	75	19	72	12	76	—	9	29	27	11

GIRLS

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES TIFFIN'S GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	295 in 1892.	—	282	—	255	19	70	79	69	18

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 Both have taught in public elementary schools, 1 trained at Battersea.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors, who must be a graduate of an English university, and a non-resident in the district.
None	3 Oxford	- - -	6 Charterhouse. Westminster.	6 5 graduates (3 in honours). 1 trained teacher.	5 1 graduate in honours.	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Cambridge University Syndicate.
Nearly 60 per cent.	- - -	4 3 King's College, London. 1 City Technical Institute.	- - -	10 6 graduates, (2 in honours).	4	(1.) Annually by an examiner appointed by the Cambridge University Syndicate.
None	22	7 2. Army. 3. R. Navy.	- - -	- - -	- - -	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Oxford and Cambridge Locals.
38 per cent.	1 University College, Aberystwith.	5 1 School of Mines. 1 Westminster Hospital. 3 King's College, London.	9 1 Epsom College. 1 St. John's, Leatherhead. 1 Mill Hill School. 1 Merchant Taylors. 1 Weymouth. 2 Marlborough. 2 Cheltenham	5 3 graduates (2 in honour).	1	(1.) Examined and reported on annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Oxford Locals. The best of the modern side compete for the Surrey County Council Maintenance Scholarships.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

28 per cent.	- - -	1. Training College, Chichester.	1 Surbiton High School.	15 1 graduate, 3 have taught in public elementary schools; 2 are trained teachers.	7	(1.) Annually by the Cambridge Syndicate.

V. COUNTY OF SURREY. (2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment,	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
1. DORKING HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.	Est. 1884 Reorg. 1892	Committee of 12 members, including four representatives of Surrey County Council.	—	Dorking (pop. 10,961).
2. WIMBLEDON COLLEGE.	1892	Proprietors are members of the Society of Jesus.	Devoted to improvement of school.	Wimbledon (population, 25,761).
				GIRLS'
1. BRAMLEY, S. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL.	1885	Trustees: Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Winchester, Vicar of Bramley. Proprietors are not incorporated, and there are no private interests.	Devoted to improvement of school.	Bramley (1,912).
2. CARSHALTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1888	Committee not incorporated, no liability.	Do.	Carshalton (5,425).
3. CROYDON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1874.	G. P. D. S. Company, Limited.	Not divisible among proprietors.	Croydon (population, 102,695).
4. CROYDON, WEST. CONVENT OF THE LADIES OF MARY.	1869	Convent of Ladies of Mary.	No profits	Do.
5. GUILDFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1888	Church Schools Company, Limited.	Dividend limited to 5 per cent.	Guildford (pop. 14,020).
6. REIGATE HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1889	Do.	Do.	Reigate (22,646).

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				
		Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
About 33 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	8*l.*		—	—	—
About 25 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground and field, 3 acres. Swimming bath.	12*l.* 12*s.* (under 12).	16*l.* 16*s.* (over 12).	120*l.*		Gymnastics, 15*s.* „ 1*l.* 10*s.* Swimming, 15*s.* „ 1*l.* 10*s.* Music (lesson), 2*s.* 6*d.*

SCHOOLS.

About 50 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Playroom and fields.	13*l.* 10*s.*		39*l.*		Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 9*l.* 9*s.* Painting, 6*l.* 6*s.*
About 5 per cent.	Erected for an elementary school.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 12).	7*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	-	- -	Music, 4*l.* 10*s.*
None	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground, ½ acre.	9*l.* 9*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.*	- -	- -	Music, from 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*
10 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Museum. Playground.	3*l.* 3*s.*		31*l.* 10*s.*		Music, 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*l.* 6*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Languages (except French) 2*l.* 5*s.*
About 20 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Playground,	6*l.* 6*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.*	- -	- -	—
20 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Garden.	6*l.* 6*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.*	- -	- -	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 6*l.* 6*s.* Dancing, 6*l.* 6*s.* Singing, 6*l.* 6*s.*

V. COUNTY OF SURREY. (2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	Over 16.
1. Dorking High School for Boys —*cont.*	90	—	56 (1894).	—	44	—	45	1	10	18	15	1
2. Wimbledon College—*cont.*	200	45	45	5 (1894).	30	4	50	—	22	14	5	9

GIRLS'

1. Bramley S. Catherine's—*cont.*	85	65	22	65 (1894).	21	55	82	—	5	28	27	22
2. Carshalton Church of England School for Girls—*cont.*	100	—	82 (1889).	—	58	—	44	—	7	20	12	5
3. Croydon High School for Girls —*cont.*	320	—	335 (1884.)	—	290	—	285	10	45	78	76	76
4. Croydon, West. Convent of the Ladies of Mary —*cont.*	200	60	90	53 (1894).	80	50	143	30	37	26	37	13
5. Guildford High School for Girls —*cont.*	150	—	107	—	100	—	106	2	23	27	25	29
6. Reigate High School for Girls —*cont.*	100	—	68 (1893).	—	68	—	61	12	15	11	14	9

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left during the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
33 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	—	3 2 graduates, 1 trained teacher.	6	(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Science and Art Department.
—	—	—	—	7 6 graduates (1 in honours).	6	(1.) Hitherto by staff.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

About 2 percent. (of those now on register).	—	1 Royal College of Music.	1 Cheltenham Ladies' College.	8 2 trained teachers.	6	(1.) Annually by external examiner. In Music by Assd. Bd. of R.C.M. and R.A.M. (2.) Cambridge Locals. S. Kensington Art. Exams. R. Coll. of Music.
—	—	—	—	3 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers.	4	(1.) Annually by external examiners. (2.) Oxford and Cambridge Locals. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Bd. Science and Art Department.
—	17	—	—	16 5 graduates in honours (2 trained at Maria Grey College).	2	(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation and Intermediate.
12 per cent.	—	—	—	12	7	Under diocesan inspection.
None	2 1 Girton. 1 St. Hugh's, Oxford.	1 R.A.M.	—	8 3 trained teachers.	6	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Council.
—	1 R. Holloway College.	—	—	5 1 graduate 1 trained teacher.	5	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Council.

V. COUNTY OF SURREY. (2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
7. RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1886	Do. - - -	Do.	Richmond (22,684).
8. SURBITON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1884	Do. - -	Do.	Surbiton (10,052).
9. SUTTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1884	G. P. D. S. Company, Limited.	No profits	Sutton (pop. 12,000).
10. WIMBLEDON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1880	Do. - - -	Divisible among the proprietors.	Wimbledon (25,761).

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars a Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
About 8 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Gymnasium.	6*l.* 6*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.*	- -	- -	Music, 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d* Drilling, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
9 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Classroom used as laboratory. Playground.	10*l.* 10*s.* (under 10).	18*l.* 18*s.* (for pupils entering over 12).	40*l.* 19*s.*		Piano and harmony, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, Violin, 9*l.* 5*s.* Solo singing. 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Drawing (advanced), 3*l.* 3*s.* Painting, 6*l.* 6*s.* Fr. conversation, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Drilling, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Dancing (term), 2*l.* 2*s.*
18 per cent.	Altered and enlarged. Laboratory. Tennis and hockey grounds.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* 15*s.* (entering over 13.)	- -	- -	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Singing, 6*s.* 6*s.* Drawing. 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 1*l.* 5*s.* (a term).
About 11 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* 15*s.*	- -	- -	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Harmony, 3*l.* 3*s.* Drawing (advanced), 3*l.* 3*s.*

V. COUNTY OF SURREY (2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	Over 16.
7. Richmond High School for Girls —*cont.*	200	—	123 (1891).	—	106	—	83	—	—	—	—	—
8. Surbiton High School for Girls —*cont.*	160	(In separate house).	138 (1889).	11 (1891).	127	—	124	21	23	26	32	22
9. Sutton High School for Girls —*cont.*	250	—	180	—	184	—	176	6	44	44	47	35
10. Wimbledon High School or Girls —*cont.*	300	—	295 (1893).	—	295	—	249	5	62	59	57	66

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Propertion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left during the years 1280-93.			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
None	1 Girton	2 1 Cambridge Training College. 1 Mme. Michaelis Training School.	—	6 1 graduate 4 trained teachers.	6 1 graduate.	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by Council. (2.) College of Preceptors, Cambridge Locals, London Metriculation.
—	8 7 Cambridge. 1 Holloway College.	1 Cambridge Training College.	—	9 2 graduates (1 in honours). 1 has taught in elementary school. 2 trained teachers.		(1.) Oxford Local.
1	3 1 Oxford. 2 Holloway College.	—	—	12 3 graduates, 2 in honours. 3 trained teachers.		(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
—	9 6 Cambridge. 2 Holloway. 1 Bedford Coll.	8 2 Cambridge Training College. 2 Royal College Music. 4 Kindergarten Training College.	—	13 8 graduates (6 in honours).		(1.) Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

VI. COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. ALCESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	£ 123	Founded 1542. Re-organised 1880.	12 governors - - - - 3 ex-officio. 4 co-optative. 5 representative.	Alcester (population, 2,406).
2. ATHERSTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	539	Founded 1573. Re-organised 1874.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative:— Elected by the vestry of Atherstone, the guardians of the Poor Law Union of Atherstone, and the parents of day boys attending the school.	Atherstone (population, 4,991).
3. BIRMINGHAM: KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL. HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.	33,394 shared with girls' schools.	Founded 1552. Re-organised 1878.	21 governors - - - - 9 co-optative. 8 elected by City Council. 3 nominated by universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. 1 by teachers of the foundation.	Birmingham (population, 478,113).
4. ASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Founded 1552. Re-organised 1883.	Ditto Ditto -	Do.
5. CAMP HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS.		Founded 1552. Re-organised 1882.	Ditto Ditto -	Do.
6. FIVE WAYS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Founded 1552. Re-organised 1883.	Ditto Ditto -	Do.
7. COLESHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	313	Founded 1520. (?) Re-organised 1883.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative:— Of whom 2 are appointed by the heir-at-law of Sir Robert Digby. 1 by the Magistrates of Coleshill. 3 by the Vestry of Coleshill.	Coleshill (population, 2,335).
8 COVENTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	917l	Founded 1545. Re-organised 1878.	12 governors - - - -	Coventry (population, 52,724).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

805,072.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Agricultural. Needle manufacture.	6 per cent.	Playground.	4*l.* 4*s.*		35*l.*		Use of books, 15*s.*
Agricultural and manufacturing. Hat making.	About 33 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground. Gymnasium. Swimming bath. Cricket field. Tennis court.	6*l.* (under 15).	9*l.* (over 15).	30*l.*		Entrance fee, 1*l.* 1*s.* Greek, or instrumental music, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Manufacturing and mercantile.	All from within a radius of 10 m. from Town Hall.	Physical and chemical laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	12*l.*		—	—	Entrance fee 10*s.*
Chiefly lower middle class. Artisans. Labourers.	About 40 per cent.	Laboratory. Small playground.	3*l.*		—	—	Entrance fee 2*s.* 6*d.*
Ditto	About 15 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.			—	—	—
Manufacturing	26 per cent.	Laboratory. Apparatus and Balance Room, Lecture Room, Playground.	3*l.*		—	—	Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Purely Agricultural.	50 per cent.	Small gravel yard. Orchard.	4*l.*		—	40*l.*	
Chiefly Manufacturing:— Ribbon, Bicycles. Watchmaking.	20 per cent.	Laboratory, Carpenters' Shops, Gravel playground, Field adjoining contains Gymnasium, Racquet Court, and Cricket Pavilion.	7*l.* 10*s.*	10*l.* 10*s.*	40*l.*	50*l.*	Extras (optional). Greek, 3*l.* 3*s.* Music, 7*l.* 7*s.* Carpentering, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, obligatory. Subscriptions to drill and games, 15*s.*

VI. COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the Schools on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	Over 16.
1. ALCESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	60	20	—	—	20	—	20	7	5	7	1	—
2. ATHERTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	72	30	35 (1885)	15	35	7	37	—	8	13	11	5
3. BIRMINGHAM: KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL. HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS—*cont.*	500	—	435 (1894)	—	426	—	422	—	51	101	164	106
4. ASTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	250	—	269 (1891)	—	253	—	235	—	30	112	83	10
5. CAMP HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS—*cont.*	340	—	322 (1893)	—	322	—	300	—	58	153	85	4
6. FIVE WAYS GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	360	—	365 (1893)	—	365	—	337	—	47	171	106	13
7. COLESHILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	40	12	36 (1884)	17	37	4	36	—	12	16	8	—
8. COVENTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	200	39	123 (1886)	23	97	41	132	2	36	39	34	21

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
5 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1 Trained teacher.	- -	1. Annually; examiner appointed by governors.
33 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	3 1 graduate in honours. 1 has been a teacher in a Public Elementary School.	4	1. Twice a year; examiner appointed by governors at end of Summer term; by masters at Christmas.
About 15 per cent.	69 49 Oxford and Cambridge. 20 Queen's and Mason College.	- -	- -	20 17 graduates (12 in honours). 1 has been teacher in a Public Elementary School.	- -	1. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
About 55 per cent.	11 Mason College.	- -	29 King Edward's High School.	9 6 graduates (2 in honours). 2 have been teachers in Public Elementary Schools.	2	1. Annually; examiner appointed by the Oxford Delegacy. Also in July and December by the Teaching Staff.
75 per cent.	9 Mason College.	- -	- -	11 6 graduates (1 in honours).	2	1. Annually by Oxford Local Delegacy.
65 per cent.	9 Mason College, Queen's College.	- -	King Edward's High School.	13 5 graduates (4 in honours). 2 have been teachers in Public Elementary Schools.	2	1. Annually by Oxford Local Delegacy.
33 per cent.	- -		9 3 Rugby. 6 King Edward's School, Birmingham.	1	3	1. Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
4 per cent. (of those now on register).	21 10 Mason College, Birmingham. University College of Wales, 1 Aberystwyth.	- -	- -	7 5 graduates in honours.	4	1. Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations.

VI. COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
9. COVENTRY: BABLAKE SCHOOL.	2,642	Founded 1561. Re-organised 1887.	The Trustees of the General Charities of Coventry. Charity Commissioners are considering the mode of election of the Governors of the General Charities, with a view to placing representatives from Public Bodies on the Governing Body.	Coventry (population 52,724).
10. NUNEATON: KING EDWARD VI.'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	226	Founded 1553. Re-organised 1876.	12 governors - - - - 5 co-optative. 2 nominated. 5 representative. 3 elected by ratepayers. 2 „ parents.	Nuneaton (population, 11,580).
11. RUGBY SCHOOL -	About 7,400	Founded 1567. Re-organised 1869.	Appointed under Public Schools' Act.	Rugby (population, 11,262).
12. RUGBY LOWER SCHOOL OF LAWRENCE SHERIFFE.	Shares income of Rugby School.	Founded 1878	Same as for Rugby School -	Do.
13. SOLIHULL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	1,005	Founded — Re-organised 1879.	13 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 7 representative, appointed as follows:— 2 by J.P's. 4 by vestry. 1 by King Edward's School, Birmingham.	Solihull (population, 6,150).
14. STRATFORD - ON - AVON: KING EDWARD VI.'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	606	Founded before 1482. Re-founded 1553. Re-organised 1843, 1876.	13 governors - - - - 2 ex-officio, mayor, and high steward of Stratford. 3 co-optative. 8 representative:— 1 appointed by the magistrates 3 by trustees of the Municipal Charities of Stratford-on-Avon. 2 by Town Council of Stratford-on-Avon. by School Board of Stratford-on-Avon.	Stratford-on-Avon (population, 8,318).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees. Tuition Fee. Minimum.	Tuition Fee. Maximum.	Boarding Fee. Minimum.	Boarding Fee. Maximum.	Particulars as to Extras.
Chiefly manufacturing: Ribbons, bicycles, watchmaking.	4 per cent.	Laboratory, Workshops, Playground.	2*l.*		All Free.		Dinners, 2*l.* 13*s.*
Manufacturing: Hat and silk manufactures.	- - -	Laboratory, Carpenter's shop. Playground. Cricket field.	7*l.* 10*s.*	10*l.* 10*s.*	52*l.*		Greek, 3*l.*
An ordinary midland town.	2	Laboratory. 2 playgrounds. Reading rooms. Museum. Workshops. Gymnasium. Swimming bath.	40*l.*		112*l.* 7*s.*		Entrance fee, 4*l.* 4*s.* House entrance fee, 3*l.* 3*s.* Laboratory fee, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Temple Reading Room and Art Museum, 7*s.* 6*d.* Optional expenses:— Instrumental music, 10*l.* 10*s.* Advanced professional drawing, 10*l.* 10*s.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 16*s.* Gymnasium, 1*l.* 10*s.* Workshops, 1*l.* 1*s.* Swimming bath, 15*s.*
Ditto	15 to 20 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playing field.	4*l.* 4*s.* Foundationers under 12; 6*l.* others under 12.	5*l.* 5*s.* over 12; 7*l.* 10*s.* others over 12.	52*l.* 10*s.*		Entrance fee, 1*l.* Greek, 3*l.* Music, 3*l.* 3*s.*
Small tradesmen.	20 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	9*l.*		45*l.*		Greek, 3*l.*
Agricultural and trading; brewing.	7 per cent.	Good gravelled playground. Cricket field.	6*l.* £ *s.* *d.* 6 13 4 Sons of Burgesses 4*l.* 4*s.*	10*l.* Sons of Burgesses £ *s.* *d.* 6 13 4	50*l.*	66*l.*	Greek, 2*l.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 7*s.* School stationery, 6*s.* Library, 3*s.* Pianoforte, 7*l.* Dancing, 1*l.* Seat in church, 1*l.* 1*s.* Laundress, 3*l.*

VI. COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Above 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
9. COVENTRY: BABLAKE SCHOOL—*cont.*	280	40	296 (1892.)	35	256	35	291	—	83	165	41	2
10. NUNEATON: KING EDWARD VI.'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—*cont.*	65	16	48 (1893.)	16	48	16	53	—	22		12	3
11. RUGBY SCHOOL—*cont.*	550	500	30 (1894.)	479	29	471	509	—	—	13	202	294
12. RUGBY LOWER SCHOOL OF LAWRENCE SHERIFFE—*cont.*	150	In head mstr's house.	105 (1893.)	9	105	9	115	—	47	30	33	5
13. SOLIHULL GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	50	60 (18	50	56	46	110	—	20	37	36	17
14. STRATFORD-ON-AVON: KING EDWARD VI.'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	125	20	75 (1893.)	28	75	28	100	—	20	35	32	13

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
25 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	8 5 been taught in Public Elementary Schools. 1 is a trained teacher.	1	1. Liable to visits from the Inspectors of the Science and Art Department at any time.
5 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	4 3 graduates in honours.	2	1. Examiner appointed by the governors.
- -	133 Oxford or Cambridge.	59 44 Sandhurst. 15 Woolwich.	- -	30 All graduates in honours.	5	1 Upper School Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. The rest of the school inspected by headmaster, who reports to the governing body.
About 50 per cent.	1 Oxford	- -	About 3 annually to Rugby School.	5 4 graduates in honours.	2	1. Annually by headmaster of Rugby School. Form VI. enters for Oxford Local Examination.
1 per cent.	2 Cambridge.	8 4 Mason College. 2 Queen's College (Medical) Birmingham. 2 St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	2 1 Shrewsbury. 1 King Edward's School.	6 4 graduates.	3	1. Annually; examiner appointed by governors.
About 33 per cent.	2 1 Cambridge. 1 Oxford.	- -	- -	7 4 graduates (3 in honours).	3	1. Annually; examiner a graduate in honours of Oxford or Cambridge appointed by governors.

VI. COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
15. SUTTON COLDFIELD: BISHOP VESEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	£ 635	Founded 1543. Re-organised 1882.	12 governors - - - - - 4 co-optative. 8 representative:— 4 elected by ratepayers. 4 „ corporation.	Sutton Coldfield (population, 8,685).
16. WARWICK SCHOOL, or "The King's Grammar School."	1,463	Founded before 1123 Re-organised 1875.	18 governors - - - - - 4 ex-officio:— The Earl of Warwick. „ Lord Lieutenant of Warwick. „ Mayor of Warwick. „ Recorder of Warwick. 3 co-optative. 11 nominated:— 3 by Town Council. 6 by governing body of Henry VIII.'s Charity and Sir Thomas White's Charity. 1 by governing body of Oken's Charity. 1 by governing body of Griffins' Charity. These serve for 5 years; the co-optative for 8.	Warwick (population, 11,903).
17. WARWICK: KING'S MIDDLE SCHOOL.		Founded 1546. Re-organised 1876	18 governors - - - - 4 ex-officio. 3 co-optative. 11 nominated:— 3 by Town Council of Warwick. 6 by governing body of King Henry VIII.'s Charity, and Sir Thomas White's Charity. 1 by governing body of Oken's Charity. 1 by governing body of Griffin's Charity.	Do.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Residential	Nearly 6 per cent.	Laboratory. Playgrounds.	6*l.* 15*s.*		44*l.* 5*s.*		(Optional): Instrumental music, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* Dancing, 1*l.* 1*s.*
Chiefly agricultural.	50 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshops. Chapel. Sanatorium. Gymnasium. Science and lecture room. Playground.	Classical side: 12*l.* Warwick boys.	15*l.* Non-Warwick boys.	40*l.*		—
			Modern side: 9*l.* Warwick boys.	12*l.* Non-Warwick boys.			
Agricultural	33 per cent.	Laboratory. Large playground.	4*l.* Warwick boys.	5*l.* non-Warwick boys.	—	—	—

VI.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1894.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
15. SUTTON COLDFIELD: BISHOP VESEY'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—*cont.*	150	30	54 (1890.)	28	52	23	69	—	13	24	27	5
16. WARWICK SCHOOL, or "The King's Grammar School"—*cont.*	180	110	53 (1894.)	111	44	106	164	—	21	36	66	41
17. WARWICK: KING'S MIDDLE SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	—	110 (1889.)	—	98	—	93	—	28	39	26	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of— (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 7 per cent.	4	1	- -	4 1 graduate in honours.	5	1. Annually: examiner appointed by governors.
- -	25	3 2 Sandhurst. 1 Medical School, Bristol.	2	9 6 graduates in honours.	2	1. Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
30 per cent.	—	- -	16 King's Grammar School, Warwick.	4 1 graduate.	1	1. Annually by examiner appointed by the governors. 2. Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.

VI.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION,

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. BIRMINGHAM: KING EDWARD SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	33,394*l.* shared with boys' schools.	Founded 1552. Girls' High School opened 1883.	21 governors - - - - 4 nominated as follows:— 1 by University of Oxford. 1 „ „ Cambridge. 1 „ „ London. 1 by teachers of the Foundation. 9 co-operative. 8 representative appointed by Council of City of Birmingham.	Birmingham (population, 478,113).
2. ASTON: GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Founded 1552. Re-organised 1883.	Do. do. - -	Do. -
3. BATH ROW GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Do. -	Do. do. - -	Do. -
4. CAMP HILL GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Do. -	Do. do. - -	Do. -
5. SUMMER HILL GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.		Do. -	Do. do. - -	Do. -
6. WARWICK: THE KING'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1,463*l.* shared with boys' school.	Founded 1879.	8 governors - - - - 4 governors of the King's Grammar School. 4 ladies appointed by the governors to act as managers of the Girls' High School.	Warwick (population, 11,903).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

805,072.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Manufacturing. Hardware.	About 60 per cent.	Laboratory, science, and lecture rooms. Present premises only leasehold. In March 1896 school moves to much less desirable site and buildings.	9*l.*		—	—	—
Do.	48 per cent.	Small playground.	3*l.*		—	—	Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Do.	23 per cent.	Playground.	3*l.*		—	—	Do.
Do.	13 per cent.	Playground.	3*l.*		—	—	—
Do.	44 per cent.	The school is being temporarily carried on in a large dwelling-house. Large playground.	3*l.*		—	—	Entrance fee, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Farming, mining, manufacturing.	52 per cent.	Playground, fitted for rounder matches.	4*l.* For residents within borough.	5*l.* For residents within borough.	30*l.* Morrington House.	40*l.* Marble House.	Piano, 3*l.* Violin, 9*l.* 9*s.* Dancing, 2*l.* 2*s.*
			5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* For residents outside borough.	6*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* For residents outside borough.			

VI.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. BIRMINGHAM: KING EDWARD SCHOOL, HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	250	—	260 (1892.)	—	258	—	246	—	36	47	81	82
2. ASTON: GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	250	—	263	—	262	—	253	—	47	75	118	18
3. BATH ROW GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	200	—	216 (1888.)	—	214	—	208	—	40	83	73	12
4. CAMP HILL GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	300	—	239 (1894.)	—	205	—	230	—	44		79	8
5. SUMMER HILL GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	125	—	133 (1894.)	—	129	—	130	—	20	72	36	2
6. WARWICK THE KING'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	230	50	202 (1890).	24	190	11	189	20	40	50	58	21

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*continued*.

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Other Secondary Schools.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 6 per cent.	25 3 Aberystwyth College. 13 Mason College. 1 Westfield College, Hampstead.	—	—	12 4 graduates in honours, 1 trained teacher.	3	(1.) Annually by Cambridge Syndicate. (2.) Prepared for Cambridge Higher Local and South Kensington Examinations, and London.
37 per cent.	—	2 Mason College.	22 King Edward's High School.	12 5 graduates (1 in honours), 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Annually by Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations.
45 per cent.	—	—	King Edward's High School.	10 1 trained teacher.	3 1 graduate.	Do.
62 per cent.	—	—	—	11 1 graduate.	2	Do.
64 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	About 24. King Edward's High School.	8	1	Do.
17 per cent.	4	3 1 Birmingham School of Art. 2 Frankfort Conservatoire.	4 2 Princess Helena College, Ealing, 2 Cheltenham College.	11 1 graduate in honours, 4 trained teachers.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Cambridge. Syndicate, or by a private examiner appointed by the managers. (2.) Cambridge Higher Local. Cambridge Junior and Senior. South Kensington Science and Art Department. Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music. National Fröbel Union. London Institute for Advancement of plain needlework.

VI.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
LEAMINGTON COLLEGE	1844	A limited company -	Dividends seldom paid, money spent for benefit of school.	Leamington

VI.—GIRLS'

1. EDGBASTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1876	Proprietors incorporated with limited liability.	Dividend limited to 5 per cent.	Edgbaston (population, 67,612).
2. EDGBASTON CHURCH COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.	1886	Council of 12 laymen and 4 clergy. Limited liability.	—	Do.
3. LEAMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1884	Proprietors incorporated with limited liability.	Divisible among shareholders.	Leamington, (population, 26,930).

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
About 6 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Gymnasium. Covered playground. Cricket field.	25*l.* 4*s.*		66*l.* 14*s.*		—

SCHOOLS.

—	Altered for school purposes. Laboratory, museum, playground.	—	—	—	—	—
—	Laboratory, playground.	6*l.* 6*s.*	22*l.* 1*s.*	45*l.*		—
—	Altered for school purposes. Gymnasium.	6*l.* 6*s.*	18*l.* 18*s.*	70*l.* 8*s.*		Music, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 2*l.* 2*s.* (term).

VI.—COUNTY OF WARWICK.—(2.) PROPRIETARY

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
LEAMINGTON COLLEGE —*cont.*	150	100	160		33	9	67	—	17	20	19	11

VI.—GIRLS'

1. EDGBASTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	200	—	170	—	170	—	147	—	38	38	37	34
2. EDGBASTON CHURCH COLLEGE FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	250	16	206 (1893).	14	206	14	220	24	44	54	64	34
3. LEAMINGTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS —*cont.*	150	25	127 (1894).	11	106	8	126	14	40	29	23	20

SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left during the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
None	—	—	—	7 All graduates in honours.	4	1. Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.

SCHOOLS—*cont.*

None	16 3 Oxford and Cambridge, 12 Mason College, 1 Westfield College.	24 went abroad or took up special studies.	—	10 3 graduates (2 in honours), 2 trained teachers.	9	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
None	—	—	—	13 7 graduates, 1 trained teacher.	—	(1.) Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations.
None	—	—	—	2 graduates, 2 trained teachers.	4	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Cambridge Locals and London Matriculation.

VII.—WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

(POPULATION

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
1. ALMONDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	314	Founded 1609. Re-organised 1881.	13 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 7 representative.	Almondbury and Newsome (population, 30,812).
2. BARNSLEY: ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	801	Founded 1660 Re-organised 1887.	4 representatives of Town Council 7 of Hemsworth Hospital Trustees. 3 appointed by Archbishop of York. Remainder co-optative.	Barnsley (population, 35,427).
3. BATLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	190	Founded 1612. Re-organised. 1873.	13 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 7 representative.	Batley (population, 28,719).
4. BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	462	Founded 1726. Re-organised 1877.	13 governors - - - 3 ex-officio. 3 co-optative. 7 representative.	Bentham (population, 873).
5. BINGLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	740	Founded 1529. Re-organised 1893.	14 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 8 representative, elected as follows:— 4 by Bingley School Board. 2 by ratepayers of the township of Morton. 2 by the committee of the Bingley Mechanics' Institute.	Bingley (population, 19,284).
6. BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES II.	1,235	Incorporated 1662. Re-organised 1871.	13 governors - - - - 2 ex-officio. 5 co-optative. 7 representative, elected as follows:— 3 by the Bradford Town Council. 3 by the Bradford School Board. 1 by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.	Bradford (population, 216,361).
7. DENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	63	Founded 1603	15 co-optative governors - -	Dent (population, 1,131).
8. DEWSBURY WHEELWRIGHT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	556	Founded 1889	14 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio. 6 co-optative (2 women). 7 representative, of whom:— 2 are appointed by the Wheelwright Trustees at Rishworth. 2 are appointed by the School Board of Dewsbury. 2 are appointed by the Town Council of Dewsbury. 1 is appointed by the Yorkshire College, Leeds.	Dewsbury (population, 29,847).
9. DEWSBURY, ST. AUGUSTINE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	—	Founded 1884	Woodard trustees, affiliated to S. Chad's, Denstone.	Do.

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

2,459,895.)

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	56 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	— 10*l.*		35*l.*		Greek, 3*l.* Laboratory, 3*l.*
Working class. Coal-mining, linen, paper, glass, clothing, and iron trades.	About 33 per cent.	Chemical laboratory. Playground	6*l.*	10*l.*	39*l.*	42*l.*	Greek, 3*l.*
Manufacturing. Heavy woollens.	66 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	4*l.* 10*s.* (Junior School).	7*l.* (Seniors).	—	—	Entrance fee Seniors, 10*s.* Juniors, 5*s.* School sports, 3*s.*
Farming. Flax and silk weaving.	About 30 per cent.	Playground.	2*l.* 3*s.*		29*l.* 17*s.*		—
Industrial. Wool-combing, spinning, and weaving. Stone quarrying.	8 per cent.	Large playground.	3*l.* 3*s.* (under 13).	4*l.* 4*s.* (over 13). Non-residents in the parish of Bingley, 5*l.* 5*s.*	—	—	—
Manufacturing workpeople, &c. Woollen trade.	31 per cent.	2 chemical laboratories. 1 physical laboratory. Workshop. Small playground.	7*l.* 10*s.* (under 10).	16*l.* (Upper School).	—	—	Small charge for science and art materials and stationery.
Agricultural	None	—	7*s.*		—	—	—
Industrial. Heavy woollens.	40 per cent.	Chemical and physical laboratory. Lecture theatre. Workshops. Cricket and football field.	6*l.* (under 10).	10*l.* (over 12).	—	—	Sports, 7*s.* 6*d.* Hire of chemical apparatus, 7*s.* 6*d.*
Do.	About 33 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Gymnasium. Playground and fields.	9*l.*	12*l.*	33*l.* (under 12).	39*l.* (over 12).	Games, 4*s.* 6*d.* Benefit fund, 1*s.* 6*d.* Examiner's fee, 3*s.*

VII.—WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. ALMONDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	100	30	48	30	28	10	44	—	2	18	22	2
2. BARNSLEY: ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	100	13	80	—	80	—	72	—	8	21	34	9
3. BATLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	175	—	175 (1894.)	—	175	—	165	4	17	50	80	14
4. BENTHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	55	8	43	2	28	1	33	—	9	12	12	—
5. BINGLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	—	68	—	68	—	53	—	11	20	22	—
6. BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, &c. —*cont.*	500	—	462 (1887.)	—	428	—	419	—	97	134	132	56
7. DENT GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	48	—	63 (1891.)	—	54	—	44	6	23	11	4	—
8. DEWSBURY WHEELWRIGHT GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	About 150	—	119	—	114	—	114	—	29	36	44	5
9. DEWSBURY, ST. AUGUSTINE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	150	—	70	—	38	14	49	—	19	17	13	—

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–3.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of 1. School. 2. Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
50 per cent.	6 Victoria University.		-	4 2 graduates in honours.	1	(1.) Cambridge Local, and College of Preceptors.
About 66 per cent. (of those now on register).	3 Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	4 3 graduates (2 in honours).	4	(1.) Annually by Cambridge Syndicate of Local Examinations.
75 per cent.	45 15 Universities. 26 Hospitals. Yorkshire College. Naval College, Greenwich, &c.	- -	- -	11 4 graduates, 1 has been a teacher in a public elementary school.	- -	(1.) Annually, examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
About 50 per cent.	- -	- -	6 Lancaster Grammar School.	1 graduate	—	(1.) Examiner appointed by governors.
68 per cent.	3 1 Cambridge. 2 Victoria University.	- -	- -	3 2 graduates.	1	(1.) Examiner appointed by Victoria University.
38 per cent.	73 30 Yorkshire College, Leeds.	- -	- -	17 13 graduates (10 in honours).	- -	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed under the authority of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. (2.) Science and Art Department.
About 50 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1 graduate in honours.	—	——
58 per cent.	9 7 Victoria University. 2 Cambridge.	- -	2 1 Leys School, Cambridge. 1 St. Paul's School, London.	5 4 graduates (2 in honours).	3	(1.) Annually by the Victoria University. (2.) By the Cambridge Local Syndicate and Science and Art Department.
About 33 per cent. (of those now on register).	3 Yorkshire College.	- -	1 Shrewsbury School.	4 1 graduate.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Victoria University Preliminary.

VII.—WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
10. DONCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	6	Founded 1575. Re-organised 1862.	The Local Charity Trustees, and 4 representatives of the Doncaster Corporation, who vote with them in all matters connected with the grammar school.	Doncaster (population, 25,938).
11. DRAX (near Selby): READ'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	762	Founded 1667 Re-organised 1893.	15 governors - 4 co-optative. 11 representative, elected as follows:— 1 by Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of York. 2 by ratepayers of Drax. 1 by the ratepayers of Langrick. 1 by the ratepayers of Camblesforth. 1 by the ratepayers of Newland. 1 by the Board of Guardians of the Poor Law Union, Selby. 1 by the county council of the West Riding of York. 1 by the county council of the East Riding of York. 1 by the council of Yorkshire College. 1 by the council of Royal Agricultural Society.	Drax (population, 582).
12. ELLAND: BROOKSBANK ENDOWED SCHOOL.	175	Founded 1712. Re-organised. 1873.	10 Governors - 5 co-optative. 5 representative, elected by Elland-cum-Greetland School Board.	Elland (population, 14,679).
13. FOCKERBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Goole.)	102	Founded —.	Trustees, of whom the Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, is the correspondent.	Fockerby (population, 82).
14. GIGGLESWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI.	800	Founded 1553. Re-organised 1872.	16 governors - 3 co-optative. 8 representative, elected:— 1 by J.P's for division of Giggleswick. 1 by J.P's of Sedbergh. 2 by Master and Fellows of St. John's, Cambridge. 1 by Principal and Professors of Owens College. 1 by governors of Bingley and Keighley Grammar Schools alternately. 1 by governors of Burnley and Clitheroe Grammar Schools alternately. 1 by governors of Skipton and Kirkby Lonsdale alternately.	Giggleswick (population, 1,015).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		
			Minimum.	Maximum	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Professional. Shopkeeping and artisan classes. G.N. Railway works.	About 33 per cent.	Laboratory. Small playground.	Classical side, 10*l.* Modern side, 6*l.* (for Borough boys). 8*l.* (for boys outside Borough).		29*l.* (under 13).	35*l.* (over 13).	Drawing, 2*l.* 12*s.* Carpentering, 1*l.* 10*s.* Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* Cricket, 6*s.* football, 4*s.* 6*d.*
Agricultural.	6 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	Free for boys whose parents or guardians reside in the parish of Drax.	6*l.* 6*s.* scholars from outside the parish.	22*l.* 1*s.*	34*l.* 13*s.*	—
Industrial. Woollen and worsted and cotton trades. Engineering and brick works.	96 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground.	2*l.*	3*l.*	—	—	Drill, 4*s.*
Agricultural	75 per cent.	Playground	1*l.* 10*s.*		—	—	—
Chiefly agricultural.	18 per cent.	Laboratory. Swimming bath. Gymnasium. Playground.	12*l.*	24*l.* (over 13).	45*l.* (under 13).	48*l.* (over 13).	Entrance fee, (day scholars) 1*l.* Entrance fee (boarders), 2*l.* Chemicals, 1*l.* 1*s.*

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
10. DONCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	240	30	114	20	103	18	136	—	29	47	45	15
11. DRAX,: READ'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	85	11	82	15	59	21	77	8	38	20	10	1
12. ELLAND: BROOKSBANK ENDOWED SCHOOL—*cont.*	68	—	56	—	50	—	51	2	10	23	15	1
13. FOCKERBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Goole—*cont.*	35	—	45	—	35	—	32	1	12	11	7	—
14. GIGGLESWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI.—*cont.*	About 240	186	23 (183).	187	23	187	178	—	18	39	63	58

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 30 per cent. (of those now on register).	5 4 Cambridge. 1 Firth College, Sheffield.	3 1 Agricultural College, Cirencester. 2 London Hospitals.	- -	6 3 graduates in honours.	3	(1.) Annually, conducted by a university graduate. (2.) London Matric., Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and College of Preceptors.
75 per cent. (of those now on the register).	1 Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	3 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers.	- -	(1.) Annually. (2.) London and Victoria Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, and Science and Art Examinations.
None.	3 Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	2 1 graduate.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
- -	- -	- -	- -	1 trained teacher.	1	(1.) Annually by Rev. — Barry. 2. Periodical examinations by masters.
About 6 per cent.	44 18 Cambridge. 7 Oxford. 3 Edinburgh. 1 Trinity College, Dublin. 7 Yorkshire College. 6 Owens College. 2 University College, Liverpool.	12 2 Science Schools, South Kensington. 2 Sandhurst. 2 City and Guilds Institute. 4 London Hospitals. 2 Colonial College, Hollesley Bay.	- -	14 9 graduates in honours. 2 are trained teachers.	1	(1.) Annually by examiners (usually three) appointed by the governors. One or more of the examiners inspect the school at least three times in the year.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
15. HALIFAX: HEATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	380	Founded 1598. Re-organised 1871.	15 governors 8 ex-officio. 4 co-optative. 3 representative. 1 elected by governors of Hipperholme Grammar School. 1 elected by governors of Hall's Charity and of Brooksbank's School, Elland, alternately. 1 elected by governors of Rastrick Grammar School and Bairstow's School, alternately.	Halifax (population, 89,832).
16. HALIFAX, CROSSLEY, AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL (BOYS' DEPARTMENT).	—	Founded 1864. Royal Charter 1868.	Family and elected governors	Do.
17. HIPPERHOLME GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	115	Founded 1648. Re-organised 1878.	Co-optative and elected governors	Hipperholme (population, 15,571).
18. HUDDERSFIELD: FARTOWN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	15	Founded 1790. Re-organised 1882.	5 trustees	Huddersfield (population, 50,862).
19. ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	301	Founded 1607. Re-organised 1883.	10 governors 6 co-optative. 4 representative.	Ilkley (population, 5,767).
20. KEIGHLEY: TRADE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	545	Founded 1713. Re-organised 1870.	Governors elected by Trustees, also representatives from the Town Council and Mechanics Institute.	Keighley (population, 30,810).
21. KNARESBOROUGH: KING JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (Girls admitted.)	20	Founded 1616. Scheme of re-organisation under consideration.	Governors are co-optative	Knaresborough (population, 4,770).
22. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	4,455	Founded 1552.	14 governors	Leeds (population, 367,505).
23. LONGWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	83	Founded 1731. Re-organised 1878, 1881, 1892.	9 governors 3 ex officio. 3 co-optative. 3 representative.	Longwood (population, 5,406).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fee.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Industrial. Manufacturing. Various branches of textile trades.	25 per cent.	Chemical and physical laboratory. Science lecture room. Playground. Gymnasium.	9*l.* Lower Dept.	12*l.* Senior Dept.	—	—	Chemicals and use of apparatus, 1*l.* 1*s.* Stationery, 7*s.* 6*d.*
Do.	No day scholars.	Playground. Gymnasium.	—	—	10*l.*		Music, 3*l.* Science, 3*s.* 6*d.* per subject.
Factory hands, miners, &c.	5 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshops. Playground.	7*l.*		30*l.* (weekly boarders.)	36*l.*	Greek, 3*l.* Carpentering, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	2 per cent.	Playground.	3*l.* 3*s.*	6*l.*	22*l.* 2*s.*	25*l.* 4*s.*	French, 15*s.* Shorthand, 15*s.* Drawing, 3*s.*
Residential	- - -	Playground	10*l.*	12*l.*	36*l.*	45*l.*	Registration fee, 1*s.* Library, games, &c., 15*s.* Laundry (boarders) 1*l.* 10*s.*
Industrial. Manufacturing. Machine manufacture.	30 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshops. Playground.	1*l.*	5*l.*	—	—	Latin, 1*l.* Greek, 1*l.* German, 1*l.* Shorthand, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Chiefly agricultural. Linen weaving.	50 per cent.	No laboratory, workshop, or playground.	6*l.* 6*s.*		34*l.*		Shorthand, 1*l.* Drill, 10*s*
Manufacturing. Woollen, leather, boot and shoe, and clothing trades.	10 per cent.	Laboratory. Lecture room. Workshop. Good playground.	10*l.* 10*s.*		—	—	Carpentry 15*s.*
Industrial and agricultural. Woollen trade.	80 per cent.	Playground and fives court.	3*l.*	6*l.*	—	—	—

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
15. HALIFAX: HEATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	175	—	104	—	101	—	96	—	18	29	37	12
16. HALIFAX, CROSSLEY, AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL (BOYS' DEPARTMENT)—*cont.*	180	180	—	163 (1894).	—	163	163	4	74	51	34	—
17. HIPPERHOLME GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	80	20-30	48	16	45	11	54	1	10	25	16	2
18. HUDDERSFIELD: FARTOWN GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	4	60 (1893).	4	60	4	50	—	22	20	8	—
19. ILKLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	80-100	18	48	11	48	11	58	—	16	16	21	5
20. KEIGHLEY: TRADE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	—	—	252	—	252	—	239	1	52	79	84	23
21. KNARESBOROUGH: KING JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	80	—	67 (1893).	5	67	5	64	3	19	18	22	2
22. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	225-250	—	232	—	165	—	153	—	35	33	46	39
23. LONGWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	100	—	92 (1891).	—	73	—	72	4	26	17	23	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 53 per cent.	14 2 Cambridge. 1 Oxford. 8 Yorkshire College. 3 Owens College.	- -	- -	5 graduates (3 in honours).	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors.
75 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	1 Theological College.	10 7 Bradford Grammar School. 2 N.E. County School. 1 Pontefract Grammar School.	7 2 graduates in honours. 1 trained teacher.	1	(1.) Annually by University examiner. (2.) College of Preceptors, Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
80 per cent.	1 Yorkshire College,	- -	- -	3 1 graduate in honours. 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) Examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
40 per cent.	2 Victoria University.	- -	- -	2 certificated and trained.	3	(1.) Upper school by College of Preceptors, lower school by headmaster.
Nearly 29 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	3 2 graduates in honours.	4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Science and Art Department.
90 per cent.	10 Yorkshire College.	4 Royal College of Science, London.	- -	9 2 graduates (1 in honours). 5 have taught in public elementary schools.	3	(1.) Chiefly Science and Art Department's examinations. University Locals and preliminary professional examinations.
50 per cent. (of those now on register).	5 Victoria University.	- -	2 Leeds Grammar School.	4	1	(1.) By school staff. (2.) College of Preceptors, Science and Art Department.
About 16 per cent.	42 23 Oxford and Cambridge. 4 Durham. 1 Glasgow. 14 Victoria University.	- -	- -	10 graduates in honours.	3	Lower school by head and assistant masters, also by external examiners. Upper school Oxford and Cambridge Higher-Certificate examinations.
55 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	7 1 Pocklington 1 Trent Coll. Grammar School. 4 Almondbury Grammar School. 1 Sedbergh.	3 1 holds first class government certificate.	4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSAIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
24. MIRFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	184	Founded 1665. Re-organised 1872.	12 governors - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative:— 5 elected by ratepayers. 1 „ parents of scholars.	Mirfield (population, 16,841).
25. OSSETT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	85	Founded 1735.	7 co-optative trustees - -	Ossett (population, 10,894).
26. PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	334	Founded 1392. Re-organised 1887.	Co-optative and elective governors	Penistone (population, 2,553).
27. PONTEFRACT, KING'S SCHOOL.	25	Founded 1548. Re-organised 1880.	13 governors - - - - 3 co-optative. 10 representative:— 3 appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. 3 appointed by J.P.'s of Pontefract. 4 appointed by Town Council of Pontefract.	Pontefract (population, 6,871).
28. RASTRICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	130	Founded 1621. Re-organised 1876.	15 governors - - - - 2 ex-officio. 5 co-optative. 8 representative:— 4 appointed by the School Board of Brigham. 2 appointed by Town Council of Brigham. 1 appointed by West Riding County Council. 1 appointed by Victoria University.	Brighouse (population, 15,571).
29. RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	309	Founded 1555. Re-organised 1872.	15 governors - - - - 2 ex-officio, mayor, and chairman of Ripon School Board. 6 co-optative. 7 representative, of whom:— 3 are elected by Town Council of Ripon. 1 is elected by governors of Ilkley Grammar School. 1 is elected by governors of Knaresborough Grammar School. 1 is elected by governors of Otley Grammar School. 1 is elected by governors of Ripley Endowed School.	Ripon (population, 6,785).
30. ROTHERHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	259	Founded 1483. Re-organised 1889.	Greave and Feoffees of the Common Lands of Rotherham.	Rotherham.
31. ROYSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Barnsley).	53	Founded 1502. Re-organised 1843.	Trustees elected by parishioners -	Royston (population, 2,613).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Manufacturing	-	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	4*l.*	6*l.*	—	—	—
Small manufacturers. Shoddy.	About 5 per cent.	Playground	3*l.*	8*l.*	—	—	—
Farmers, tradesmen, steelworkers, &c.	50 per cent.	Playground.	2*l.*		27*l.*	36*l.*	—
Manufacturing. Farming. Centre of agricultural and manufacturing district. Corn and cattle market.	About 50 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground. Gymnasium.	8*l.* (under 13).	12*l.* (over 15).	27*l.*	36*l.*	Greek, 1*l.* German, 1*l.* Dinners, 7*l.* 10*s.* Laundry, 3*l.*
Chiefly artisan. Woollen, silk, and cotton trades.	-	Playground.	3*l.* 3*s.* (under 9).	4*l.* 10*s.* (over 9).	40*l.* 19*s.* (under 12).	50*l.* 8*s.* (over 12).	—
Mainly agricultural. Varnish-making and machinery works.	About 21 per cent.	Laboratory. Science lecture room. Workshop. Playground.	4*l.* (under 14).	8*l.* (over 14).	55*l.*		Entrance fee, 1*l.* Stationery, 10*s.* 6*d.* Games, 6*s.* Gymnasium, 1*l.* Carpentry, 10*s.* 6*d.*
Industrial. Coal mining, brass-working, steel and iron works.	38 per cent.	Laboratory workshop. 4 or 5 acres of playground.	8*l.* 8*s.* (under 10).	12*l.* (over 14.)	30*l.* (under 14).	36*l.* (over 14).	Greek, 3*l.* Games, library, &c. 9*s.*
Agricultural and industrial. Coal mining.	20 per cent.	Playground.	2*l.* to boys born in the old parish of Royston.	—	31*l.* 10*s.*		Shorthand, 1*l.* 1*s.* French, 1*l.* 1*s.* Typewriting, 1*l.* 1*s.* German, 1*l.* 1*s.* Music, 1*l.* 1*s.*

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
24. Mirfield Grammar School—*cont.*	75	—	42 (1891).	—	31	—	34	—	11	19	4	—
25. Ossett Grammar School—*cont.*	36	—	51	—	27	—	27	—	14	11	2	—
26. Penistone Grammar School—*cont.*	80	12	—	—	46		50	—	10	11	24	5
27. Pontefract Kings School—*cont.*	120	16	118	—	118	—	113	—	28	34	40	11
28. Rastrick Grammar School—*cont.*	100	8	71	8	61	2	53	—	12	27	12	2
29. Ripon Grammar School—*cont.*	150	70	70 (1894).	56 (1884).	58	35	108	—	22	30	38	18
30. Rotherham Grammar School—*cont.*	150	20	102 (1893).	8	102	8	103	—	23	39	37	4
31. Royston Grammar School (near Barnsley)—*cont.*	50	12	50	—	40	10	50	5	14	16	12	3

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
67 per cent.	1 Yorkshire College, Leeds.	- -	3 2 Wakefield Grammar School. 1 Bradford Grammar School.	2	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
50 per cent.	2	- -	- -	1 graduate		(1.) By Trustees. (2.) Science and Art Department.
About 40 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	3 1 graduate	3	(2.) College of Preceptors and Cambridge Local.
About 59 per cent.	Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	7 4 graduates. (2 in honours).	5	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by the governors. (2.) Cambridge Local and London Matriculation, Commercial Certificates for examinations held by Science and Art Department. Entrance Scholarship Examinations at Oxford, Cambridge, and Victoria Universities.
About 57 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	4 2 graduates.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors. (2.) Science and Art Department, Cambridge University Local Examinations.
25 per cent. (of those now on register).	18 7 Oxford. 6 Cambridge. 1 Edinburgh. 4 Yorkshire College.	1 Sandhurst.	- -	6 3 graduates in honours.	2 1 Mus. Bac.	(1.) Annually by the Oxford Delegacy for Local Examinations. (2.) Oxford Locals.
About 37 per cent.	6 2 Cambridge. 1 Oxford (but not direct from school). 1 Owens College. 2 Firth College.	3 medical schools.	9 1 Epsom College 8 Uppingham, Owndle, Repton, K. Will. Coll., I. of Man.	6 4 graduates (2 in honours). 2 trained teachers.	2	(1.) Upper school by Science and Art Department in Drawing, Science, and Mathematics. In general work by Cambridge Local examiners. Lower school by staff.
75 per cent.	1 1 Royal Veterinary College, Edinburgh.	- -	4 2 Wakefield Grammar School. 1 Barnsley Grammar School. 1 Giggleswick Grammar School.	3	- -	(2.) College of Preceptors.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE,—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
32. SEDBERGH SCHOOL	1,497	Founded 1552. Re-organised 1874.	15 governors 7 co-optative. 8 representative:— 2 appointed by St. John's College, Cambridge. 1 appointed by Owens' College, Manchester. 3 appointed by governors of other schools. 2 appointed by magistrates for divisions of Yorkshire.	Sedbergh (population, 2,874).
33. SHEFFIELD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	675	Founded 1603. Re-organised 1889.	17 governors 8 co-optative. 9 representative, of whom:— 2 elected by town trustees. 3 „ City Council. 2 „ School Board. 2 „ Council of Firth College. 2 „ the City Council for purposes of the Technical Instruction Act.	Sheffield (population, 324,243).
34. SHIPLEY: THE SALT SCHOOLS, Boys' High School.	-	Founded 1877.	12 governors Of whom three at least must be women, appointed by School Board of Shipley.	Shipley (population, 16,043).
35. SKIPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	603	Founded 1548. Re-organised 1877.	Ex-officio, co-optative, and representative governors.	Skipton (population, 10,376).
36. SOWERBY BRIDGE: BAIRSTOWS ENDOWED SCHOOL.	107	Founded 1711. Re-organised 1873.	12 governors 6 co-optative. 6 representative, appointed by Sowerby School Board every 5 years.	Sowerby (population, 9,348).
37. TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	141	Founded 1557. Re-organised 1877.	9 governors 2 ex-officio (Archbishop of York and Dean of York). 5 co-optative. 2 representative:— 1 elected by School Board. 1 „ magistrates.	Tadcaster (population, 2,812).
38. THORNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Doncaster.	111	Founded 1705. Re-organised 1877.	9 governors 1 ex-officio. 4 co-optative. 4 representative.	Thorne (population, 556).
39. THORNTON ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR BOYS.	293	Founded 1672. Re-organised 1873.	12 governors 6 co-optative (2 women). 6 representative:— 2 elected by School Board of Thornton. 2 elected by School Board of Clayton. 2 elected by School Board of Allerton.	Thornton (population, 5,680).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Chiefly agricultural.	None.	Chemical laboratory. Two playing fields and small gravelled playgrounds attached to each boarding house.	21*l.*		55*l.*		Swimming, gymnasium games, 3*l.* 3*s.* Optional. Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Violin, 7*l.* 10*s.* Organ, 9*l.* 9*s.* Meat at tea or breakfast. 6*l.*
Iron and steel industries. Brewing.	- - -	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	12*l.*	13*l.* 10*s.*	39*l.* (weekly boarders).	45*l.*	—
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	About 33 per cent.	Laboratory and large playground. The High School also uses the workshops, &c. belonging to the Technical Schools. Gymnasium.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 10).	10*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	30*l.*		Stationery, 18*s.* Chemicals, 15*s.* Registration, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Cattle feeding. Cotton spinning.	- - -	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	6*l.*	9*l.*	35*l.*		—
Manufacturing, Cloth, blankets, carpets, cotton, and wool spinning.	66 per cent.	Playground	3*l.* 4*s.*		—	—	Stationery, 5*s.* 4*d.*
Agricultural. Brewing.	33 per cent.	Playground	4*l.*		30*l.*		—
Agricultural	12 per cent.	Playground	3*l.* 3*s.*		31*l.* 10*s.*		—
Middle-class and artisan. Woollen trade. Stone quarrying.	25 per cent.	Playground, covered shed.	2*l.*		—	—	—

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16	16 and upwards.
32. SEDBERGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	325	199	16 (1890).	199 (present time).	6	195	205	—	1	24	58	122
33. SHEFFIELD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	205	17	150 (1893)	18	150	18	157	1	27	55	59	15
34. SHIPLEY: THE SALT SCHOOLS—*cont.*	125	6	114 (present time).	6	114	6	115	*	20	35	50	10
35. SKIPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	30	70	33	70	25	80	—	10	24	34	12
36. SOWERBY BRIDGE: BAIRSTOWS ENDOWED SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	—	40 (1884).	—	27	—	19	—	3	12	4	—
37. TADCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	54	12	58 (1894).	9 (1886).	58	6	58	3	20	24	11	—
38. THORNE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Doncaster—*cont.*	70	20	26 (1892).	25 (1892).	25	25	47	—	12	17	16	2
39. THORNTON ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR BOYS—*cont.*	50	—	53 (1885).	—	28	—	16	—	7	5	4	—

* (In Girls' Department).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
1 per cent. (of those now on register).	36	17	-	16 All graduates. (13 in honours).	-	(1.) Annually by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
About 8 per cent. (of those now on register).	-	-	-	10 8 graduates. (7 in honours). 1 has taught in Public Elementary School	4	(1.) Annually by examiners appointed by the Cambridge Syndicate.
About 12 per cent. (of those now on register).	4	-	-	4 2 graduates (1 in honours).	2	(2.) Cambridge Locals. London Matriculation.
About 50 per cent.	2–5. Oxford. Cambridge. Yorkshire College. Edinburgh. London.	-	-	5 3 graduates. 2 in honours. 1 has taught in Public Elementary School.	2 or 4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors
Almost all	-	-	1 Heath Grammar School, Halifax.	1 Has been a teacher in Public Elementary School.	-	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors.
About 75 per cent. (of those now on register).	-	-	-	2 1 graduate. 1 has taught in Public Elementary School.	-	(1.) By Cambridge graduate, who reports to the governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
50 per cent. (of those now on register).	1 Durham	-	3 1 Pocklington School. 1 Sheffield Grammar School. 1 St. Chad's Denstone.	3 2 graduates in honours.	-	(1.) Examiner appointed by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
90 per cent.	-	5 1 Aspatria, 4 Bradford Technical School.	2 Bradford Grammar School.	2 1 graduate in honours and trained teacher.	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the governors.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
	£			
40. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (properly called) "Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Wakefield.")	3,180	Founded 1591. Re-organised 1st scheme 1875, 2nd scheme, 1891.	19 governors - - - - - 2 ex-officio, mayor, and chairman of Wakefield School Board. 8 co-optative holding office for life under the 1875 scheme, for 7 years under the 1891 scheme. 9 representative of whom:— 5 are elected by City Council. 3 „ School Board. 1 is elected by Yorkshire College.	Wakefield (population, 33,146).

MIXED

1. ACKWORTH SCHOOL (near Pontefract).	940	Founded 1779	Society of Friends - -	Ackworth
2. RAWDON (near Leeds) FRIENDS' SCHOOL.	—	Founded 1832	Committee of Friends appointed by Yorkshire Quarterly Meeting.	Rawdon
3. RISHWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Halifax).	2,121	Founded 1724. Re-organised 1853.	5 trustees - - - - - Vacancies filled by election.	Rishworth (population, 982).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
			Tuition.		Boarding.		
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Cattle and corn trades. Malting, coal mining, iron working.	42 per cent. (The boundaries of the city are narrow.)	Laboratory. Playground (4 acres).	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 12).	12*l.* 12*s.* (over 14).	39*l.*		Wood and tools, 15*s.* Chemicals, 1*l.* 5*s.*

SCHOOLS.

—	No day scholars	Laboratory. Workshop. 4 playgrounds.	Included under boarding fee.		26*l.* 12s.		Music, 1*l.* 10*s.*
—	About 10 per cent.	Laboratory. Workshop. Playground, ¾ acre.	8*l.* 8*s.* (under 12).	10*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	14*l.*	32*l.*	—
Agricultural and manufacturing.	No day scholars.	Laboratory. Playground and 2 playing fields.	No fees.	—	—	—	—

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached.				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
40. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL—*cont.*	About 200	20–24	156 (present time).	12	144	12	168	—	29	49	71	19

MIXED

1. ACKWORTH SCHOOL (near Pontefract)—*cont.*	180 boys. 120 girls.	180 boys. 120 girls.	—	300	—	179 boys. 119 girls.	380	—	60	130	104	6
2. RAWDON (near Leeds) FRIENDS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	42 boys. 28 girls.	42 boys. 28 girls.	22 (1891).	56	15	58	Age limit 8 to 15.					
RISHWORTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL (near Halifax)—*cont.*	55 boys. 15 girls.	55 boys. 15 girls.	School is always full			—	55 bys. 15 gls.	—	15 bys. 4 gls.	20 bys. 10 gls.	18 bys. 1 grl.	2 bys. —

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the year 1892-93.	Number who left in the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
54 per cent.	28 6 Oxford. 4 Cambridge. 1 Glasgow. 1 Edinburgh. 14 Yorkshire College. 2 Owens College.	4 2 City and Guilds Institute. 1 Devonport Naval College. 1 St. Thomas' Hospital.	- -	8 6 graduates (3 in honours). 3 trained teachers.	2	(1.) Annually by the Oxford Delegacy for Local Examinations.

SCHOOLS.

About 15 per cent.	—	—	15 boys and 12 girls to Friends' School, York.	28 5 graduates, all men teachers, trained at Flounders Institute.	3	(1.) Twice a year by members of Committee.
About 75 per cent.	—	—	A few to Ackworth	6 all trained at Flounders Institute or Mount School, York.	—	(1.) Every 3 years by examiner appointed by the managers.
Over 75 per cent. (of those now on register).	—	—	—	5 2 graduates (1 in honours). 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Archbishop of York. (Generally a graduate of some distinction). (2.) Cambridge Locals.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
1. BINGLEY GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Shares endowment of boys' school.	Founded 1529. Re-organised 1893.	14 governors - - - 6 co-optative (2 of whom are women). 8 representative:— 4 elected by Bingley School Board. 2 elected by ratepayers of township of Morton. 2 elected by committee of Bingley Mechanics' Institute.	Bingley (population, 19,284).
2. BRADFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	580	Founded 1875	12 governors - - - - 4 co-optative. 8 representative:— 4 appointed by town council. 4 appointed by governors of Boys' Grammar School.	Bradford (population, 221,611).
3. DEWSBURY: WHEELWRIGHT GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Shares with boys' school.	Founded 1889	14 governors - - - - 1 ex-officio (vicar of parish) 2 co-optative (of whom 2 at least are women). 7 representative, of whom:— 2 are elected by Town Council. 2 are elected by School Board. 2 are elected by trustees of Wheelwright's Charity. 1 is elected by council of Yorkshire College.	Dewsbury (population, 29,847).
4. HALIFAX: CROSSLEY AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL (Girls' Department).	- -	Founded 1864. Royal Charter 1868.	Family and elected governors -	Halifax (population, 89,832).
5. HUDDERSFIELD: FARTOWN GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Girls' Department).	Do.	Founded 1790. Re-organised 1882.	5 trustees - - - -	Huddersfield, (population, 50,862).
6. KEIGHLEY GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Do.	Founded 1871	Governors elected by the trustees. Representatives of Town Council and Mechanics' Institute.	Keighley (population, 30,810).
7. SHIPLEY: SALT SCHOOLS. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.	- -	Founded 1876	12 governors, of whom three at least must be women, appointed by School Board of Shipley.	Shipley (population, 16,403).
8. SKIPTON GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOL.	£ 372	Founded 1886	15 governors - - - 6 co-optative, of whom three are to be women. 9 representative, of whom:— 5 are appointed by trustees of Sylvester Petyt's Charity. 2 by governors of Giggleswick School. 2 by Skipton Local Board of Health.	Skipton (population, 10,376).
9. TADCASTER: DAWSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	110	Founded 1890	9 governors (same as for Grammar School).	Tadcaster (population, 2,812).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Character of Population — Prominen Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition.		Boarding.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Industrial. Wool combing, spinning, and weaving.	16 per cent.	Playground.	3*l.* 3*s.* (under 13).	4*l.* 4*s.* (over 13). 5*l.* 5*s.* (non-residents in parish of Bingley).	—	—	—
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	About 14 per cent.	Small playground.	6*l.* 6*s.* (Kindergarten). 12*l.* 12*s.* (under 12).	15*l.* 15*s.* (over 12).	—	—	—
Industrial. Heavy woollens.	Over 50 per cent.	Laboratory. Playground (1 acre).	6*l.* (under 10).	10*l.* (over 12).	—	—	Athletic fee, 7*s.* 6*d.* Chemicals, 7*s.* 6*d.* (charged to pupils over 12 only).
Industrial Textile trades.	No day scholars.	Playground, tennis courts, and gardens.	—	—	—	10*l.*	Music, 3*l*, Science, 3*s.* 6*d.* per subject.
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	3 per cent.	Playground	3*l.* 3*s.*	6*l.*	22*l.* 1*s.*	25*l.* 4*s.*	French, 15*s.* Shorthand, 15*s.* Drawing, 3*s.*
Industrial. Machine manufacture.	About 27 per cent.	School uses laboratories of Trade and Grammar School.	4*l.*	8*l.*	—	—	—
Manufacturing. Woollen trade.	41 per cent.	School uses laboratories and workshops of Technical Schools.	6*l.* 6*s.* (under 10).	10*l.* 10*s.* (over 12).	—	—	Stationery and books, 6*s.*
Industrial, professional, agricultural. Cotton mills. Cattle trade.	40 per cent.	Playground, with tennis courts and cricket ground.	5*l.* (under 12).	9*l.* (over 14).	36*l.* (under 13).	39*l.* (over 13).	Piano (beginners), 4*l.* Piano (advanced), 6*l.* Painting, 3*l.* 3*s.* Dancing, 2*l.* 2*s.* Wood-carving, 1*l.* Laundress. 3*l.*
Agricultural. Brewing.	25 per cent.	Playground and garden.	3*l.* (under 10).	4*l.* (over 10).	—	—	—

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. BINGLEY GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	80	—	77 (1890).	—	47	—	38	—	10	15	12	1
2. BRADFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	350	—	335 (1894).	—	328	—	335	10	41	70	112	102
3. DEWSBURY, WHEELWRIGHT GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	200	—	91 (April 1894).	—	83	—	91	9	13	20	38	11
4. HALIFAX: CROSSLEY AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL (Girls' Department)—*cont.*	100	100	—	100	—	100	96	4	32	35	20	5
5. HUDDERSFIELD: FARTOWN GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Girls' Department)—*cont.*	80	4	80 (1893).	2	80	2	77	19	22	19	14	3
6. KEIGHLEY GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL —*cont.*	170	—	165 (1894).	—	165	—	162	30	43	44	35	10
7. SHIPLEY: SALT SCHOOLS. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	175	—	155 (1885).	—	150	—	136	18	34	35	36	13
8. SKIPTON GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOL—*cont.*	120	23	102 (Dec. 1893).	25 (July 1892).	100	23	119	6	24	32	43	14
9. TADCASTER DAWSON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	50	—	44 (1891).	—	37	—	35	—	6	15	12	2

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
80 per cent. (of those now on register).	- -	- -	- -	3 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers.	- -	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Victoria University.
21 per cent.	11	4	- -	19 6 graduates in honours. 8 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Annually, Upper School by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Lower school by examiner appointed by governors.
About 35 per cent.	4 Victoria University.	- -	- -	5 2 graduates in honours. 1 has taught in in Public Elementary School. 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) By Victoria University. (2.) Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
None	- -	- -	- -	6	1	(2.) College of Preceptors, Cambridge Locals, Science and Art Department.
35 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	4 1 trained and certificated. 1 ex-pupil teacher.	3	(1.) Upper school by College of Preceptors, lower school by headmaster of boys' school.
About 40 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	8 1 graduate in honours. 1 trained teacher.	4	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.
About 27 per cent. (of those now on register).	5 4 University College of Wales. 1 Westfield College, Hampstead.	2 1 Maria Grey Training College. 1 Art School, South Kensington.	- -	8 2 graduates (1 in honours). 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) No definite arrangement for examination. School not examined for some years. (2.) Cambridge Locals. Science and Art Department.
About 20 per cent.	2 1 Newnham College, Cambridge. 1 St. Hugh's, Oxford.	- -	- -	7 1 graduate. 2 trained teachers.	3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors (2.) Cambridge Higher Local Examination.
About 20 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	2	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Income from Endowment.	Date of Foundation or Re-organisation.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Town or Parish.
10. THORNTON ENDOWED SCHOOL.	Shares endowment of boys' school.	Founded 1672. Re-organised 1873.	12 governors - - - - - 6 co-optative. 6 representative (same as for boys' school).	Thornton (population, 5,556).
11. WAKEFIELD ENDOWED HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	Shares endowment of boys' school.	Founded 1878. New Scheme, 1891.	19 governors - - - - - 2 ex-officio, mayor of Wakefield, and chairman of School Board. 8 co-optative (3 women). 9 representative:— 5 elected by Town Council. 3 „ School Board. 1 „ Yorkshire College.	Wakefield (population, 33,146).

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Character of Population. — Prominent Industries.	Proportion of Day Scholars from outside the Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Yearly Fees.				
			Tuition Fee.		Boarding Fees.		Particulars as to Extras.
			Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Industrial. Woollen trade.	33 per cent.	Playground	1*l.* 10*s.*		—	—	—
Manufacturing. Mining and agricultural. Important corn market.	40 per cent. (City boundaries are narrow.)	Large playground.	10*l.* (under 12).	12*l.* (over 12).	37*l.* 16*s*		Piano, 4*l.* 5*s.* Harmony, 2*l.* 5*s.* Painting, 2*l.* 5*s.*

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—(1.) PARTICULARS OF

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest Number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
10. THORNTON ENDOWED SCHOOL—*cont.*	50	—	55 (1888).	—	15	—	13	1	5	4	3	—
11. WAKEFIELD ENDOWED HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	160	20	154 (1893).	5	154	5	146	15	26	34	41	30

ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892–93.	Number who left in the years 1889–93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examinations of (1.) School. (2.) Individual pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some other Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
66 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	1 Trained teacher has taught in Elementary School	1	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by governors. (2.) College of Preceptors.
33 per cent.	2 Yorkshire College.	1 South Kensington.	- -	9 2 graduates in honours. 4 trained teachers.	2	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by Cambridge Syndicate. (2.) Cambridge Locals.

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORK.—(2.) PRO-

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
1. APPERLEY BRIDGE, near LEEDS, WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL.	1812 Present foundation for sons of middle classes. 1883.	Proprietors are incorporated, with limited liability.	Interest not exceeding 5 per cent. is paid on ¾th of the total capital.	Apperley Bridge.
2. FULNECK (near Leeds) MORAVIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS	1753	Governing branch of Moravian Church.	Used for educational purposes.	Pudsey (population, 13,444).
3. HARROGATE COLLEGE.	As private school, 1865. As proprietary school, 1880	Proprietors incorporated, with limited liability.	- - -	Harrogate (population, 13,917).
4. HARROGATE: ASHVILLE COLLEGE.	1877	United Methodist Free Church.	- - -	Harrogate (parish of Pannal, 3,759).
5. DEEDS BOYS' MODERN SCHOOL.	1845	Trustees and Committee of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. Not incorporated, liability unlimited.	Added to educational funds of institution.	Leeds (population, 367,505).
6. LEEDS CHURCH MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL.	1869	Committee of management of eight members. Not incorporated.	Building improvements and reduction of debt on present buildings.	Do.
7. SHEFFIELD WESLEY COLLEGE.	1838	Proprietors are incorporated with unlimited liability.	Divisible among shareholders, but generally spent on improvements.	Sheffield (population, 324,243).

PRIETARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
75 per cent.	Chiefly erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshop. Gymnasium. Open and covered playgrounds. Playing fields.	9*l.* 9*s.*		36*l.*		--
None	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	12*l.* 12*s.*		36*l.*	51*l.*	Music, 4*l.* to 6*l.*
None	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshop. Playground and playing fields.	15*l.* 15*s.*		53*l.* 10*s.*	56*l.* 14*s.*	Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Organ, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Violin, 9*l.* 9*s.* German, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 6*l.* 6*s.* Chemistry, 6*l.* 6*s.* Dancing, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Shorthand, 3*l.* 3*s.* Separate bedrooms, 6*l.* 6*s.*
None	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground.	Included under boarding fee.		35*l.* (under 12). Sons of ministers of U.M.F.C. pay 15*l.*	45*l.* (over 14).	Piano, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* French, 4*l.* 4*s.* German, 4*l.* 4*s.* Singing, 1*l.* 1*s.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Organ and violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Laundress, 2*l.* 2*s.* Drill, 10*s.* Pew rent, 5*s.* 25 per cent. reduction to sons of ministers
25 per cent.	New buildings erected in 1888. Chemical laboratory. Physics laboratory (in course of erection). Workshop. Open and covered playgrounds. Cricket field.	3*l.* 3*s.* (under 9).	7*l.* 10*s.* (Forms V. VI.).	- -	- -	Drill, 3*s.* 6*d.* Manual training, 2*s.* 6*d.*
33 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Workshop. Open and covered playgrounds. Gymnasium.	4*l.* 4*s.*	6*l.* 6*s.*	- -	- -	Latin, 1*l.* 1*s.* Music, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing, 1*l.* 1*s.* Drill, 3*s.*
2 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Playground. Gymnasium.	9*l.* 2*s.* (under 10).	15*l.* 15*s.* (over 12).	44*l.* 2*s.* (under 12).	50*l.* 8*s.* (over 12).	Piano. 5*l.* 5*s.* Violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Shorthand, 1*l.* 10*s.* Laboratory, 4*l.* 10*s.* Drilling, 7*s.* 6*d.*

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORK.—(2) PRO-

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. APPERLEY BRIDGE near LEEDS. WOODHOUSE GROVE SCHOOL—*cont.*	170	134	36	134	26	133	140	0	18	42	62	18
2. FULNECK (near Leeds) MORAVIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS—*cont.*	90	80	11	77 (1894).	10	72	77	1	23	27	23	3
3. HARROGATE COLLEGE—*cont.*	94	76	20 (1891).	76 (1893-94).	18	76	92	2	8	21	43	18
4. HARROGATE ASHVILLE COLLEGE —*cont.*	100	100	—	60	—	58	53	9	12	14	14	4
5. LEEDS BOYS' MODERN SCHOOL —*cont.*	300	—	340 (1889).	—	298	—	294	4	69	95	106	20
6. LEEDS CHURCH MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL—*cont.*	300	—	340 (1883).	—	161	—	111	—	26	36	41	8
7. SHEFFIELD WESLEY COLLEGE—*cont.*	300	120	145	128	75	50	130	2	21	33	42	32

PRIETARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left during the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
About 57 per cent. (of those now on register).	1 Cambridge.	6	2 Leys School Cambridge.	9 2 graduates.	- -	(1.) Upper School presented for some public examination. Lower School examined by a Graduate appointed by the Directors.
Nearly 20 per cent. (of those now on register).	10	- -	4 2 Manchester Gram. School. 2 Germany.	8 3 graduates (2 in honours).	3	(2.) College of Preceptors. Cambridge Locals. London Matriculation. Victoria Preliminary.
Nearly 10 per cent. (of those now on register).	20 London and Victoria.	- -	- -	7 5 graduates (2 in honours).	3	(1.) Form VI. London Matriculation. Form V. Cambridge Junior. Form IV. College of Preceptors. Form III. College of Preceptors.
About 8 per cent. (of thos now on register).	4	- -	2 Rossall.	4 3 graduates in honours 1 has taught in public elementary school. 1 trained teacher.	5	(2.) College of Preceptors. Cambridge Locals. Science and Art Department.
About 27 per cent. (of those now on register).	30 Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	12 3 graduates (1 in honours). 5 have taught in public elementary schools. 4 trained teachers.	2	(2.) College of Preceptors. Oxford Locals. Science and Art Department South Kensington.
50 per cent.	- -	- -	- -	4 2 graduates in honours. 2 have taught in public elementary schools. 2 trained teachers.	3	(2.) College of Preceptors. Cambridge Locals. Science and Art Department.
1 per cent.	11 1 Cambridge. 1 Oxford. 4 London. 1 Victoria. 1 Glasgow. 2 Edinburgh. 1 Aberystwyth.	- -	1 Rugby.	10 7 graduates (2 in honours).	2	(2.) London Matriculation. Oxford Locals. College of Preceptors. (Form IV. only.)

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORK.—(2.) PRO-

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Proprietary Body.	Mode of Application of Profits.	Town or Parish.
1. BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.	1891	Proprietors not incorporated, liability unlimited.	No profits.	Burley-in-Wharfedale (population, 2,661).
2. DEWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1885	Church Schools Company, Limited.	Dividend limited to 5 per cent.	Dewsbury (population 29,847).
3. FULNECK, NEAR LEEDS, MORAVIAN LADIES' SCHOOL.	1755	Governing Board of the Moravian Church.	To form a reserve fund for Fulneck, or to help other Moravian schools.	Pudsey (population 13,444).
4. HALIFAX HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1876	Limited company -	- - -	Do.
5. LEEDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1876	Proprietors are incorporated, with limited liability.	Divided among proprietors (generally 4 per cent.)	Leeds (population 367,505).
6. LEEDS GIRLS' MODERN SCHOOL.	1854	Trustees and Committee of Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. Not incorporated, liability unlimited.	Added to educational funds of institution.	Do.
7. LEEDS CHURCH MIDDLE-CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL.	1876	Committee of management of eight members. Not incorporated.	Improvement of buildings, increase of salaries, &c.	Do.
8. SHEFFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	1878	G. P. D. S. Co. Incorporated, with limited liability.	5 per cent. paid to shareholders, rest carried forward to reserve fund.	Sheffield population (324,243).

PRIETARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion of Day Scholars from outside Town or Parish.	Remarks on Buildings.	Yearly Fees.				Particulars as to Extras.
		Tuition.		Boarding.		
		Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Nearly 14 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Field for hockey.	6*l.* 6*s.*	12*l.* 12*s.*	30*l.*	40*l.*	French (advanced). German (advanced). Piano. Violin. Singing. Drawing (ornamental).
Nearly 24 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes. Playground.	7*l.* (under 12).	10*l.* (over 12).	—	—	Music, 4*l.* 10*s.* Painting, 4*l.* 10*s.* Dancing, 1*l.* 1s. (a term).
75 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Gymnasium. Playground.	12*l.*		36*l.*	42*l.*	Piano, 4*l.* 4*s.* Violin, 6*l.* 6*s.* Drawing, 4*l.* 4*s.* Painting, 4*l.* 4*s.* Singing, 4*l.* 4*s.*
15 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes.	9*l.* 9*s.* (under 10).	12*l.* 12*s.* (over 10).	—	—	Music, 6*l.* 6*s.*
Nearly 3 per cent.	Not erected for school purposes, but have received many modifications and additions. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground.	12*l.* 12*s.*	18*l.* 18*s.*	54 guineas.		Music, 6*l.* 6*s.* Entrance fee, 10*s.*
Nearly 10 per cent.	Erected for school purposes in 1868. Laboratory. Covered playground.	3*l.* 15*s.* (Kindergarten).	7*l.* 10*s.*	—	—	Piano, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drilling, 10*s.* 6*d.* Slöyd, 10*s.* 6*d.* Dancing (10 weeks), 10*s.* 6*d.*
About 10 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Playground.	4*l.* 4*s.* (Lower School).	6*l.* 6*s.* (Upper School).	—	—	Piano, 4*l.* 4*s.* Drawing (advanced), 1*l.* 1*s.*
9 per cent.	Erected for school purposes. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Playground.	9*l.* 9*s.*	15*l.* 15*s.*	36 guineas (under 12).	48 guineas (over 15).	Entrance fee, 1*l.* 1*s.* Laundress, 3*l.* 3*s.* Seat at church, 1*l.* 1*s.* Piano, 6*l.* 6*s.* Do., 9*l.* 9*s.* Violin, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Do. 12*l.* 12*s.* Singing, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 12*s.* Painting, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Dancing, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* (a term).

VII. WEST RIDING OF YORK.—(2.) PRO-

Name of School.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.		Highest number of Pupils reached				Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.					
			During last 10 years.		In 1893.							
	In Class.	As Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.
1. BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL—*cont.*	40	6	18 (1891).	2 (1894).	14	0	12	2	4	2	3	1
2. DEWSBURY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	90	—	—	—	—	—	87	6	26	20	21	14
3. FULNECK (near Leeds) MORAVIAN LADIES' SCHOOL—*cont.*	80	50	16	48	11	34	42	—	9	9	19	5
4. HALIFAX HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	150	—	111 (1885).	—	90	—	91	25	27	16	19	4
5. LEEDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	200	10	184 (1890).	10	141	9	142	—	28	36	55	23
6. LEEDS GIRLS' MODERN SCHOOL—*cont.*	200	—	203 (1888).	—	174	—	161	12	37	41	54	17
7. LEEDS CHURCH MIDDLE CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	260	—	216 (1888).	—	120	—	106	6	38	27	27	8
8. SHEFFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—*cont.*	350	30 (in boarding houses).	371 (1891).	21 (1891).	335	20	336	38	62	76	71	89

PRIETARY SCHOOLS, GIRLS' SCHOOLS—*cont.*

Proportion admitted from Public Elementary Schools in the years 1892-93.	Number who left during the years 1889-93 for			Number of Teachers.		Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
	A University or University College.	Some Place of Higher Education.	Another Secondary School.	Permanent.	Visiting.	
None	—	—	—	3 1 trained teacher.	7	(1.) By Ripon Diocesan Examiner in upper and middle class schools. (2.) Cambridge Locals and College of Preceptors.
About 6 per cent.	—	None	—	6	3	(1.) Annually by examiner appointed by the Council.
About 7 per cent.	2	- -	- -	7	1	(1.) Liable to inspection or examination at any time by Board of Directors of Moravian Church. (2.) College of Preceptors. Cambridge Locals.
11 per cent.	3 1 Newnham 1 Girton 1 Aberystwyth.	- -	- -	6 2 graduates 4 trained teachers.	1	(2.) Cambridge Locals.
Nearly 2 per cent.	4 Newnham College, Cambridge.	1 Teachers' Training College Cambridge.	- -	11 1 graduate in honours. 1 trained at Froebel Institute.	3 1 L.R.A.M.	(1.) Annually, up to 1893 by Cambridge Examination Syndicate. In 1894 and for the future by Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
About 13 per cent. (of those now on register).	9 Yorkshire College.	- -	- -	8 2 graduates (1 in honours.)	3 1 Mus. Bac. 1 M. Sc.	(2.) Science and Art Department, Oxford Locals London and Victoria Universities.
About 15 per cent. (of those now on the register).	* 1	-	3 (Leeds High School).	4 2 trained teachers one of whom has taught in a public elementary school.	3	(2.) Cambridge Locals College of Preceptors.
20 per cent.	16	41 2 Cambridge Training College for Teachers, 1 trained as Board School Teacher. 27 went abroad, 5 became art students, 3 music students, 3 kindergarten students.	- -	15 7 graduates (6 in honours). 2 trained teachers.	10	(1.) Annual,

SUMMARY TABLE I., showing NUMBER of SCHOLARS of ENDOWED and PROPRIETARY SECONDARY SCHOOLS in SELECTED COUNTIES and the PROPORTION to POPULATION.

——	Maximum Number in 1893.									Total No. on Register on May 31st, 1894.	Ditto per 1,000 of Population.
	Endowed Schools.			Proprietary.			Endowed and Proprietary.				
	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.	Day Scholars.	Boarders.	Total.		
I.—BOYS.											
Beds	1,189	308	1,497	—	106	106	1,189	414	1,603	1,611	10·02
Devon	859	401	1,260	120	194	314	979	595	1,574	1,521	2·40
Norfolk	743	230	973	—	—	—	743	230	973	885	1·93
Lancs.	2,853	556	3,409	2,089	28	2,117	4,942	584	5,526	5,352	1·62
Surrey	1,434	1,452	2,886	74	4	78	1,508	1,456	2 964	2,975	5·70
Warwick	2,215	732	2,947	33	9	42	2,248	741	2,989	3,090	3·84
Yorks., W. Riding	3,161	885	4,046	588	389	977	3,749	1,274	5,023	4,770	1·95
Total	12,454	4,564	17,018	2,904	730	3,634	15,652	5,294	20,652	22,204	2·48
II.—GIRLS.											
Beds	578	88	666	—	—	—	578	88	666	688	4·75
Devon	557	12	569	358	59	417	915	71	986	899	1·42
Lancs.	839	—	839	1,416	124	1,540	2,255	124	2,379	2,336	·59
Norfolk	41	5	46	296	19	315	337	24	361	352	·76
Surrey	282	—	282	1,155	105	1,260	1,437	105	1,542	1,614	3·09
Warwick	1,258	11	1,269	482	22	504	1,740	33	1,773	1,754	2·17
Yorks., W. Riding	1,159	30	1,189	977	63	1,040	2,136	93	2,229	2,245	·92
Total	4,714	146	4,860	4,684	392	5,076	9,398	538	9,936	9,888	1·10
Total, boys and girls.	17,168	4,710	21,878	7,588	1,122	8,710	25,050	5,832	30,588	32,092	3·60

SUMMARY TABLE 2.—AGES of PUPILS in ENDOWED and PROPRIETARY SECONDARY SCHOOLS in SELECTED COUNTIES.

——	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.	Total.
BEDFORD.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed	9	356	378	452	303	1,498
Proprietary	—	15	32	51	15	113
Total	9	356	378	452	303	1,498
Per-centage	·56	23·03	25·45	31·22	19·74	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed	2	161	156	194	175	688
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	161	156	194	175	688
Per-centage	·30	23·40	22·67	28·20	25·43	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	11	532	566	697	493	2,299
Per-centage	·48	23·14	24·62	30·32	21·44	100
DEVON.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed	8	255	374	378	189	1,204
Proprietary	—	44	86	135	52	317
Total	8	299	460	513	241	1,521
Per-centage	·53	19·66	30·24	33·73	15·84	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed	63	119	110	167	68	527
Proprietary	54	78	76	104	60	372
Total	117	197	186	271	128	899
Per-centage	13·02	21·91	20·69	30·14	14·24	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	125	496	646	784	369	2,420
Per-centage	5·16	20·50	26·70	32·39	15·24	100
LANCASTER.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed	14	530	960	1,156	691	3,351
Proprietary	15	409	677	722	177	2,000
Total	29	939	16·37	18·78	868	5,331
Per-centage	·54	17·55	30·60	35·09	16·22	100

—	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.	Total.
LANCASTER—*cont.*						
2. Girls:						
Endowed - -	29	164	216	246	165	820
Proprietary -	134	342	303	441	231	1,511
Total - -	163	506	579	687	396	2,331
Per-centage -	7	21·70	24·83	29·47	17·00	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	192	1,445	2,216	2,565	1,264	7,682
Per-centage -	2·50	18·81	28·84	33·38	16·47	100
NORFOLK.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed - -	15	266	264	267	73	885
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	15	266	264	267	73	885
Per centage -	1·7	30·	29·83	30·17	8·3	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed - -	—	10	21	16	4	571
Proprietary -	60	47	73	74	47	301
Total - -	60	57	94	90	51	352
Per-centage -	17·04	16·20	26·70	25·57	14·49	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	75	323	358	357	124	1,237
Per-centage -	6·06	26·11	28·94	28·87	10·02	100
SURREY.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed - -	7	442	752	1,086	463	2,750
Proprietary -	1	32	32	20	10	95
Total - -	8	474	784	1,106	473	2,845
Per-centage -	·28	16·66	27·56	38·88	16·62	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed - -	19	70	79	69	18	255
Proprietary -	99	283	339	345	287	1,353
Total - -	118	353	418	414	305	1,608
Per-centage -	7·34	21·95	26	25·75	18·96	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	126	827	1,202	1,520	778	4,453
Per-centage -	2·83	18·57	27·00	34·13	17·47	100

——	Under 8.	8 and under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 16.	16 and upwards.	Total.
WARWICK.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed - -	9	501	1,007	967	539	3,023
Proprietary -	—	17	20	19	11	67
Total - -	9	518	1,027	986	550	3,090
Per-centage -	0·30	16·76	33·24	31·90	17·80	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed - -	20	227	426	445	143	1,261
Proprietary -	38	122	121	124	88	493
Total - -	58	349	547	569	231	1,754
Per-centage -	3·30	19·90	31·19	32·44	13·17	100
Boys and Girls: Total	67	867	15·74	15·55	781	4,844
Per-centage -	1·38	17·90	32·50	32·10	16·12	100
YORK, WEST RIDING.						
1. Boys:						
Endowed - -	43	872	1,199	1,289	470	3,873
Proprietary - -	18	177	268	331	103	897
Total - -	61	1,049	1,467	1,620	573	4,770
Per-centage -	1·28	22·00	30·75	33·96	12·01	100
2. Girls:						
Endowed - -	112	260	333	367	191	1,263
Proprietary -	89	231	227	269	161	977
Total - -	201	491	560	636	352	2,240
Per-centage -	8·97	21·92	25·00	28·40	15·71	100
3. Boys and Girls: Total	262	1,540	2,027	2,256	925	7,010
Per-centage -	3·74	21·97	28·92	32·18	13·19	100
SUMMARY:						
Bedford - -	11	532	566	697	493	2,299
Devon - - -	125	496	646	784	369	2,420
Lancaster - -	192	1,445	2,216	2,565	1,264	7,682
Norfolk - - -	75	323	358	357	124	1,237
Surrey - -	126	827	1,202	1,520	778	4,453
Warwick - -	67	867	1,574	1,555	781	4,844
York, West Riding -	262	1,540	2,027	2,256	925	7,010
Total - -	858	6,030	8,589	9,734	4,734	29,945
Per-centage -	2·87	20·14	28·68	32·51	15·80	100

SUMMARY TABLE 3.—NUMBER of DAY SCHOLARS in SECONDARY SCHOOLS in each of the SELECTED COUNTIES in which MEAN FEES (exclusive of Extras) were between the under-mentioned limits (1893).

	Under 3*l.*	3*l.* and under 6*l.*	6*l.* and under 9*l.*	9*l.* and under 12*l.*	12*l.* and under 15*l.*	15*l.* and upwards.	Total.
BEDS.							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed	52	—	546	591	—	—	1,189
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	—	546	591	—	—	1,189
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed	—	154	—	—	424	—	578
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	154	—	—	424	—	578
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed	52	154	546	591	424	—	1,767
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	52	154	546	591	424	—	1,767
Percentage	2·94	8·71	30·90	33·45	24·00	—	100
DEVON.							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed	—	438	134	93	93	101	859
Proprietary	—	—	10	—	—	110	120
Total	—	438	144	93	93	211	979
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed	—	348	—	—	166	—	514
Proprietary	—	—	23	93	190	52	358
Total	—	348	23	93	356	52	872
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed	—	786	134	93	259	101	1,373
Proprietary	—	—	33	93	190	162	478
Total	—	786	167	186	449	263	1,851
Percentage	—	42·46	9·02	10·05	24·26	14·21	100
LANCASTER.							
(1.) Boys							
Endowed	67	218	1,066	426	1,168	—	2,945
Proprietary	—	74	1,518	241	—	256	2,089
Total	67	292	2,584	667	1,168	256	5,034

	Under 3*l.*	3*l.* and under 6*l.*	6*l.* and under 9*l.*	9*l.* and under 12*l.*	12*l.* and under 15*l.*	15*l.* and upwards.	Total.
LANCASTER—*cont.*							
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed -	—	—	198	—	641	—	739
Proprietary -	84	—	732	252	358	—	1,426
Total - -	84	—	930	252	999	—	2,165
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed -	67	218	1,264	426	1,809	—	3,784
Proprietary -	84	74	2,250	493	358	256	3,515
Total - -	151	292	3,514	919	2,167	256	7,299
Percentage -	2·07	4·00	48·14	12·60	29·68	3·51	100
NORFOLK:							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed -	115	58	434	37	45	43	732
Proprietary -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - -	115	58	434	37	45	43	732
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed -	—	41	—	—	—	—	41
Proprietary -	—	—	116	—	180	—	296
Total - -	—	41	116	—	180	—	337
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed -	115	99	434	37	45	43	773
Proprietary -	—	—	116	—	180	—	296
Total - -	115	99	550	37	225	43	1,069
Percentage -	10·76	9·26	51·45	3·46	21·05	4·02	100
SURREY.							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed -	—	409	348	171	465	17	1,410
Proprietary -	—	—	44	—	30	—	74
Total - -	—	409	392	171	495	17	1,484
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed -	—	282	—	—	—	—	282
Proprietary -	—	80	58	274	917	—	1,329
Total - -	—	362	58	274	917	—	1,611
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed -	—	691	348	171	465	17	1,692
Proprietary -	—	80	102	274	947	—	1,403
Total - -	—	771	450	445	1,412	17	3,095
Percentage -	—	24·91	14·54	14·38	45·62	0·55	100

	Under 3*l.*	3*l.* and under 6*l.*	6*l.* and under 9*l.*	9*l.* and under 12*l.*	12*l.* and under 15*l.*	15*l.* and upwards.	Total.
WARWICK.							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed	256	1,095	192	270	470	29	2,312
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	—	33	33
Total	256	1,095	192	270	470	62	2,345
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed	—	810	190	258	—	—	1,258
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	312	170	482
Total	—	810	120	258	312	170	1,740
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed	256	1,905	382	528	470	29	3,570
Proprietary	—	—	—	—	312	203	515
Total	256	1,905	382	528	782	232	4,085
Percentage	6·27	46·63	9·35	12·93	19·14	5·68	100
YORK, WEST RIDING.							
(1.) Boys:							
Endowed	281	857	607	847	575	29	3,199
Proprietary	—	459	—	26	85	18	588
Total	281	1,316	607	873	663	47	3,787
(2.) Girls:							
Endowed	15	164	498	154	328	—	1,159
Proprietary	—	294	87	104	346	141	972
Total	15	458	585	258	674	141	2,131
(3.) Boys and Girls:							
Endowed	296	1,021	1,105	1,001	906	29	4,358
Proprietary	—	753	87	130	431	159	1,560
Total	296	1,774	1,192	1,131	1,337	188	5,918
Percentage	5·00	29·98	20·14	19·11	22·59	3·18	100
SUMMARY:							
Beds	52	154	546	591	424	—	1,767
Devon	—	786	167	186	449	263	1,851
Lancaster	151	292	3,514	919	2,167	256	7,299
Norfolk	115	99	550	37	225	43	1,069
Surrey	—	771	450	445	1,412	17	3,095
Warwick	256	1,905	382	528	782	232	4,085
York, West Riding	296	1,774	1,192	1,131	1,337	188	5,918
Total	870	5,781	6,801	3,837	6,796	999	25,084
Percentage	3·47	23·05	27·11	15·30	27·09	3·98	100

SUMMARY TABLE 4.—PROPORTION of PUPILS in SECONDARY SCHOOLS in SELECTED COUNTIES who have been admitted from PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

	Number of Pupils in Schools.	Number admitted from Public Elementary Schools.	Percentage of Total.
BEDFORD.			
(1.) Boys:			
Endowed	1,498	122	8·14
Proprietary	113	4	3·54
Total	1,611	126	7·82
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	688	27	3·92
Proprietary	—	—	—
Total	688	27	3·92
(3.) Boys and Girls: Total	2,299	153	6·67
DEVON.			
(1.) Boys			
Endowed	1,204	148	12·29
Proprietary	317	74	22·42
Total	1,521	222	14·59
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	527	38	7·21
Proprietary	372	23	6·18
Total	899	61	6·78
(3.) Boys and Girls: Total	2,420	283	11·69
LANCASTER.			
(1.) Boys:			
Endowed	3,351	1,157	34·52
Proprietary	2,000	1,095	54·75
Total			
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	820	150	18·29
Proprietary	1,511	263	17·40
Total	2,331	413	17·71
(5.) Boys and Girls: Total	7,682	2,665	37·40

	Number of Pupils in Schools.	Number admitted from Public Elementary Schools.	Percentage of Total.
Norfolk.			
(1.) Boys:			
Endowed	885	122	13·78
Proprietary	—	—	—
Total	885	122	13·78
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	51	13	25·00
Proprietary	301	12	3·98
Total	352	25	7·10
(3.) Boys and Girls: Total	1,237	147	14·30
Surrey.			
(1.) Boys:			
Endowed	2,750	335	12·18
Proprietary	95	15	15·78
Total	2,845	350	12·30
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	255	71	28·00
Proprietary	1,353	30	1·48
Total	1,608	91	5 66
(3.) Boys and Girls Total	4,453	441	9·90
Warwick.			
(1.) Boys:			
Endowed	3,023	883	29·20
Proprietary	67	—	—
Total	3,090	883	28·58
(2.) Girls:			
Endowed	1,261	459	36·40
Proprietary	493	—	—
Total	1,754	459	36·40
(3.) Boys and Girls: Total	4,844	1,342	27·70
York, West Riding.			
1.) Boys:			
Endowed	3,873	1,703	43·97
Proprietary	897	213	23·74
Total	4,770	1,916	40·16

	Number of Pupils in Schools.	Number admitted from Public Elementary Schools.	Percentage of Total.
YORK, WEST RIDING—*cont.*			
(2.) Girls :			
Endowed - - -	1,263	349	27·64
Proprietary - -	890	117	13·14
Total - - -	2,153	466	21·64
(3.) Boys and Girls : Total - -	6,923	2,382	34·40
Total in selected Counties :			
Endowed - - -	21,449	5,577	26·80
Proprietary - - -	8,409	1,836	21·83
Total - - -	29,858	7,413	24·82

VIII.—PARTICULARS OF HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY

COUNTY OF BEDFORD. HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Name of Town or Parish.
1. BEDFORD: HARPUR CHARITY, HARPUR BOYS' SCHOOL.	- - -	27 governors - - - 6 ex-officio. 9 nominated. 12 representative.	Bedford
2. LUTON HIGHER GRADE BOYS' SCHOOL.	1890	Luton School Board -	Luton

COUNTY OF BEDFORD. HIGHER GRADE

BEDFORD: HARPUR CHARITY, HARPUR GIRLS' SCHOOL.	- - -	27 governors - - - 6 ex-officio. 9 nominated. 12 representative.	Bedford

COUNTY OF DEVON. HIGHER GRADE

1. STOKE: PUBLIC BOYS' SCHOOL.	1819	Committee of 5 members elected from school committee of 10.	Devonport
2. DEVONPORT: STUART ROAD SCHOOL.	1893	Devonport School Board -	Do.
3. PLYMOUTH: MOUNT STREET HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.	1887	Plymouth School Board -	Plymouth

COUNTY OF DEVON. HIGHER GRADE

PLYMOUTH PUBLIC SCHOOL.	1809	Committee of managers -	Plymouth

SCHOOLS IN SEVEN SELECTED COUNTIES AND IN LONDON.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Weekly Fees.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.	Highest Number of Pupils reached	
			During last 10 Years.	In 1893.
Playground	Free	900	—	835
Do.	4*d.*	282	291 (1895.)	287
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).				
Playground	Free	700 to 800	827 (1892.)	823
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).				
Laboratory. Playground	Standards, 9*d.* Ex-standards, 2*l.* 8*s.* a year.	585	629 (1893.)	600
Laboratory. Playground	Free	200 in Elementary, 70 in Organised Science school.	57 Ex. VII. (1895.)	382 (49 in Organised Science School.)
Playground	Do.	248	211 (1892.)	195
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED).				
Laboratory. Playground	Infants' free Lower school, Standards I., II., 2*d.* Upper school, Standards I.-VII., boys, 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, girls, 6*d.* a week.	—	—	Boys, 721. Girls, 300. Infants, 396.

COUNTY OF BEDFORD. HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.						Number of Pupils on May 31st, 1894, in		
	Total.	Under 8 Years.	8 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 16 Years.	16 Years and upwards.	Standard VI. and under.	Standard VII.	Out of these Standards.
1. BEDFORD: HARPUR CHARITY, BOYS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	783 (Sept. 1894.)	47	595	221	10	—	747	26	10
2. LUTON HIGHER GRADE BOYS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	248	—	91	135	22	—	162	61	25

COUNTY OF BEDFORD. HIGHER GRADE

1. BEDFORD: HARPUR CHARITY, GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	686	72	461	133	20	—	669	17	—

COUNTY OF DEVON. HIGHER GRADE

1. STOKE: PUBLIC BOYS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	585	12	—	184	136	1	360	85	140
2. DEVONPORT: STUART ROAD SCHOOL—*cont.*	305	—	223	37	45	—	212	36	57
3. PLYMOUTH: MOUNT STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	181	—	45	102	33	1	104	52	25

COUNTY OF DEVON. HIGHER GRADE

PLYMOUTH: PUBLIC SCHOOL—*cont.*	1,436 Boys, 661 Girls, 326 Infts., 449	593 Boys, 101 Girls, 43 Infts., 449	546 Boys, 380 Girls, 166	221 Boys, 135 Girls, 86	70 Boys, 42 Girls, 28	6 Boys, 3 Girls, 3	1,368 Boys, 632 Girls, 312	45 Boys, 34 Girls, 11	23 Boys, 20 Girls, 3

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, BOYS' SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Number of Teachers.		Provision for Physical Exercise.	Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
Permanent.	Visiting.		
16 Headmaster is a graduate; others certified or ex-pupil teachers.	1	Drill instructor attends	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Candidates for exhibitions by a university examiner
5 All trained teachers.	—	Military drill - -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS)—*continued.*

18 3 trained teachers; 4 certificated teachers; 6 ex-pupil teachers; 2 pupil teachers; singing mistress; cookery mistress, and assistant.	—	Musical drill daily -	(1.) Education Department.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS)—*continued.*

24 9 certificated; 10 pupil teachers.	5 2 graduates.	Drill instructor attends	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Ex-standard boys prepared for dockyard apprenticeships, engineer studentships, and boy clerkships.
9 All trained and certificated.	1	Military drill once a week.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
5 1 graduate in honours. All certificated. 2 trained at Exeter.	2	Drill sergeant attends -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED)—*continued.*

Boys' department, 17. 10 certificated; 3 on probation; 8 pupil teachers; 2 candidates. Girls' department, 15. 4 certificated; 2 assistants; 3 candidates. Infants' department, 11.	9 1 graduate.	Military drill and swimming.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Name of Town or Parish.
1. Ashton-under-Lyne: Albion Higher Grade and Organised Science School.	1885	Managers elected by parents and subscribers.	Ashton-under-Lyne.
2. Bolton: Clarence Street Higher Grade Board School.	1882	Bolton School Board -	Bolton
Liverpool:— *See* Note, p. 402.			
3. Manchester: Ducie Avenue Higher Grade School.	—	Manchester School Board -	Manchester
4. Salford Pendleton Higher Grade Board School.	1887	Salford School Board -	Salford
5. Salford: Grecian Street Higher Grade Board School.	1888	Do. do. -	Do.
6. Bolton: Mawdsley Street Higher Grade Board School.	Established as British school; transferred to school board 1881.	Bolton School Board -	Bolton
Manchester:—			
7. Central Higher Grade Board Schools.	1880	Manchester School Board -	Manchester
8. Ardwick Higher Grade and Organised Science School.	1894	Do. do. -	Do.
9. Birley Street Higher Grade Board School.	1893	Do. do. -	Do.
10. Cheetham Higher Grade Board School.	1894	Do. do. -	Do.
11. Salford Central Higher Grade Scholarship School.	Feb. 1894	Salford School Board -	Do.
12. Salford: Christ Church Upper School.	- - -	Co-optative managers -	Salford
Liverpool:— *See* Note, p. 402.			
13. Oldham: Waterloo Higher Grade Board School.	1887	Oldham School Board -	Oldham
14. Rochdale Central Higher Grade School.	1885	Rochdale School Board -	Rochdale

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Weekly Fees.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.	Highest Number of Pupils reached	
			During last 10 Years.	In 1893.
Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	1*s.* - - -	100 (in higher section).	63	60
Laboratory. Playground.	6*d.* - - -	540	565 (January 1895.)	525
Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	Standards, 6*d.*; ex-standards, residents in Manchester, 7*d.*; non-residents, 1*s.* 6*d.*	Elementary Division, 504. Science Division, 130.	El. 612 Sc. 146 (1893.)	El. 594 Sc. 146.
Laboratory. Playground.	4*d.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* a quarter	387	240 (1895.)	236
Do. - -	3*d.* - - -	320	340 (1894.)	322
No laboratory. Pupils attend technical school for wood and ironwork.	Infants, 2*d.* - - Standards I.–III., 3*d.* Standards IV.–VII., 4*d.*	664	370 (1894.)	350
Chemical laboratory. Art rooms. Kitchen Gymnasium.	6*d.* - - -	1,500 Above Standard V.	1,225 (1895.)	1,175
Laboratory. Workshop. Playgrounds for boys and girls.	Standards IV.–VII., 6*d.* Ex. VII., 7*s.* for ratepayers, 1*s.* 6*d.* non-ratepayers.	1,000	550 (1894.)	—
Do. - - -	1*d.* - - -	2,000	1,474 (1895.)	560
Laboratory. Playgrounds for boys and girls.	Standards 6*d.* Organised science school, 7*d.*	100	Opened in 1894	
New school in course of erection.	Free - - -	750 (in new school).	171 (1895.)	Opened in 1894.
Workshop. Playground	6*d.* Manual training 1*s.*, a quarter extra. Latin, 5*s.* a quarter.	- - -	600	570
Chemical laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	6*d.* and 9*d.* - -	820	1,042 (1893.)	1,042
Laboratory. Workshop. Basement and open air playgrounds.	6*d.* in standards. 9*d.* out of standards. 5*s.* a year for practical chemistry.	456	329 (1895.)	257

COUNTY OF LANCASTER. HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.						Number of Pupils on May 31st, 1894, in		
	Total.	Under 8 Years.	8 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 16 Years.	16 Years and upwards.	Standard VI. and under.	Standard VII.	Out of these Standards.
1. ASHTON-UNDER LYNE: ALBION HIGHER GRADE AND ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOL—*cont.*	62	—	—	29	26	7	(107)	(12)	62
2. BOLTON: CLARENCE STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	539	—	350	165	24	—	337	—	202
LIVERPOOL:— *See* Note, p. 402.									
3. MANCHESTER: DUCIE AVENUE HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL—*cont.*	649	—	305	239	98	7	502	49	98
4. SALFORD: PENDLETON HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	246	4	147	89	6	—	192	54	—
5. SALFORD: GRECIAN STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL.	320	—	190	124	16	—	260	70	
6. BOLTON: MAWDSLEY STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	385	133	198	50	4	—	365	20	—
MANCHESTER:— 7. CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOLS—*cont.*	1,161	—	112	656	363	30	546	300	312
8. ARDWICK HIGHER GRADE AND ORGANISED SCIENCE SCHOOL—*cont.*	552	—	203	288	58	3	429	86	37
9. BIRLEY STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	1,560	320	1,101	130	9	—	1,500		60
10. CHEETHAM HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	376	—	120	175	79	2	298	—	78
11. SALFORD CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE SCHOLARSHIP SCHOOL —*cont.*	121	—	30	85	6	—	73	44	4
12. SALFORD: CHRIST CHURCH UPPER SCHOOL—*cont.*	530	119	266	123	21	1	463	46	21
LIVERPOOL:— *See* Note, p. 402.									
13. OLDHAM: WATERLOO HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	873	21	513	291	45	3	741	100	32
14. ROCHDALE CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL—*cont.*	280	—	61	156	61	2	133	75	72

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS)—*continued.*

Number of Teachers.		Provision for Physical Exercise.	Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
Permanent.	Visiting.		
2 1 graduate; 1 trained teacher.	1	Drill sergeant attends -	(1.) Science and Art Department.
10 and 4 pupil teachers; 3 graduates; 4 trained at a residential, 2 at a day training college.	2	Do. - - -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
12 2 graduates in honours; 6 trained at a residential, and 2 at a day training college; 2 certificated teachers.	3	Drill half an hour daily; extra time for single-stick, military drill, &c.	(1.) Education Department.
6 Certified teachers; 1 graduate.	3 Certificated by Science and Art Department.	No drill. Games -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
8 6 trained and certificated; 2 ex-pupil-teachers.		Military drill for Standards V. and VII. Ordinary drill for III., IV., V.	Do.
8 5 trained and 3 certificated teachers; 2 pupil-teachers, and 1 candidate.	1 B.A., Ph.D.	Drill taught by sergeant.	(1.) Education Department.
31 27 are certificated and 6 trained teachers; 4 ex-pupil-teachers.	4	Club drill for boys. Dumb bells for girls.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
11 8 certificated, 6 trained, 3 ex-pupil-teachers.	3	Board drill. Instructor attends.	(1.) Education Department.
45	—	Drill 45 minutes weekly.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
8 All certificated: 1 graduate.	2	Drill 1 hour weekly -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
5 All certificated and trained; 1 graduate.	2	Musical drill 50 minutes weekly.	Do. do.
15	1	Drill 1 hour weekly -	(1.) Education Department.
25	1	Drill taught by sergeant.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
10 5 trained and 2 certificated teachers; 3 pupil-teachers.	2	Drill 50 minutes weekly.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Name of Town or Parish.
NORWICH HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.	1889	Norwich School Board -	Norwich

COUNTY OF SURREY. HIGHER GRADE

CROYDON: THE OLD PALACE SCHOOL.	1889	Church Extension Association.	Croydon.

COUNTY OF WARWICK. HIGHER GRADE

1. ASTON: ALBERT ROAD HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.	1892	Aston School Board -	Aston
BIRMINGHAM: WAVERLEY ROAD SEVENTH STANDARD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.	1892	Birmingham School Board -	Birmingham

COUNTY OF WARWICK. HIGHER GRADE

BIRMINGHAM: BRIDGE STREET CENTRAL SEVENTH STANDARD SCHOOL.	1884	Birmingham School Board -	Birmingham

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED).

Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Weekly Fees.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.	Highest Number of Pupils reached	
			During last 10 Years.	In 1893.
Laboratory. Playground	6*d*. - - -	610	635 (1894.)	622

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

Playground - -	9*d*. Stationery, 3*d*. -	380	269 (1894.)	37

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED).

Workshop. Playgrounds.	6*d*.- - -	B. 480 G. 420	442 384 (1895).	410 329
Laboratory. Workshop. Playgrounds.	Free - -	B. 300 G. 250	540	540

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

Laboratory. Workshop. Playgrounds.	Free - -	400	434 (1892.)	301

COUNTY OF NORFOLK. HIGHER GRADE

Name of School.	Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.						Number of Pupils on May 31st 1894, in		
	Total.	Under 8 Years.	8 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 16 Years.	16 Years and upwards.	Standard VI. and under.	Standard VII.	Out of these Standards.
NORWICH HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL—*cont.*	98	1	178	286	125	8	391	102	105

COUNTY OF SURREY. HIGHER GRADE

CROYDON: THE OLD PALACE SCHOOL—*cont.*	237	10	65	59	76	27	216	16	5

COUNTY OF WARWICK. HIGHER GRADE

ASTON. ALBERT ROAD HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL—*cont.*	B. 409 G. 347	— —	105 71	215 142	89 126	— 8	300 280	80 50	29 17
BIRMINGHAM: WAVERLEY ROAD SEVENTH STANDARD TECHNICAL SCHOOL—*cont.*	511	—	9	292	198	12	—	279	232

COUNTY OF WARWICK. HIGHER GRADE

BIRMINGHAM: BRIDGE STREET CENTRAL SEVENTH STANDARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	227	—	2	115	100	10	—	112	115

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED)—*continued.*

Number of Teachers.		Provision for Physical Exercise.	Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
Permanent.	Visiting.		
17 1 graduate; 11 trained teachers.	3	Drill daily - -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department, College of Preceptors, Cambridge Local.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS)—*continued.*

8 2 certificated.	- - -	Drill 1 hour weekly -	(1) Education Department.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED)—*continued.*

21 19 certificated; 8 trained.	5	Drill taught by staff -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) College of Preceptors, Oxford Locals, Science and Art Department, London Matriculation.
19 7 graduates; 9 trained; all certificated.	1	Drill 1 hour weekly -	Standard VII. by Education Department. Organised Science School by Science and Art Department.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS)—*continued.*

11 1 graduate; all certificated	- - -	None - - -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Name of Town or Parish.
1. BRADFORD: BELLE VUE HIGHER BOYS' SCHOOL.	1879	Bradford School Board -	Bradford
2. BRADFORD: CHAPEL STREET HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL.	1873, constituted a Higher Grade School, 1875.	Do. do. -	Do.
3. HUDDERSFIELD: THE COLLEGE HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL.	June, 1894	Huddersfield School Board	Huddersfield
4. TODMORDEN: ROOMFIELD HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL. (Girls admitted to Organised Science School.)	1877, constituted a Higher Grade School, 1893.	Todmorden School Board and additional managers elected by the Board.	Todmorden

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

1. HALIFAX HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL.	1882	Halifax School Board -	Halifax
2. LEEDS CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL.	1889	Leeds School Board - -	Leeds
3. LEEDS: BEVERLEY STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL.	1872	Do. do.	Do
4. SHEFFIELD CENTRAL HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL.	1880	Sheffield School Board -	Sheffield

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

1. BATLEY HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOL.	1893	Batley School Board -	Batley
2. BRADFORD: BELLE VUE GIRLS' SCHOOL.	1879	Bradford School Board -	Bradford
3. BRADFORD GIRLS' HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL.	1880	Do. do. - -	Do.
4. BRADFORD: PECKOVER HIGHER GIRLS' BOARD SCHOOL.	1891	Do. do. -	Do.

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS).

Remarks on Buildings, &c.	Weekly Fees.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.	Highest Number of Pupils reached	
			During last 10 Years.	In 1893.
Physical and chemical laboratories in course of erection. Workshop.	6*d*.	532 In new school 780	568 (1894.)	378
New school in course of erection.	6*d*.	459	375 (1895.)	369
Chemical laboratory. Workshop. Small playground.	Free	532	511 (1895.)	—
Laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	Do.	273	—	—

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED).

Chemical laboratory. Physical laboratory. Workshop. Playground.	Elementary school, 6*d*.; Organised Science School, 8*s*. a quarter.	700	580 (1893.)	580
Chemical and physical laboratories. Workshop. Cookery room and kitchen. Playgrounds.	9*d*.: pianoforte, 10*s*. a quarter.	2,639	2,228 (1894.)	2,139
Laboratory. Workshop. Gymnasium. Cookery room. Playground.	Free	1,669	1,824 (1894.)	1,712
Chemical and physical laboratories. Workshops for wood and iron work. Playgrounds.	Do.	1,200	1,188 (1895.)	1,048

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS).

Cookery room. Open and covered playgrounds.	Free	240	173 (1895.)	127
Open and covered playgrounds.	6*d*.	344	409 (1894.)	378
Large playground	6*d*.	352	380 (1893.)	380
New school in course of erection.	6*d*.	210	198 (1895.)	180

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

Name of School.	Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st May 1894.						Number of Pupils on May 31st, 1894, in		
	Total.	Under 8 Years.	8 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 16 Years.	16 Years and upwards.	Standard VI. and under.	Standard VII.	Out of these Standards.
1. BRADFORD: BELLE VUE HIGHER BOYS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	450	—	277	137	35	1	369	61	20
2. BRADFORD: CHAPEL STREET HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	373	6	184	158	25	—	220	90	63
3. HUDDERSFIELD: THE COLLEGE HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL —*cont.*	504 (29th March 1895.)	—	12	350	139	3	39	184	281
4. TODMORDEN: ROOMFIELD HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL. (Girls admitted to Organised Science School.)—*cont.*	187	—	149	38	—	—	163	24	

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

1. HALIFAX HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	549 (May 31st, 1895.)	—	101	284	152	12	261	98	190
2. LEEDS CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	2,206	49	577	902	621	57	1,383	443	380
3. LEEDS: BEVERLEY STREET HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	1,804	763	719	284	37	1	1,633	117	54
4. SHEFFIELD CENTRAL HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	1,039	—	205	383	439	12	177	451	411

COUNTY OF YORK (WEST RIDING). HIGHER

1. BATLEY HIGHER GRADE GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	159	—	61	79	19	—	112	34	13
2. BRADFORD: BELLE VUE GIRLS' SCHOOL—*cont.*	381	—	188	141	52	—	324	45	12
3. BRADFORD GIRLS' HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL—*cont.*	390	—	180	179	29	2	285	61	44
4. BRADFORD: PECKOVER HIGHER GIRLS' BOARD SCHOOL—*cont.*	221	—	108	93	20	—	150	32	39

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (BOYS)—*continued.*

Number of Teachers.		Provision for Physical Exercise.	Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
Permanent.	Visiting.		
13 12 trained teachers; 2 graduates.	1	Conducted under Board's superintendent for physical training.	(1.) Education Department.
10 1 graduate; 7 trained and 2 certificated teachers.	1	Do. do. -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
10 1 graduate; all certificated.	3	Swedish drill 30 minutes weekly.	(1.) Standards VI. and and VII. by Education Department. (2.) Organised Science School by Science and Art Department.
6 1 graduate in honours; 1 pupil-teacher.	3	Military drill - -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Organised Science School by Science and Art Department.

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (MIXED)—*continued.*

21 17 trained and certificated; 2 graduates; 1 in honours.	- - -	Boys, military, girls, Swedish drill.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
87 7 graduates; 41 certificated teachers.	3	Military drill and gymnastics.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
50 1 graduate; 30 trained and certificated.	12	Do. do. -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.
23 3 graduates, all trained and certificated.	2	Boys, military, girls, musical drill.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS (GIRLS)—*continued.*

4 2 certificated teachers.	1	Dumb-bell drill - -	(1.) Education Department.
10 All trained and certificated.	- - -	Conducted under Board's superintendent for physical training.	Do. do.
9 All trained and certificated.	- - -	Do. do. -	Do. do.
6 All trained and certificated.	- - -	Do. do. -	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD

Name of School.	Date of Establishment.	Constitution of Governing Body.	Name of Town or Parish.
1. BLOOMFIELD ROAD -	1877	London School Board -	Plumstead -
2. MEDBURN STREET -	1877	Do. do. - -	St. Pancras -
3. THOMAS STREET -	1876	Do. do. - -	Limehouse -

Name of School.	Number and Age of Pupils in the School on 31st March 1894.						Number of Pupils on May 31st, 1894, in		
	Total.	Under 8 Years.	8 and under 12 Years.	12 and under 14 Years.	14 and under 16 Years.	16 Years and upwards.	Standard VI. and under.	Standard VII.	Out of these Standards.
1. BLOOMFIELD ROAD— *cont.*	431 471	2 –	249 273	143 142	37 56	— —	353 388	55 50	23 33
2. MEDBURN STREET— *cont.*	380 393	— —	146 130	196 194	38 69	— —	249 200	— 65	86 88
3. THOMAS STREET—*cont.*	513 524	21 1	263 242	202 176	27 105	— —	400 414	— 57	113 53

(MIXED SCHOOLS).

Remarks on Building, &c.	Weekly Fees.	Number for which Accommodation is provided.	Highest Number of Pupils reached	
			During last 10 Years.	In 1894.
Chemical laboratory. No workshop. Boys attend neighbouring centre for manual instruction. Playgrounds.	Free - -	B. 394 - - G. 391 - -	435 } 1894 459 }	435. 459.
Chemical laboratory. Workshop. Playgrounds.	Do. -	B. 388 - - G. 388 - -	413 (1893.) 412 (1894.)	407. 412.
Chemical and physical laboratories and room for metal work are being provided. Playgrounds.	Do. - -	B. 480 - - G. 480 - -	515 } 1892 554 }	501. 500.

Number of Teachers. Permanent.	Provision for Physical Exercise.	Nature of Examination of (1.) School. (2.) Individual Pupils.
8 in boys' department; 7 trained and certificated. 8 in girls' department; 7 trained, all certificated.	Physical exercises in accordance with the Board's Manual of Drill and Physical Exercises is given in all schools.	(1.) Education Department. (2.) Science and Art Department
9 in boys' department, 1 graduate, all trained and certificated; 8 in girls' department, 7 trained, all certificated.	- - -	Do.
10 in boys' department, 8 trained, all certificated; 9 in girls' department, 7 trained, all certificated.	- -	Do.

Besides the above, there are, under the London School Board, 60 schools in which separate departments or classes are maintained for scholars out of the standards.

These schools include 41 boys' departments, 16 girls', and 3 mixed departments, in which the numbers on March 31st, 1894, were as follows:—

Boys' Departments.			Girls' Departments.			Mixed Departments.		
Standards.			Standards.			Standards.		
VI.	VII.	Ex. VII.	VI.	VII.	Ex. VII.	VI.	VII.	Ex. VII.
1,917	1,124	589	782	465	332	254	165	95

In 24 of the above departments, of which 17 were boys', 6 girls', and 1 a mixed department, children were retained for not less than two years after passing Standard VII.

LIVERPOOL HIGHER GRADE SCHOOLS.

Note 1.—The Liverpool Board has no separate higher grade schools, but 13 departments containing 619 children in Standard VII. and 274 above Standard VII. have been formed into distinct sections under separate teachers, and with a special curriculum.

Note 2.—All Ex. VII. scholars attend the laboratory of the Brae Street School. Children in Standard VI. receive instruction in science from the Board's itinerant staff of science teachers; the lessons are illustrated by apparatus provided from the central stock.

The Board has eight centres for manual instruction, which are attended by all the boys in Standard V. and upwards, and by about 1,023 boys of similar standing from voluntary schools.

Cookery classes for girls are held at the schools or at neighbouring centres.

Of the 17 head-teachers, three are graduates of London, and one of Glasgow; the science teachers are all certificated, and three of them are graduates.

SUMMARY TABLE.

NUMBER, AGE, and STANDARD of SCHOLARS in HIGHER GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in SELECTED COUNTIES and LONDON in the year 1893-94.

County.	Under 8 years.	8 and under 12 years.	12 and under 14 years.	14 and under 16 years.	16 years and upwards.	Total.	Stand. VI. and under.	Stand. VII.	Out of these Standards.
Bedford - - -	119	1,057	489	52	—	1,717	1,578	104	35
Devon - - - -	605	1,066	544	284	8	2,507	2,014	218	245
Lancaster - -	597	3,596	2,600	816	55	7,664	5,839	839	986
Norfolk - - -	1	178	286	125	8	598	391	102	105
Surrey - - -	10	65	59	76	27	237	216	16	5
Warwick - - -	—	187	764	513	30	1,494	580	521	393
York, W. Riding - -	818	2,761	3,028	1,568	88	8,263	5,116	1,698	1,519
TOTAL - -	2,150	8,910	7,770	3,434	216	22,480	15,764	3,428	3,288
London - -	24	1,303	1,053	332	—	2,712	2,139	227	346
GRAND TOTAL - -	2,174	10,213	8,823	3,766	216	25,192	17,903	3,655	3,634

SPECIMEN

IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
		Classical Side.									
1st Grade Endowed.	RUGBY SCHOOL	Forms I. & II.	1	1	–	–	–	8	6	2 or O.	O. or 2
		„ III.	1	1	1	–	–	5	6	4	–
		„ IV. & VI.	1	2	1	–	–	6	7	2	–
		Modern Side.									
		Forms I.–II.	1	3	1	–	–	–	3	4	4
		„ III.	1	2	1	1	–	–	4	4	4
		„ IV.	1	1	1	1	–	–	4	5	4
		„ V.–VI.	1	3	2	1	–	–	5	5	–
		Army Class	1	1	3 or O.	1	–	–	4	3	4
		Specialists	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	2 or O.	2 or O.
		Classical Side.									
„ „	HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.	Form I.	2¾	–	2	–	–	7¾	7¾	1½ or O.	O. or 1½
		„ II.	2½	2	1½	¾	–	6½	6½	1½	–
		„ III.	2½	3	1¾	¾	–	5½	6½	1½	–
		„ IV.	2½	½	1¾	¾	–	5	7¾	1½	–
		„ V.	2½	½	1¾	¾	–	5	8¾	1½	–
		„ VI.	2½	1	1¾	1	6	2¾	6½	1	–
		Modern Side.									
		Form I.	2½	–	1¼	–	–	–	5 or O.	3¾	4½
		„ II.	2½	1	2	2	–	–	5½	4¼	2
		„ III.	2½	1	1½	3½	3¾	–	6½	5¾	–
		Classical Side.									
„ „	MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Form IA.	1	2	2	–	See under Mathematics.	8	8	–	2
		„ B.	1	2	1	–		6	6	–	3
		„ IIA.	1	2	1	–		5	5	2	–
		„ B.	1	1	1	–		5	5	2	–
		„ IIIA.	1	2	1	–		5	4	2	–
		„ B.	1	1	1	–		4	6	2	–
		„ C.	1	2	1	–		3	7	2	–
		„ IVA.	1	1	1	1		–	10	2	–
		„ B.	1	1	1	1		–	9	2	–
		„ VA.	1	2	1	2		–	5	2	–
		„ B.	1	3	1	1		–	7	2	–
		„ VIA.	1	4	1	1		–	6	2	–
		„ B.	1	3	2	2		–	6	2	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES.

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
4	4 or O.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	In Form IV. the 4 hours French may be given to extra classics.
4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
9 or 6	O. or 3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4	O. or 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	9(a)	24	(a) Special work in science or mathematics.
4½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¼	
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¼	
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¼	
5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¼	
5½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¼	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23½	
9¼	O. or 5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	29½	Three illustrated lectures on geography are given each term in addition to the class lessons.
8	–	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	28¾	
5½	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30¾	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	C.=Chemistry.
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	– C.	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	3	–	–	–	–		–	25	
5	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
5	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
5	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	

SPECIMEN

In Boys' Schools

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
		Modern Side.									
1st Grade Endowed.	Manchester Grammar School—*cont.*	Form Ia.	1	–	2	1	See under Mathematics.	–	–	6	6
		B.	1	1	1	–		–	–	7	5
		„ IIa.	1	1	1	–		–	–	5	6
		B.	1	1	1	1		–	–	5	5
		„ IIIa.	1	1	1	1		–	–	6	3
		B.	1	2	2	1		–	–	3	4
		„ IVa.	1	3	2	1		–	–	6	–
		B.	1	3	2	2		–	–	5	–
		C.	1	4	2	1		–	–	5	–
		Special	1	2	2	2		–	–	5	–
		Form Va.	1	4	2	2		–	–	6	–
		B.	1	5	2	2		–	–	6	–
		C.	1	5	2	2		–	–	5	–
		„ VIa.	1	6	1	2		–	–	4	–
		B.	1	5	2	2		–	–	5	–
		Special Side.									
		Mathl. I.	1	1	–	–	–	5 or O.		O. or 5	
		Science I.	1	1	–	–	–	5 or O.		O. or 5	
		„ II.	1	1	–	–	–	5 or O.		O. or 5	
		Matrn. Form	1	2	2	–	–	3 or O.	6	O. or 3	–
		Classical Side.									
	Birmingham. King Edward's High School for Boys.	Forms I., II.	2	1	2	–	–	5	5	2	O. or 2
		„ III., IV.	2	1	2	–	–	5	5	2	–
		„ V.–VII.	2	2	1	–	–	4	6	2	–
		VIII. & IX.	2	1	1	1	–	–	5	3	–
		XII. & XIII.	2	2	1	1	–	–	5	2	–
		Removes	2	1	1½	1½	–	–	8		–
		Modern Side.									
		Forms I. & II.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		„ III.	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	4
		„ IV.	2	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	4
		„ V.	2	2	1	–	–	–	4	2	3
		„ VI.	2	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	4
		Matric. F.	1	2	2	–	–	–	4	3	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	C. = Chemistry.
	C.									
5	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	Optional classes for French conversation, Spanish, botany, shorthand, carpentering, &c. are held outside school hours
5	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	2	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
5	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	25	
5	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	25	
5	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	25	
5	2	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	25	
5	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
5	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	
5	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	25	
	C. | P									
13	3 | –	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	C. = Chemistry.
5	6 | 6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	P. = Physics.
5	4 | 6	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
7	3 | –	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	25	
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
	C.									
6	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
	C.									
6	16	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	
6	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	25	

SPECIMEN

IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
		Classical Side.									
1st Grade Proprietary.	LIVERPOOL COLLEGE UPPER SCHOOL.	Form II.	¾	1¾	¾	–	–	6	7½	3½	–
		„ III.	¾	1¾	¾	–	–	6	7½	3½	–
		„ IVA.	¾	1	¾	¾	–	5	6	3½	–
		„ B.	¾	1½	¾	¾	–	–	9½	3½	–
		Modern Side.									
		Form II.	¾	1½	¾	–	–	–	4½	3½	4
		„ III.	¾	1	¾	1½	–	–	4½	3½	3½
		„ IV.	¾	1	¾	1½	–	–	4½	3½	3½
		Lower School.									
		Form III.	¾	4½	1½	1½	–	–	7½	2½	–
		„ IIA.	¾	5	1½	1½	5	–	6½	2½	–
		„ B.	¾	6½	1½	1½	5	–	5	2½	–
		„ I.	¾	6½	1½	1½	5	–	5	2½	–
2nd Grade Endowed.	BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL.	Form I.	1	2	2	1	–	–	4	4	4
		„ II.	1	2	2	1	2	–	4	4	4
		„ III.	1	2	2	1	2	–	4	4	4
		„ IV.	1	2	2	1	2	–	4	4	3
		„ V.	1	2	2	1	4	–	4	4	3
		„ VI.	1	3	2	1	6	–	4	4	–
		Commercial Side.									
		Form I.	1	4	2	2	3	–	–	4	–
		„ II.	1	4	2	2	4	–	–	4	–
		„ III.	1	7		2	7	–	–	4	–
„ „	ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE, CAFFORD BRIDGE.	Form I.	1	–	2	1	–	4 or O.	7	5	O. or 4.
		„ II.	1	–	2	2	–	4	6	5	O. or 4.
		„ III.	1	–	2	2	–	4	7	5	O. or 4.
		„ IV.	1	3	2	2	–	–	4	5	–
		„ V	1	3	2	2	–	–	4	5	–
		„ VI.	1	3	2	2	–	–	5	5	–
		Commercial Classes.									
		Form I.	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	5	4
		„ II.	1	5	2	2	–	–	–	5	4
		Engineering Class.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4

CURRICULA

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
6¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¾	Form I. consists of about 18 boys who are preparing for open scholarships or other public examinations. Each boy devotes the greater part of his time to his special subject, and much individual teaching is given. As a rule, a boy must obtain the higher certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board before he is allowed to specialise. Below Form I. is a preparatory class which gives its whole time to reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin grammar.
6¾	– C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¾	
6¾	¾	1	–	–	–	–	¾	–	26¾	
6¾	¾	1	–	1	–	–	¾	–	26¾	
6¾	4½	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¾	
6¾	4½	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	26¾	
6¾	3½	¾	–	–	–	–	1	–	26¾	
5	¾	¾	–	1	–	–	¾	–	26¾	
–	¾	¾	–	1	–	–	¾	–	26¾	
–	¾	¾	–	1	–	–	¾	–	26¾	
–	–	¾	–	1	–	–	1½	–	26¾	
7	6	–	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	1[a]	32	Brackets indicate that the subject is optional.
4	6	1	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	1	32	[a] Political economy.
4	6	1	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	–	32	
4	2	2	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	–	32	
2	2	2	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	–	32	
–	2	1	(4)	(¾)	(1)	(1)	(2¾)	–	32	
5	4	2	2	(¾)	1	(1)	–	–	28	The commercial side is intended for boys who leave school at about 16 years of age.
4	2	2	2	(¾)	1	(1)	–	–	28	
–	1	1	2	(¾)	1	–	–	–	28	
7	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	he course of instruction in the lower school is the same for all pupils. Special work in commercial subjects or engineering may be substituted for the ordinary upper school course.
7	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	
7	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	
7	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	32	
7	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	32	
7	–	2	–	–		–	3	–	32	
7	3	2	–	–	1	1½	–	–	31	
7	–	2	–	–	1½	1½	–	–	30	
7	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	

SPECIMEN

IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			h	hrs	hrs.	hr	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
2nd Grade Endowed.	ASTON. KING EDWARD'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL.	Form I.	2	3	1	1	1	–	3½	3	2½
		„ II.	2	4	1½	1½	1	–	3½	3	2½
		„ III.	2	3½	1½	1	2	–	3½	3	2
		„ IV.	2½	3½	1½	1	3	–	3	3	1½
		„ VA.	2	4½	1½	1½	4½	–	3½	3½	–
		„ B.	2	5½	1½	1½	4½	–	3½	3	–
		„ VIA.	2½	5½	2	1½	4½	–	3½	3	–
		„ B.	2½	6½	2	1½	4½	–	–	5	–
		Middle School.									
2nd Grade Proprietary.	LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, MIDDLE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.	Form I.	½	–	3	–	2½	–	4½	3	–
		„ II.	½	–	3½	–	2½	–	3½	3	–
		„ III.	½	2½	1½	1½	2½	–	3	3	–
		„ IVA.	½	3	1½	1½	3½	–	3	3	–
		„ B.	½	4½	1½	1½	3½	–	3	3	–
		„ V.	½	6	1½	1½	3½	–	3	3	–
		„ VI.	½	7½	1½	1½	4½	–	3	2½	–
		Commercial School.									
		Form I.	½	–	–	–	2½	–	–	3	–
		„ II.	½	–	–	–	2½	–	–	3	–
		„ III.	½	3½	1½	1½	3	–	–	3	–
		„ IV.	½	6½	1½	1½	3½	–	–	2½	–
		„ V.	½	10½	1½	1½	6½	–	–	–	–
		„ VI.	½	10½	1½	1½	6½	–	–	–	–
„ „	LEEDS MODERN SCHOOL.	Form I.	2½	1½	–	–	–	–	2 or O.	2	O. or 2
		„ II.	1	1½	1	½	–	–	2 or O.	2½	O. or 2
		„ IIIA.	1	2	1	1	–	–	2 or O.	2	O. or 2
		„ B.	1	5	2	½	2½	–	2 or O.	3	O. or 2
		„ IVA.	1	6½	2½	1½	4½	–	2 or O.	2	O. or 2
		„ B.	1	9	2½	1½	6½	–	–	1½	–
		„ V. & VI.	1	8½	1½	1½	6½	–	–	–	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
5	4½	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27½	
4	3½	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	27½	
3	2	3½	–	–	–	–	½	–	27½	
3	1½	3½	–	½	–	–	½	–	27½	
–	1½	3½	–	½	–	–	1	–	27½	
–	1½	3½	–	½	–	–	½	–	27½	
–	½	3½	–	½	–	–	½	–	27½	
–	½	3½	–	½	–	–	½	–	27½	
	C. P.									
6½	2½ 1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	Book-keeping, shorthand, Greek, German, and practical chemistry can be taken without fee out of school hours.
6½	2½ 1½	½	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
3½	1½ 1½	½	–	–	–	–	½	–	24	C.=Chemistry. P.=Physics.
3½	– ½	½	–	–	–	–	½	–	24	
3	– –	½	–	½	–	–	½	–	24	
1½	– –	½	–	1½	–	–	½	–	24	
–	– –	½	–	1½	–	–	½	–	24	
	C. P.									
6	3½ 1½	1½	–	–	½	½	–	–	24	
6	3½ 1½	1½	–	–	½	½	–	–	24	
4½	1½ ½	1½	–	–	½	½	½	–	24	
1½	– ½	1½	½	½	½	½	½	–	24	
–	– –	½	1½	1½	–	–	1½	–	24	
–	– –	½	1½	1½	–	–	1½	–	24	
	C. & P.									
9	6½	2½	1 or O.	–	–	O. or 2	1	–	28	The three highest forms constitute an organised science school.
7	6½	3	2 or O.	–	O. or 2	O. or 2	1	–	28	
6	7	3	2 or O.	–	O. or 2	O. or 2	1	–	28	Latin is alternative with German or shorthand.
4	1	3½	2 or O.	–	O. or 2	O. or 2	1	–	28	
1	1 Ob.	2½	2 or O.	–	O. or 2	O. or 2	1	–	28	Ob.=Object lesson.
–	–	2½	2½	–	–	–	1	–	28	
–	–	1	½	–	–	–	1	–	23½	

SPECIMEN

In Boys' Schools

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
2nd Grade Proprietary.	Pontefract, Ackworth School.	Form I.	4	5	2	2	2	–	3	3	–
		„ II.	4	5½	2	2	4	–	3	3	–
		„ III.	4	6½	2	2	4	–	3	3	–
		„ IV.	4	6½	2	2	6	–	3	3	–
		„ V.	4	7	2	2	7	–	3	3	–
3rd Grade Endowed.	United Westminster Schools, Emanuel School.	Form I.	1⅓	2	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	4	2⅓	1⅓
		„ II.	1⅓	2⅔	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	4	3⅓	1⅓
		„ III.	1⅓	4	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	4	2⅔	1⅓
		„ IV.	1⅓	4⅔	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	2⅔	2⅔	1⅓
		„ V.	1⅓	6⅔	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	2⅔	2⅔	–
		„ VIa.	1⅓	8⅔	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	–	2⅔	–
		„ B.	1⅓	8⅔	1⅓	1⅓	–	–	–	–	–
„	Coventry, Bablake School.	Form I.	–	–	1 or O.	–	–	–	–	3	O. or 1.
		„ IIa.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–
		„ B.	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
		„ IIIa.	–	–	½	½	4	–	–	2	–
		„ B.	–	2	½	1	3½	–	–	1½	–
		„ IV.	–	5	1	½	3	–	–	1½	–
		„ V.	–	7½	1½ or O.	O. or 1½.	4½	–	–	½	–
		„ VI.	–	6	¾	¾	5	–	–	½	–
„ „	Wellingborough Third Grade Grammar School.	Form I.	3	3½	2½	2½	5	–	4½	3½	–
		„ II.	3	5½	1½	2½	5½	–	4	4	–
		„ III.	3	6½	–	2½	5	–	4	3½	–
		„ IV.	3	13	2	3	5	–	–	–	–
„ „	People's Palace Day Technical School.	First year's course.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
		Second year's course.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
		Third year's course. Section A.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 or O.	O. or 3.
		Section B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 or O.	O. or 3.
		Section C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 or O.	O. or 2.

CURRICULA—*continued.*

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.			Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.					Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.		Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.	Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
	C. & P.										
5½	4		2	–	–	–	–	1	–	33½	
3½	2		2	1	–	–	–	1	–	32¾	
3½	2		1	1	–	–	–	1	–	32¾	
1½	1½		1	–	–	–	–	1	–	32¾	
–	1		1	–	–	–	–	1	–	29	
5½	3½		1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22⅔	The first 50 boys receive one hour's instruction a week in carpentry.
5½	2		1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	
4½	1½		1½	–	–	–	–	½	–	24	
4½	1½		1½	–	½	–	–	½	–	24	
4	1½		1½	–	½	–	–	½	–	24	
4	1½		1½	–	½	–	–	1½	–	24	
4	1½		1½	–	½	–	–	½	–	24	
	C.	P.									
7	5½	5	1	2	–	–	1	–	2½[a]	28¾	[a] Geometry.
5	5½	4½	3½	2½	–	–	1	–	3	28¾	Typewriting is also taught to the 3 highest forms. Bablake School is an organised science school.
5	4½	4½	5½	2	–	–	1½	–	3	28¾	
1	8½	4	4	1	–	–	½	–	2½	28¾	
–	6½	4	4	4	–	–	1	–	1	28¾	
–	5	2	3½	3	–	–	1½	–	3	28¾	
–	2	2	4	3	–	–	1	–	3½	28¾	
–	2	3	4	2	–	–	1	–	3¾	28¾	
1½	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	B. = Botany.
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	
		B.									
–	–	1½	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	
–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	
	C.	P.	F.								
6	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	4[a]	30	Section A. specialises in Engineering; Section B. specialises in Chemistry; Section C. specialises in Art. C. = Chemistry. P. = Physics. M. = Mechanics. A.M. = Applied Mechanics. I.C. = Inorganic Chemistry. O.C. = Organic Chemistry. F. = Freehand Drawing. Mec. = Mechanical Drawing
	M.		Mec. 5								
6	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	5	30	
	A.M.	S.	Mec. 4								
7	3	2	4	4	–	–	–	1	6	30	
	I.C.	O.C. 4									
5	13	P. 2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	30	
5	–	–	3 Design. 3 Shading. 4 Modelling. 4 Machine Dr.			–	–	–	–	–	

SPECIMEN

IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
*3rd Grade	LEEDS CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL (BOYS' DEPARTMENT).	4th year's course.	–	1½	1	½	–	–	4½	3	–
		3rd year's course.	¾	¾	¾	–	–	–	1½	2	2
		2nd year's course:— Form I.	¾	½	½	–	–	–	1½	2	2
		II.	¾	1	½	½	–	–	1½	2	1
		1st year's course:— I.	¾	1¾	¾	½	–	–	⅝	1¼	–
		II.	¾	2	¾	½	–	–	⅝	2	–
		III.	¾	1½	¾	½	–	–	⅝	2½	–
„ „	SHEFFIELD CENTRAL HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL (BOYS' DEPARTMENT).	Ex-VII. 1 (2nd and 3rd years).	2½	¾ or O.	O. or ¾	–	–	–	¾	1¼	–
		Ex-VII. 2 1st year science section.	2½	–	⅝	⅝	–	–	–	–	–
		Ex-VII. 2 commercial section.	2½	–	¾	¾	–	–	–	3½	2

*NOTE.—The curriculum of this school is inserted here in full, but some of the work done,

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs C. | P.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
7	3½ | 2	2	–	–	–	½	½	–	26½	The school includes an organised science school. Boys in Form I., 2nd year's course, give 2 hours, and boys in Form II. 1 hour a week to German in addition to the regular 26½ hours. Boys taking the 3rd year's course give 1½ hours to manual instruction on Saturday.
5	6 | 3½	2	1½	–	–	–	½	–	28½	
5	5 | 2 M. 2	2	2	–	–	½	½	2 (a)	28½	
5	C. | P. 4 | 4 M. 1	2	2	–	–	½	½	1	27½	(a) Geometry. M. = Mechanics.
5	C. | P. 5 | 3	1½	2	–	½	½	½	2 (a)	26½	
4½	4½ | 3	1½	2	–	½	½	½	2	26½	
5	4½ | 3	1½	2	–	½	½	½	2	26½	
5½	C. | P. 3½ | 1½ M. 2½	2 2½ Mec.	2½	–	–	–	1½	1½ (a)	26½	The two highest forms constitute an organised science school, all forms below ex-VII. 2 are elementary. Mec. = Mechanical drawing.
6½	C. | P. 3½ | 2½	2½ 2½ Mec.	–	–	–	–	–	2½	26½	(b) Commercial correspondence.
4	–	2 2 Mec.	–	–	2	5½	–	1½ (b)	26½	A drilling lesson is given once in three weeks.

particularly in the 4th year's course, is distinctly above that of a Third Grade School.

SPECIMEN

IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
		Course A.									
1st Grade. Endowed.	NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.	Form I.	½	2	2	–	–	4	3 or O.	1	3 or O.
		„ II.	1½	1	1½	–	–	1½ or O.	2½ or O.	O. or 1½.	O. or 2½.
		„ III.	1½	1	1½	–	1	1½ or O.	3½ or O.	O. or 1½.	O. or 3½.
		„ IV.	1½	1	1½	1	1½	–	3½ or O.	2	O. or 3½.
		„ V.	1½	1	1½	1	2½	–	1½ or O.	3½	O. or 1½.
		Course B.									
		Form I.	1½	2½	1	½	1	–	3½ or O.	1½	O. or 3½.
		„ II.	1½	2½	1½	½	1½	–	3½ or O.	1½	O. or 3½.
		„ III.	1½	2	1	½	3	–	2 or O.	2½	O. or 2.
		„ IV.	1½	3½	1½	½	2½	–	–	3½	–
		„ V.	1½	2	1	1	3½	–	–	2½	–
		Junior School.									
		Form I.	1½	1½	1	½	3	–	–	3	1
		„ II.	1½	3½	1	1	3	–	–	2½	–
„ „	BEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.	Form I. 1	½	2½	½	–	–	2½	3½	1½	1½
		„ I. 2	1½	1½	–	–	–	1½	3½	3	1½
		„ I. 3	See under Remarks.								
		„ IIA.	1½	1½	1½	–	½	–	3½	3	2½
		„ B.	1½	3½	2½	–	1½	–	–	3½	2½
		„ C.	1½	3	3	1½	2½	–	–	4½	2½
		„ IIIA.	1½	3	1½	1½	1½	–	2½ or O.	2½	O. or 2½.
		„ B.	1½	2½	1½	1½	3	–	–	3	2½
		„ IVA.	1½	3	2½	1½	3½	–	–	3	2½
		„ B.	1½	4½	2½	1½	3	–	–	3½	–
		„ III.	1½	4½	2½	2½	3	–	–	3	–
		Lower School.									
		Form IIA.	1½	4½	1½	1	3½	–	–	3½	–
		„ B.	1	3½	2	1	3	–	–	4½	–
		„ I.	1½	5½	1½	2½	1½	–	–	2½	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES.

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	
3	—	(2)	–	(½)	–	–	1¾	1½	18¾	*Course A.*—Form II. prepares for the matric. examination of the London University. Form I. is above that standard, and includes students who are specialising. The form works in sections, some taking more classics, others more science or mathematics. The time-table given here is that of candidates preparing for the Intermediate Arts, London.
5½	C. 2 | P. 1	(2)	–	(½)	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
4½	C. 2	(2)	–	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
4	B. 1	(2)	–	(½)	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
3½	¾	¾	–	(½)	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
										Brackets indicate that the subject is optional.
2¾ or O.	O. or 2¾ Ph.	B. (2)	–	½	–	–	1¾	1½	18¾	*Course B.*—Alternative course terminating in Cambridge Senior Local Examination. Junior is the same for both courses. Mathematics in junior school consist of lessons in form preparatory to geometry. During one term in the year all pupils between the junior school and Form I. of course A. receive instruction in laws of health and domestic economy, citizenship, or economics, and a special course of literature. C.=Chemistry. P.=Physics. Ph. = Physiography. B.=Botany.
2¾	1 | ¾ B.	(2)	–	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
1¾	¾ | ¾ B.	1	–	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
–	¾ Ph. | B. | P.	1	–	(½)	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
–	¾ | ¾ | ¾ P. | B.	1	–	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
1	1 | 1 B.	1	1	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
–	1 | 1	1	1	½	–	–	1¾	–	18¾	
4½	— C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1½	18¾	Form I.—1 prepares for International Arts, London. Form I.—2 prepares for matriculation, London, Form I. — 3 works for different groups of Cambridge Higher Local, and is therefore divided into 3 or more sections, each of which devotes its whole time to subjects included in its special group. 10 minutes are devoted to drill daily; this time is taken partly from that assigned to other lessons and partly from the interval of 15 minutes. B. = Botany. Ob. = Object lesson.
3¾	1½	–	–	–	–	–	–	¾	18¾	
4½	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18¾	
3	¾	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18¾	
¾	— B.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18¾	
3	2¾	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	18¾	
1½	1½	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	18¾	
–	¾	–	–	¾	–	–	–	–	18¾	
–	¾	¾	–	¾	–	–	–	–	18¾	
–	¾	¾	–	¾	–	–	–	–	18¾	
–	½ Ob.	1½	– N.	¾	–	–	–	–	17½	In the lower school the interval lasts half instead of quarter of an hour.
–	½		1½	¾	–	–	–	–	17½	
–	½	½	½	¾	–	–	–	–	17½	

SPECIMEN

In Girls' Schools

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	rs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
			See Remarks.								
1st Grade, Endowed.	Manchester High School for Girls.	Form I.					–	–	–	–	–
		„ II.		„		„	–	–	–	–	–
		„ III.	(1½)	5½ or O	2½	2½ or O	1½	–	2½ or O.	3	2½ or O.
		„ IV.	(1½)	3	2½	2½	3	–	2½ or O.	3	2½ or O.
		„ V.	(1)	4	1	1½	3	–	–	3	–
		„ VI.	(1)	5½	1	1½	3	–	–	1½	–
1st Grade, Proprietary.	Sheffield High School for Girls.	*Upper School.*									
		Form Ia.	1½	¾	–	–	–	–	4	1¾	–
		„ b.	1½	1	¾	–	1½	–	3½	2¼	2½
		„ IIa.	1½	1	¾	–	1½	–	3½	2¼	2½
		„ b.	1½	2½	1	–	1½	–	3½	2	2½
		Middle School.									
		Form IIIa.	1½	1½	¾	¾	2½	–	–	3	2½
		„ b.	1½	1½	1½	¾	2½	–	–	2¾	2½
		„ IVa.	1½	1½	1½	1	2½	–	–	2½	2¾
		„ b.	1½	2¼	1½	¾	3¾	–	–	2½	3¾
		Lower School.									
		Form Va.	1½	3¼	1½	1½	3½	–	–	2¼	–
		„ b.	1½	2¾	2	1½	3½	–	–	3	–
		„ VIa.	1½	5	½	¾	3¾	–	–	2¼	–
		„ b.	1½	4¼	–	¾	2¼	–	–	2¼	–
1st Grade, Proprietary.	Cheltenham, The Ladies' College.	Form I.	1½	2½	1½	–	–	(1)	3	2½	O. or 2½
		„ II.	1½	2	1½	–	1½	2 or O.	2 or O.	or O.	2½
		„ III.	1½	2½	2	1	2	–	2½ or O.	2½ 3	2½ or O.
		„ IV.	2	1½	2½	1½	2½	–	1½ or O.	2½	O. or 1½
		„ V.	2	2	2½	1½	2	–	–	3	2
		„ VI.	2½	3½	2	1½	2	–	–	4	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	The hours in Forms I. and II. vary according to the subjects taken. Each girl selects not less than 7 subjects, to 3 of which she devotes 3 hours a week each and to the other 4 1½ hours each, *i.e.*, 15 hours in all. Besides this ¾ hour are given to drill and ¾ hour to arithmetic. Subjects enclosed in brackets are optional, and are taken outside the compulsory school hours.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	C.									
2¼	1½	(3)	(1½)	(1½)	–	–	¾	–	18¾	
–	1½	(3)	(1½)	(1½)	–	–	1½	–	18¾	
–	¾	(1½)	1½	(1½)	–	–	1½	–	16½	
–	¾	(1½)	1½	(1½)	–	–	1½	–	16½	
	C. P.									C. = Chemistry. P. = Physics B. = Botany. O. = Object lesson. N. = Needlework.
3½	1¾ 4½	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	19	
	P.									
3	1½	–	–	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
3	1½	–	–	¾	–		1	–	19	
3	1½	–	–	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
	B.									
2½	¾	1½	–	¾	–	–		–	19	
¾	2	1½	–	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
¾	1¾	1½	–	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
–	¾	1	–	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
	O.		N.							
–	1¾	1½	¾	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
–	¾	1½	¾	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
–	2	¾	–	¾	–	–	1¾	–	19	
–	1½	2	1½	¾	–	–	2½	–	19	
6½	3	–	–	–	–	–	½	–	21	The six forms here given are specimens of the 25 forms, including 640 girls ranging in age from 8 to 18, into which the school proper is divided. The highest class here given is that of the London Matriculation standard. Above this there is a class of 70 girls taking the Cambridge Higher Local, and about 100 taking London degree work in science and art. There is also a kindergarten for children under 8. The science subjects taken in the upper school are chemistry, physics and botany; in the lower school elementary zoology, geology, and astronomy.
3½	2	(2)	–	1	–	–	½	–	20½	
2	1½	(2)	–	1½	–	–	½	–	20	
1	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	20	
1	1	1½	–	½	–	–	1	–	20	
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	19	

SPECIMEN

In Girls' Schools

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious Instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
2nd Grade Endowed.	Aston, King Edward's Grammar School for Girls.	Form I.	¾	¾	¾	¾	2¼	–	3	3	3
		„ II.	¾	1½	¾	¾	2½	–	3	3	2½
		„ III.	¾	1½	1½	¾	2½	–	2¼	2¼	2¼
		„ IV.	¾	2¼	¾	1½	3	–	–	3	3
		„ V.	¾	3	¾	1½	3	–	–	3	3
		„ VI.	¾	3¾	1½	1½	3¾	–	–	2¼	–
„ „	Stamford Hill, N. The Skinners Company's School for Girls.	„ I.	2	2	–	–	1⅓	–	1	2	2
		„ II.	1⅓	2	1⅓	1⅓	1⅓	–	1	2	2
		„ III.	⅔	3⅓	1	1	2	–	1	1⅔	1⅔
		„ IV.	1⅔	2⅔	1⅓	1⅓	2	–	1⅓	2	1⅓
		„ V.	⅔	4⅔	⅔	⅔	1⅓	–	–	1⅓	–
		„ VI.	⅔	4⅔	⅔	⅔	1⅓	–	–	⅔	–
„ „	Reading, Kendrick's Girls' School.	„ I.	1⅓	2¼	–	1⅓	1	–	2½	3	–
		„ II.	1⅓	5⅓	–	1⅓	2	–	–	2½	–
		„ IIIA.	1⅓	4⅓	1⅓	1⅓	2½	–	–	2	–
		„ B.	1⅓	5⅓	1⅓	1⅓	3	–	–	2	–
		„ IVA.	1⅓	5⅔	1⅓	1	4	–	–	1½	–
		„ B.	1⅓	5⅔	1⅓	1	2⅓	–	–	⅔	–
		„ V.	1⅓	5⅔	1⅓	1	2⅓	–	–	⅔	–
		„ VI.	Kindergarten.					–	–	–	–
„ „	Camden School for Girls, N.W.	„ I.	¾	1¾	¾	¾	3½	–	–	3	–
		„ II.	¾	2¼	¾	1	2¾	–	–	2½	–
		„ III.	1	3	¾	1	3¾	–	–	2½	–
		„ IV.	1	3½	¾	¾	3⅓	–	–	2¾	–
		„ V.	¾	4¼	¾	¾	2¾	–	–	2¾	–
		„ VI.	1	4¾	¼	1	2¾	–	–	2½	–
		„ VII.	1	4¾	¾	¾	3¼	–	–	2¼	–
		„ VIII.	1	5½	¾	1	3	–	–	1¼	–
		„ IX.	¾	6¼	½	½	3¼	–	–	1½	–

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other Subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs. B.	hrs.	hrs. N.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs. H.	hrs.	
3	1½	1½	⅛	⅛	–	–	⅛	⅛	23¼	B. = Botany. H. = Harmony. N. = Needlework.
3	1½	1½	⅛	⅛	–	–	⅛	⅛	23¼	
2½	1½	2½	⅛	⅛	–	–	⅛	⅛	22½	
1½	1½	2½	⅛	⅛	–	–	⅛	–	22½	
–	1½	3	⅛	⅛	–	–	⅛	–	22½	
–	1½	3	¼	⅛	–	–	⅛	–	21	
4	–	⅓	–	⅓	–	–	⅓	–	16⅓	R. = Repetition.
2⅓	–	⅓	–	⅓	–	–	–	–	16⅓	
2⅓	⅓	⅓	–	⅓	–	–	⅓	–	17⅓	
2	⅓	⅓	N. ⅓	⅓	–	–	⅓	–	19	
–	1½	⅓	1½	⅓	–	–	⅓	–	17½	
–	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓	–	–	⅓	R. 5⅓	17½	
4	–	1½	2	1	–	–	1	–	21	
2½	–	1½	2	1	–	–	1	–	21	
2	–	1½	2	1	–	–	1	–	21	
½	–	1½	2	¾	–	–	1	–	21	
–	¾	1	2	¾	–	–	½	–	19	
–	¼	1	2	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
–	¾	1	2	¾	–	–	1	–	19	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	1½	1½	⅓	½	–	–	1	1½(a)	17½	To this total must be added 1¼ hours during the week for the assembling of school making the total number of school hours 18¾. (a) Political and domestic economy. In the two highest forms book-keeping is taught instead of some other subject.
–	2	2	¼	½	–	–	1	1½	17½	
–	1½	1	1	½	–	–	1	½	17½	
–	1	1½	1	½	–	–	1	½	17½	
–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	½	17½	
–	1	¾	1	1	–	–	1	–	17½	
–	1	¼	1	1	–	–	1	–	17½	
–	1	½	1	1	–	–	1	–	17½	
–	½	½	1½	1	–	–	1	–	17½	

SPECIMEN

IN GIRLS' SCHOOLS

School.			English Subjects.					Languages.			
Grade.	Name.	Form.	Religious instruction.	English.	History.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Greek.	Latin.	French.	German.
			hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.	hrs.
Higher Grade, Elementary.	LEEDS, CENTRAL HIGHER GRADE BOARD SCHOOL. (Girls Department).	4th year's course.	–	2	1	½	–	–	4¾	3	–
		3rd year's course.	¾	2¾	1¾	–	–	–	1½	2	2
		2nd year's course.	¾	1½	1	1	–	–	1½	2	3
		1st year's course.	¾	2½	1	1	–	–	¾	1½	–
		Ex. VII.									
„ „	SHEFFIELD, CENTRAL HIGHER BOARD SCHOOL.	2nd year.	2½	3½	1½	2¾	4	–	–	2¼	–
		1st year I.	2½	7	–	2½	4	–	–	1½	–
		„ II.	2½	6¼	1¾	3	4¼	–	–	1¼	–
Private schools.	MISS METCALFE, HIGHFIELD, HENDON.	Form I.	1¾	1¾	2	1	1½	–	–	3	3
		„ II.	1¾	1¾	2½	1½	2	–	1¾	3	3
		„ III.	1¾	1¾	2½	1½	2	–	–	3	3
		„ IV.	1¾	1¾	2½	1½	2	1½	2	3	3
		„ V.	1¾	2¼	2	2	2	–	2	3	3
		„ VI.	1¾	2¼	2	2	2	–	2	3	3

CURRICULA.

OF VARIOUS GRADES—*continued.*

Sciences.		Art Subjects.			Commercial Subjects.		Physical Exercises.	Other subjects.	Total No. of Hours per Week.	Remarks.
Mathematics.	Physical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Music and Singing.	Book-keeping.	Shorthand.				
hrs.	hrs. C. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. 4	hrs. 2	hrs. –	hrs. –	hrs. –	hrs. –	hrs. $\frac{1}{2}$	hrs. –	hrs. $26\frac{1}{4}$	The school includes an organised science school. The regular school hours are $26\frac{1}{2}$ a week, in the 2nd and 3rd year extra time is given to German. (a) Cookery and dressmaking. (b) By permission of the Science and Art Department girls take botany instead of geometry. (c) Geometry.
6	P. $3\frac{1}{4}$ 4	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	–	$28\frac{1}{4}$	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	C. 5 P. 2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{4}$	2 (b)	$29\frac{1}{4}$	
5	$4\frac{3}{4}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	–	–	–	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$ (c)	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
–	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	N. $2\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	–	–	–	$26\frac{1}{4}$	The science subjects taught are hygiene and physiology. N.=Needlework.
–	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	–	–	–	–	–	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
–	–	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	–	–	–	–	–	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
–	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	N. 1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ (d)	$22\frac{3}{4}$	(d) Art lectures.
–	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	N.=Needlework.
–	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{3}{4}$	
–	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	1	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	3	1	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
$1\frac{1}{2}$	–	3	1	–	–	–	$2\frac{1}{2}$	–	26	

C.—Enquiry respecting places where Undergraduate Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Victoria were educated previous to their residence at those Universities.

Circular Letter to Undergraduates.

6, Old Palace Yard,
Westminster, S.W., May 1894.

SIR,

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS on Secondary Education, following the example of the Schools Enquiry Commission (1864), desire to obtain trustworthy information as to the degree in which different schools, or other places of instruction, prepare boys for the Universities.

It appears to the Commissioners that this information will be most satisfactorily obtained if every Undergraduate, now in residence at the Universities, will favour the Commissioners by giving the information requested on the accompanying form of enquiry, summarising the particulars which they desire to obtain.

I am accordingly instructed to express the hope that you will give the Commissioners the benefit of your co-operation by filling in and returning the form as soon as you conveniently can.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM N. BRUCE,
Secretary.

_____ University.

_____ College.

Her Majesty's Commissioners on Secondary Education, desiring to obtain trustworthy information as to the degree in which different schools and other places of instruction prepare boys for the universities, request Mr.* _____ to have the goodness to fill up the annexed form and return it to _____ for transmission to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

1. Schools or places of instruction at which educated during the four years immediately preceding residence at the university - - -	
2. Was the school or place of instruction public or private? Name of head master, or, if under private tuition or tutor	
3. Number of years (or portions of years) of attendance at such schools, &c. - - -	
4. Term and year in which the undersigned commenced residence at university - -	
5. Name and value of any scholarship or exhibition obtained by the undersigned in the college or university - -	
6. Name, if any, and value of scholarship or exhibition awarded to the undersigned at school, and now held at the university - - -	

I hereby certify the foregoing statements to be correct.

(Signed) _____

(*Please give full christian name.*)

The names of those giving this information will not be published.

* Undergraduate's name.

I. STATEMENT showing previous PLACES of EDUCATION of UNDERGRADUATES and the NUMBER of such UNDERGRADUATES holding

University.	Seven Public Schools.		Schools represented at Headmasters' Conference.					Schools not represented at Headmasters' Conference.							Private Tuition or Home Study.	
			Endowed.		Proprietary.			Endowed.		Proprietary.		Private.				
	No. of Students.	No. holding Scholarships.	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.	Scholarships.	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.
OXFORD -	469	125	59	789	7	77	434	63	182	21	55	57	76	111	292	12
CAMBRIDGE -	266	66	45	747	7	87	366	77	240	13	38	73	113	135	354	26
DURHAM - -	—	—	10	27	1	1	11	8	18	2	2	10	13	10	52	7
VICTORIA -	18	1	32	196	4	24	37	66	178	21	89	88	136	105	71	12
TOTAL - -	753	192	146	1,759	19	189	848	214	618	57	184	238	338	361	769	57

(1) This total includes 3 students from Powick School for the Blind, 3 from theological colleges, and 2 from Durham University. No returns have been received from Pembroke College. The total number of undergraduates in residencei n 1893–94 was 3,256.
(2) This total includes 3 scholarships held by blind students.
(3) This total includes one student from a theological college. No returns have been received from St. Peter's College. The total number of undergraduates in residence in 1893–94 was 2,839.

of the UNIVERSITIES of OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, DURHAM, and VICTORIA, SCHOLARSHIPS or EXHIBITIONS in the year 1893–94.

Training Colleges.		Technical Schools.		Pupil Teachers' Centres.		Public Elementary Schools.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		India and the Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.
6	—	5	—	4	2	9	3	61	46	57	18	3	1	19	7	26	3	2,138(1)	765(2)
15	3	18	10	15	8	10	6	28	11	47	13	8	5	75	22	22	4	2,084(3)	675
1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	—	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	166(4)	31
2	2	44	25	9	8	71	43	14	1	12	—	9	—	1	—	16	—	901(5)	236(6)
24	5	67	35	28	18	94	52	113	58	119	33	22	7	95	29	64	7	5,289	1,707

(1) This total includes 6 students from theological colleges, 1 from Powick School for the Blind, and 26 who were not at any place of education during the 4 years immediately preceding entrance to the University.

(2) This total includes 9 students from engineering or railway works, 1 from Owens, and 1 from Yorkshire College.

(3) This total includes 2 scholarships held by students from engineering works.

I. STATEMENT showing previous PLACES of EDUCATION of WOMEN at the UNIVERSITY NUMBER holding SCHOLARSHIPS

Name of College.	Endowed.		Proprietary.		Scholarships.	Private Schools.		Private Tuition and Home Study.		Training Colleges.	
	Schools.	Students.	Schools.	Students.		Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.
OXFORD:—											
Lady Margaret Hall	4	5	8	11	5	7	2	4	1	—	—
Somerville College	4	6	13	14	11	9	2	4	1	—	—
	8	11	21	25	16	16	4	8	2	—	—
CAMBRIDGE:—											
Girton College	5	20	13	44	40	11	3	17	4	—	—
Newnham College	4	22	6	56	32	19	1	23	9	2	1
	9	44	19	100	72	30	4	40	13	2	1
VICTORIA:											
Owens College Manchester.	4	16	3	5	7	11	5	6	2	9	7
University College Liverpool.	—	—	4	11	2	15	5	6	—	— (Pupil teacher's centres).	—
Yorkshire College Leeds.	3	6	2	3	5	1	—.	1	—	—	—
	7	22	9	19	14	27	10	9	2	(9	7)
Holloway College Egham.	5	18	21	39	36	7	2	7	4	—	—
Bedford College London.	3	11	15	24	22	6	2	3	1	—	—
Westfield College Hampstead.	4	4	11	12	5	15	1	5	—	—	—
TOTAL	36	110	96	219	165	101	23	72	22	11	8

(1) This total includes 1 student from Bedford College, London, 1 from Owens College, and 1 from University College, Liverpool.

UNIVERSITIES of OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, LONDON, and VICTORIA, and the
or EXHIBITIONS in the year 1893–94.

Public Elementary Schools.		Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		India and the Colonies.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.	Students.	Scholarships.
—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	1	33	11
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	36	15
—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	5	1	69	26
—	—	—	—	6	4	1	1	2	—	6	1	107	53
1	1	3	1	4	1	1	—	2	1	4	—	140(1)	48(2)
1	1	3	1	10	5	2	1	4	1	10	1	247	101
6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	55	27
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	32	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5
7	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	100	39
—	—	4	4	3	3	2	—	1	—	5	1	86	50
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	46	26
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	39(3)	7
8		8	6	16	10	7	2	5	1	26	5	587	249

(2) This total includes 1 scholarship held by a student from Bedford College.
(3) This total includes 1 student from a technical school.

D.—Tables showing Results of Enquiry made by the Technical Education Board of the London County Council into the Number of Pupils attending Secondary Schools in London.

(Extract from London Technical Education Gazette, June 1895.)

Note.—The Technical Education Board sent forms (1) to all the public secondary schools of London and to proprietary schools on a public basis, and (2) to all private or semi-private schools which appeared in the last lists of the London Matriculation, the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations, and the examinations of the College of Preceptors. Returns were received from all the schools in Class 1, except Westminster School and King's College School, and from 126 out of about 360 in Class 2.

TABLE I.—SHOWING the NUMBER of PUPILS of VARIOUS AGES receiving EDUCATION in PUBLIC ENDOWED and PUBLIC PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS.

(*Classified according to Parliamentary Boroughs.*)

Note.—The calculation of the proportion is approximate only.

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending Higher Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Number of Pupils attending Lower Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Total number of Pupils attending Public Secondary Schools in any part of London.		Number per 100,000 attending Public Secondary Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Eastern and North-Eastern Districts:										
Tower Hamlets - -	451,931	Under 13	4	—	235	147	239	147	53	33
		13—16	12	2	346	149	358	151	80	34
		Over 16	3	4	10	24	13	28	3	6
		All ages	19	6	591	320	610	326	136	73
Bethnal Green -	129,132	Under 13	—	—	37	17	37	17	28	13
		13—16	—	—	76	18	76	18	58	14
		Over 16	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	1
		All ages	1	—	114	36	115	36	88	28
Shoreditch - - -	124,009	Under 13	—	—	41	47	41	47	33	38
		13—16	—	—	35	19	35	19	28	15
		Over 16	—	1	2	3	2	4	2	3
		All ages	—	1	78	69	78	70	63	56
Hackney - -	229,542	Under 13	19	5	358	200	377	205	164	89
		13—16	51	14	454	251	505	265	219	115
		Over 16	17	19	28	41	45	60	19	26
		All ages	87	38	840	492	927	530	402	230
East-Central Districts:										
City - -	37,705	Under 13	11	20	83	80	94	100	282	300
		13—16	26	16	52	39	78	55	234	165
		Over 16	8	2	2	3	10	5	30	5
		All ages	45	38	137	122	182	160	546	480

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending Higher Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Number of Pupils attending Lower Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Total number of Pupils attending Public Secondary Schools in any part of London.		Number per 100,000 attending Public Secondary Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
East-Central Districts—*cont.*										
Finsbury - -	182,454	Under 13	24	1	109	79	133	80	73	45
		13—16	39	6	128	90	167	96	93	53
		Over 16	12	5	10	6	22	11	13	6
		All ages	75	12	247	175	322	187	179	104
Northern Districts: Islington - - -	319,143	Under 13	41	84	199	117	240	201	75	64
		13—16	73	112	300	198	373	310	117	97
		Over 16	27	80	27	22	54	102	16	32
		All ages	141	276	526	337	667	613	208	193
Pancras - -	234,379	Under 13	26	35	128	123	154	158	66	68
		13—16	33	50	165	112	198	162	85	69
		Over 16	19	53	16	7	35	60	15	26
		All ages	78	138	309	242	387	380	166	163
North-Western, Western, West-Central and South-Western (North of the Thames) Districts: Hampstead - -	68,416	Under 13	44	93	78	27	122	120	174	172
		13—16	116	116	77	39	193	155	276	222
		Over 16	55	74	11	2	66	76	91	109
		All ages	215	283	166	68	381	351	541	503
Marylebone - -	142,404	Under 13	18	134	118	54	136	188	97	135
		13—16	49	49	115	41	164	90	117	64
		Over 16	14	23	9	6	23	29	16	20
		All ages	81	206	242	101	323	307	230	219
Paddington - -	117,846	Under 13	18	40	38	23	56	63	47	52
		13—16	57	76	73	23	130	99	108	86
		Over 16	21	44	7	7	28	51	24	43
		All ages	96	160	118	53	214	213	179	181
Westminster - -	55,774	Under 13	3	15	87	93	90	108	180	216
		13—16	10	8	92	39	102	47	204	94
		Over 16	1	3	6	3	7	6	14	12
		All ages	14	26	185	135	199	161	398	322
Strand - -	64,733	Under 13	1	1	85	133	86	134	144	224
		13—16	9	3	57	77	66	80	110	133
		Over 16	1	3	2	12	3	15	5	25
		All ages	11	7	144	222	155	229	259	382

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Age of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending Higher Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Number of Pupils attending Lower Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Total Number of Pupils attending Public Secondary Schools in any part of London.		Number per 100,000 attending Public Secondary Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
North-Western, Western, West-Central, and South-Western (North of the Thames) Districts—*cont.*										
St. George's, Hanover Square.	78,364	Under 13	2	32	103	117	105	149	140	199
		13—16	20	21	108	83	128	104	171	139
		Over 16	5	13	8	11	13	24	18	32
		All ages	27	66	219	211	246	277	329	370
Kensington - -	166,308	Under 13	23	182	73	10	96	192	58	115
		13—16	149	191	132	21	281	212	168	128
		Over 16	67	109	13	1	80	110	48	66
		All ages	239	482	233*	32	472*	514	274	309
Hammersmith -	97,239	Under 13	9	32	77	2	86	34	86	34
		13—16	90	58	77	5	167	63	167	63
		Over 16	31	28	5	—	36	28	36	28
		All ages	130	118	254†	7	384†	125	384	125
Fulham - - -	91,639	Under 13	12	15	53	12	65	27	72	30
		13—16	96	18	81	25	177	43	197	48
		Over 16	33	9	7	4	40	13	45	14
		All ages	141	42	151‡	41	292‡	83	314	82
Chelsea - -	96,253	Under 13	7	23	87	81	94	104	94	104
		13—16	19	12	92	74	111	86	111	86
		Over 16	6	11	6	6	12	17	12	17
		All ages	32	46	185	161	217	207	217	207
South-Western Districts (South of the Thames): Wandsworth -	113,244	Under 13	39	122	177	78	216	200	196	182
		13—16	76	120	182	104	258	224	234	204
		Over 16	41	55	11	18	52	73	47	67
		All ages	156	297	370	200	526	497	477	453
Battersea and Clapham.	174,256	Under 13	15	82	321	47	336	129	192	74
		13—16	50	84	259	52	309	136	177	78
		Over 16	13	38	31	20	44	58	25	33
		All ages	78	204	611	119	689	323	394	185
South-Eastern Districts: Lambeth - -	275,203	Under 13	57	110	140	66	197	176	72	64
		13—16	105	108	216	129	321	237	117	86
		Over 16	66	57	19	20	85	77	31	28
		All ages	228	276	375	215	603	491	220	178

* Including 15 pupils whose ages were not specified.
† Including 95 pupils whose ages were not specified.
‡ Including 10 pupils whose ages were not specified.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending Higher Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Number of Pupils attending Lower Fee'd Schools in any part of London.		Total Number of Pupils attending Public Secondary Schools in any part of London.		Number per 100,000 attending Public Secondary Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
South-Eastern Districts—*cont.*										
Southwark	223,549	Under 13	3	1	60	20	63	21	28	9
		13—16	20	1	83	25	103	26	46	12
		Over 16	2	—	13	8	15	8	7	4
		All ages	25	2	156	53	181	55	81	25
Newington	115,804	Under 13	3	1	24	11	27	12	24	10
		13—16	10	—	36	17	46	17	40	15
		Over 16	—	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
		All ages	13	2	63	30	76	32	67	28
Camberwell	255,719	Under 13	55	39	317	161	372	200	149	80
		13—16	149	50	385	253	534	303	213	121
		Over 16	78	25	40	60	118	85	47	34
		All ages	282	114	742	474	1,024	588	409	235
Deptford	101,286	Under 13	4	6	164	100	168	106	168	106
		13—16	11	15	227	167	238	182	238	182
		Over 16	5	8	16	51	21	59	21	59
		All ages	20	29	407	318	427	347	427	347
Lewisham	88,653	Under 13	27	140	169	102	196	242	218	269
		13—16	85	159	251	136	336	295	373	328
		Over 16	35	72	31	11	66	83	75	92
		All ages	147	371	451	249	598	620	666	689
Greenwich	78,167	Under 13	1	67	138	47	139	114	185	152
		13—16	24	71	173	93	197	164	263	219
		Over 16	15	37	13	30	28	67	37	89
		All ages	40	175	324	170	364	345	485	460
Woolwich	98,966	Under 13	3	14	74	60	77	74	77	74
		13—16	9	25	77	48	86	73	86	73
		Over 16	3	10	3	11	6	21	6	21
		All ages	15	49	154	119	169	168	169	168
All London	4,232,118	Under 13	469	1,294	3,573	2,054	4,042	3,348	96·2	79·5
		13—16	1,398	1,385	4,349	2,327	5,747	3,712	136·8	88·4
		Over 16	579	784	350	390	929	1,174	21·6	28·0
		All ages	2,446	3,463	8,392*	4,771	10,838*	8,234	257·8	195·5

* Including 120 pupils whose ages were not specified.

TABLE II.—SHOWING the NUMBER of PUPILS of various AGES receiving EDUCATION in the 126 PRIVATE or SEMI-PRIVATE SCHOOLS which have furnished Returns.

(Classified according to Parliamentary Boroughs.)

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending any of the 126 Private Schools.		Number per 100,000 attending the 126 Private Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Eastern and North-Eastern Districts: Tower Hamlets	451,931	Under 13	1	1	1	1
		13—16	2	5		
		Over 16	—	1	—	1
		All ages	3	7	1	2
Bethnal Green	129,132	Under 13	3	8	2	7
		13—16	—	2	—	1
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	3	10	2	8
Shoreditch	124,009	Under 13	2	1	2	1
		13—16	—	1	—	1
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	2	2	2	2
Hackney	229,542	Under 13	195	497	99	221
		13—16	169	208	75	93
		Over 16	36	101	16	45
		All ages	400	806	180	364
East Central Districts City	37,705	Under 13	1	—	3	—
		13—16	—	—	—	—
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	1	—	3	—
Finsbury	182,454	Under 13	29	3	16	2
		13—16	7	2	4	1
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	36	5	20	3
Northern Districts: Islington	319,143	Under 13	194	201	61	63
		13—16	141	115	44	36
		Over 16	21	30	7	9
		All ages	356	346	112	108
St. Pancras	234,379	Under 13	116	48	47	21
		13—16	69	15	29	6
		Over 16	2	5	1	2
		All ages	187	68	77	29

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending any of the 126 Private Schools.		Number per 100,000 attending the 126 Private Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
North-Western, Western, West-Central, and South-Western (North of the Thames) Districts:						
Hampstead	68,416	Under 13	20	106	29	151
		13—16	11	56	12	80
		Over 16	1	36	1	51
		All ages	32	198	42	282
Marylebone	142,204	Under 13	7	6	5	4
		13—16	2	3	1	2
		Over 16	1	3	1	2
		All ages	10	12	7	8
Paddington	117,846	Under 13	34	3	28	3
		13—16	9	3	8	3
		Over 16	—	1	—	1
		All ages	43	7	36	7
Westminster	55,774	Under 13	1	—	2	—
		13—16	—	1	—	2
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	1	1	2	2
Strand	64,773	Under 13	1	2	2	3
		13—16	2	—	3	—
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	3	2	5	3
St. George's, Hanover Square	78,364	Under 13	1	1	1	1
		13—16	1	3	1	4
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	2	4	2	5
Kensington	166,308	Under 13	128	174	77	104
		13—16	31	39	19	25
		Over 16	2	17	1	10
		All ages	161	230	97	139
Hammersmith	97,239	Under 13	65	13	65	13
		13—16	12	6	12	6
		Over 16	—	1	—	1
		All ages	77	20	7	20
Fulham	91,639	Under 13	108	60	120	67
		13—16	27	39	30	33
		Over 16	1	29	1	32
		All ages	136	128	151	2

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Name of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending any of the 126 Private Schools.		Number per 100,000 attending the 126 Private Schools.	
			Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
North-Western, Western, West-Central, and South-Western (North of the Thames) Districts—*cont*						
Chelsea	96,253	Under 13	8	12	8	12
		13—16	3	16	3	16
		Over 16	—	2	—	2
		All ages	11	30	11	30
South-Western istrDicts (South of the Thames):						
Wandsworth - - -	113,244	Under 13	234	166	213	151
		13—16	99	158	90	144
		Over 16	14	115	13	105
		All ages	347	439	316	400
Battersea and Clapham - -	174,256	Under 13	66	151	38	86
		13—16	57	91	34	52
		Over 16	13	15	67	9
		All ages	136	257	79	147
South-Eastern Districts:						
Lambeth - - - -	275,203	Under 13	620	193	95	70
		13—16	198	107	72	39
		Over 16	24	31	9	12
		All ages	842	331	306	121
Southwark - - -	223,549	Under 13	1	—	1	—
		13—16	—	—	—	—
		Over 16	—	—	—	—
		All ages	1	—	1	—
Newington - - -	115,804	Under 13	16	10	15	9
		13—16	5	7	5	6
		Over 16	1	4	1	4
		All ages	22	21	21	19
Camberwell - - -	255,719	Under 13	163	104	65	42
		13—16	78	55	31	22
		Over 16	10	22	4	9
		All ages	251	181	100	75
Deptford - - -	101,286	Under 13	85	90	85	90
		13—16	35	45	35	45
		Over 16	4	11	4	11
		All Ages	124	146	124	146

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Names of Boroughs in which Pupils reside.	Population of Boroughs.	Ages of Pupils.	Number of Pupils attending any of the 126 Private Schools.		Number per 100,000 attending the 126 Private Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
South-Eastern Districts—*cont.*						
Lewisham - - -	88,653	Under 13	160	169	178	188
		13—16	89	92	89	102
		Over 16	11	26	12	29
		All ages	251	287	279	319
Greenwich - - -	78,167	Under 13	4	20	5	25
		13—16	—	17	—	21
		Over 16	—	7	—	9
		All ages	4	44	5	55
Woolwich - - -	98,966	Under 13	16	41	16	41
		13—16	9	14	9	14
		Over 16	1	4	1	4
		All ages	26	59	26	59
All London - - -	4,232,118	Under 13	2,279	2,080	54·3	49·5
		13—16	1,045	1,100	24·8	26·2
		Over 16	142	461	3·4	11
		All ages	3,466	3,641	82·4	86·7

TABLE III.—SHOWING the TOTAL NUMBER of BOYS and GIRLS in LONDON represented in the preceding Tables as receiving EDUCATION in SECONDARY SCHOOLS in LONDON.

	Under 13 Years of Age.		13—16 Years of Age.		Over 16 Years of Age.		Total of all Ages.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Receiving education in the 84 public endowed and public proprietary schools - -	4,042	3,348	5,747	3,712	929	1,114	10,838*	8,234
Receiving education in the 126 private or semi-private schools - - -	2,279	2,080	1,045	1,100	142	461	3,466	3,641
TOTAL - - -	6,321	5,428	6,792	4,812	1,071	1,574	14,304*	11,875
							* Including 120 whose ages were not specified.	
							26,179	